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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1855,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1853, and closes with Oct. 1854, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1853 follows the ten months of 1854, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1855 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m.

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 16th of February at 6h. 47m. afternoon, and therefore at noon on the 17th she is 17h. 23m. old, which is set down as seven-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1855.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1855, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1855.	Abbreviations.
Roman Year	2608	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7363	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7347	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)..... 11th Thebet	5615	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	8th Pharmuti 2603	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	24th Cohiac 2601	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6568	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	24th Cohiac 1571	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus 2166	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander 3d month of	2178	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	Audynæus 1979	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus 1903	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II. 1902	
Era of Abraham	4th month of 3870	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1893	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1224	A. Pers.
Armenian common year	5th Kaghots 1304	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots 1303	
Hegira	1st Rabi II. 1271	A.H.
Kaliyug	Poos or Margaly 4956	Cal.
Salivahana	Ditto 1777	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto 1911	Samvat.

		Correspondence with 1855.	Abbe- viations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1261	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1262	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1264	
Era of Collam	4th month of	1030	Collam.
Grahapavirithi	79th year of 21st cycle		Grah.
Brihaspotee	60th year of 84th cycle		Cycl. Brih.
Ditto	49th year of 83rd cycle		
Chinese Year	11th month of Kea-ying.		

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISE AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 3m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 3m., leaves 3h. 40m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h. 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude either north or south of it.

Lat. GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Cornoek.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lich-field, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caernarthen, Car-digan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—London, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Walling-ford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridge-water, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Rosecommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlinton, Maryborough, Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Marlow, Killarney, Tralce, Ardfast, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonekelty, Baltimore.

Lat	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.					Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.					Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
58° 0'	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	
57° 30'	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	
57° 0'	40 38 32	26 21 17	12 6 0	6 12 17	22 27 33	38 40 42	40 37 33	28 23 19	13 7 1	6 10 14	21 26 32	38 40 42	
56° 30'	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	6 11 16	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38	
56° 0'	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	5 10 15	18 23 28	32 24 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35	
55° 30'	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	5 9 13	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 12 1	5 8 11	16 20 25	29 31 32	
55° 0'	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	4 8 12	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29	
55° 30'	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	4 7 11	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26	
55° 0'	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	3 6 10	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22	
54° 30'	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	3 5 8	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19	
54° 0'	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	2 4 6	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16	
53° 30'	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	2 4 5	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13	
53° 0'	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	1 3 4	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10	
52° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
52° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
51° 30'	N.B. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting on this parallel are those given daily									in the	'British Almanac.'		
51° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
50° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
50° 10'	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	
	51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.					Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.					Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.		

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best Books on Navigation.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Aberdeen	sub.	0 55	Hellevoet Sluys	add	0 9
Alderney Pier	add	4 39	Holyhead Harbour	sub.	3 42
Antwerp	—	3 36	Horn Point	—	2 16
Ardrishaig	sub.	2 7	Hull	add	3 54
Ayr Harbour	—	2 41	Hythe	sub.	3 21
Bantry Bay	add	1 40	Ilfracombe	add	3 39
Barnstaple Bar	—	3 45	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	—	4 4
Beachy Head	sub.	1 48	King's Road	—	4 42
Berwick	add	0 12	Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2 54
Blakeney Harbour	—	3 54	Kinsale Harbour	—	1 54
Blexen	sub.	0 56	Leith	—	0 16
Boulogne	—	2 40	Lerwick Harbour	—	4 6
Brest Harbour	add	1 40	Little Hampton	—	2 21
Brielle	—	0 54	Liverpool	—	2 44
Brighton	sub.	2 28	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	4 23
Bristol	add	5 10	Margate	sub.	2 2
Buchan-ness	sub.	2 16	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3 29
Calais	—	2 36	Montrose	sub.	0 38
Campbeltown	—	2 36	Morlaix	add	2 59
Cape Clear	add	1 54	Mount's Bay	—	2 34
Cardigan Bar	—	4 39	Newhaven	sub.	2 15
Carmarthen Bay	—	3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	3 10
Cherbourg	—	5 51	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2 17
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2 9	Orfordness	—	3 36
Christchurch Harbour	—	5 16	Ostend	—	1 56
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add	2 24	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	3 46
Cowes	sub.	3 21	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	3 49
Crinan	add	1 53	Port Glasgow	sub.	2 41
Cromarty	sub.	2 2	Port Patrick	—	3 22
Cuxhaven	—	1 6	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2 27
Dartmouth Harbour	add	3 54	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 56
Devonport Dock-Yard	—	3 26	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 46
Dieppe	sub.	2 59	Rye Harbour	—	3 40
Donegal Bar	add	2 59	Scarborough	add	2 9
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2 56	Scilly Islands	—	2 24
Dover Harbour	—	2 56	Shannon Mouth	—	1 44
Dublin	—	2 54	Sligo Bay	—	3 53
Duncansby Head	—	5 51	Southampton	sub.	3 26
Dundee	add	0 29	Southend and Sheerness	—	1 27
Dunkerque	sub.	2 26	Spurn Point, the	add	3 14
Exmouth Bar	add	1 19	St. Ives	—	2 14
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 26	St. Malo	—	3 34
Eyemouth	—	0 9	Stromness	sub.	5 6
Falmouth Harbour	add	3 9	Sunderland	add	0 54
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	0 46	Tay Bar	sub.	0 1
Folkestone	—	3 7	Texel Road	—	5 6
Fort George	—	2 6	Torbay	add	3 54
Galway	add	1 49	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 44
Glenluce Bay	sub.	3 26	Waterford, Hook Point of	—	3 4
Gravelines	—	2 26	Wells Harbour	—	3 54
Greenock	—	2 41	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 31
Guernsey Pier	add	4 24	Weymouth	add	4 51
Hartlepool	—	1 24	Whitby	—	1 24
Hastings	sub.	3 3	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 26
Havre de Grace	—	4 14	Wranger Oog	—	2 6
Heligoland	—	3 6	Yarmouth Road	—	5 36

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 8th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 4h. 53m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 56m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 56m. from 4h. 53m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 1h. 57m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1855.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 17 0	ft. in. 17 3	ft. 17 1	ft. in. 17 5	ft. 16 0	ft. in. 16 5	ft. 17 8	ft. in. 18 1	ft. 18 4	ft. in. 18 8	ft. 18 11	ft. in. 19 1
2	17 4	17 6	17 8	18 0	16 10	17 3	18 6	18 10	18 11	19 2	19 2	19 3
3	17 8	17 10	18 2	18 4	17 8	18 0	19 6	19 4	19 4	19 5	19 3	19 3
4	18 0	18 1	18 6	18 8	18 4	18 8	19 6	19 7	19 6	19 6	19 1	18 11
5	18 2	18 3	18 9	18 8	18 11	19 1	19 8	19 7	19 5	19 3	18 10	18 6
6	18 3	18 3	18 10	18 9	19 3	19 4	19 6	19 4	19 1	18 9	18 2	17 11
7	18 2	18 1	18 9	18 7	19 5	19 5	19 2	18 10	18 6	18 2	17 8	17 5
8	18 0	17 11	18 5	18 3	19 4	19 2	18 6	18 2	17 9	17 4	17 3	17 2
9	17 9	17 8	18 1	17 9	19 0	18 9	17 9	17 3	17 0	16 9	17 2	17 4
10	17 6	17 4	17 6	17 2	18 6	18 2	16 10	16 6	16 7	16 7	17 3	17 4
11	17 2	17 0	16 10	16 6	17 9	17 4	16 2	16 1	16 8	16 11	17 6	17 8
12	16 10	16 8	16 5	16 2	16 11	16 5	16 2	16 6	17 2	17 7	—	17 10
13	16 7	16 6	16 2	16 4	16 2	16 0	16 11	17 5	17 11	—	18 0	18 1
14	16 5	16 6	16 8	—	16 7	—	—	17 11	18 4	—	18 3	18 4
15	16 8	16 10	17 2	18 10	16 7	17 9	19 6	19 0	18 11	19 1	18 5	18 5
16	17 2	—	18 3	19 10	17 5	19 0	20 0	20 2	19 3	19 4	18 5	18 5
17	17 7	18 0	19 5	20 6	18 5	20 0	20 3	20 3	19 4	19 4	18 4	18 2
18	18 6	18 11	20 3	20 8	19 6	20 0	20 3	20 3	19 3	18 7	17 9	17 11
19	19 4	19 8	20 8	20 8	20 4	20 7	20 1	19 10	18 10	18 7	17 9	17 7
20	19 11	20 1	20 7	20 5	20 9	20 9	19 7	19 3	18 4	18 0	17 5	17 3
21	20 2	20 1	20 2	20 5	20 7	20 5	18 10	18 5	17 8	17 4	17 0	16 10
22	20 0	19 10	19 4	18 10	20 2	19 9	17 11	17 5	17 0	16 8	16 6	16 7
23	19 7	19 4	18 4	17 9	19 3	18 9	16 11	16 5	16 4	16 1	16 4	16 5
24	19 0	18 6	17 2	16 7	18 2	17 7	16 0	15 7	15 11	15 9	16 4	16 4
25	18 1	17 7	16 1	15 8	17 0	16 5	15 4	15 3	15 9	16 1	16 8	16 10
26	17 2	16 8	15 4	15 2	15 11	15 0	15 2	15 4	16 4	16 7	17 0	17 3
27	16 4	16 1	15 3	15 4	15 2	15 0	16 4	15 11	16 11	17 3	—	17 6
28	15 11	15 10	—	15 8	15 0	15 2	16 9	17 2	17 7	17 7	17 10	18 2
29	15 10	16 0	15 5	15 3	15 10	16 3	17 7	17 11	17 11	18 2	18 6	18 9
30	—	16 3	15 5	15 9	16 9	17 3	17 7	17 11	18 5	18 8	17 10	18 1
31	16	16 9	16	17 3	17	17 3	17 7	17 11	18	18	18	18

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1855.

	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in. 19 0	ft. in. 3	ft. in. 20 0	ft. in. 2	ft. in. 20 2	ft. in. 8	ft. in. 11	ft. in. 4	ft. in. 6	ft. in. 16	ft. in. 4	ft. in. 16
2	19 4	5	19 1	11	19 5	8	17 9	2	15 8	15	11	15 10
3	19 6	5	19 9	11	17 5	5	16 6	0	15 4	15	10	15 10
4	19 4	2	19 0	8	16 10	6	15 6	3	15 5	15	8	16 2
5	18 11	9	18 1	7	15 10	4	15 3	2	15 11	16	4	16 7
6	18 5	2	17 2	8	16 9	4	15 4	7	16 9	16	11	17 6
7	17 11	7	16 5	11	15 5	9	16 0	—	17 1	17	2	17 13
8	17 4	1	16 0	11	16 0	0	16 5	11	17 10	18	9	18 6
9	16 11	9	16 0	—	17 9	11	17 4	9	18 6	18	3	18 10
10	16 9	10	16 2	5	17 9	9	18 2	6	18 11	19	1	19 1
11	16 10	—	16 9	0	18 4	4	19 0	4	19 2	19	3	19 1
12	17 0	2	17 4	8	18 8	11	19 2	6	19 3	19	1	19 10
13	17 4	6	18 1	2	19 1	3	19 6	4	19 1	18	8	18 5
14	17 8	10	18 4	6	19 3	2	19 5	4	18 8	18	0	17 11
15	18 1	3	18 9	9	19 0	10	18 8	7	17 5	17	9	17 6
16	18 3	3	18 9	10	18 7	4	18 0	9	16 10	16	4	17 3
17	18 3	2	18 8	5	17 11	6	17 2	16	16 7	17	2	17 4
18	18 3	0	18 3	0	17 1	8	16 4	1	16 9	17	3	17 7
19	18 1	9	17 9	9	16 4	9	15 11	0	17 4	17	5	17 9
20	17 10	7	17 1	2	16 4	4	16 8	8	18 2	18	1	18 5
21	17 7	0	16 5	2	15 10	4	16 9	5	19 1	19	3	19 7
22	17 2	7	16 0	11	16 11	—	17 3	10	18 6	18	6	18 7
23	16 9	4	16 0	6	17 6	2	18 11	3	19 5	19	6	19 5
24	16 6	4	16 9	3	18 10	5	19 4	1	19 6	18	7	18 2
25	16 3	8	17 3	—	19 11	4	20 5	4	19 4	19	4	19 2
26	16 6	—	18 6	11	20 8	9	20 4	10	18 10	18	0	17 10
27	17 1	10	19 0	11	20 7	9	19 1	1	18 3	18	8	17 6
28	18 4	7	20 7	0	20 7	4	18 6	7	17 7	17	3	17 0
29	19 2	9	20 9	5	19 11	6	17 7	7	16 10	16	10	16 8
30	19 2	10	20 9	5	19 11	6	17 7	7	16 10	16	10	16 8
31	19 10	—	20 20	—	19 11	19	17	0	17	17	10	16 8

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 1	139 Tauri.....	5½	9 42	14 57	78	122	10 48	16 3	278	321
4	λ Cancri.....	6	0 44	5 48	157	122	1 2	6 7	196	159
6	η Leonis.....	3½	5 17	10 14	120	80	6 4	11 1	203	164
12	8 Libræ.....	6	11 18†	15 50	149	119				
12	α² Libræ.....	2½	11 27†	15 58	149	120				
25	σ Arietis.....	6	0 54	4 36	81	57	1 51	5 33	343	330
28	125 Tauri.....	6	9 11	12 40	121	164	10 10	13 39	239	283
31	λ Cancri.....	6	10 2	13 19	104	134	11 4	14 21	216	255
Feb. 6	k Virginis.....	6	11 51	14 45	102	90	12 43	15 36	184	182
7	m Virginis.....	5½	9 51†	12 41	147	115				
10	19 Scorpii.....	5½	13 32†	16 9	336	312				
23	v¹ Tauri.....	5	8 36†	10 23	10	52				
23	v² Tauri.....	6	8 42	10 29	68	110	9 38	11 25	310	352
Mar. 2	42 Leonis.....	6	4 52	6 12	60	20	5 56	7 16	262	223
2	B.A.C. 3579....	6	9 22	10 41	86	71	10 34	11 53	212	215
4	b Virginis.....	5½	10 42	11 54	88	73	11 47	12 58	199	198
5	γ Virginis.....	4	9 13	10 20	133	102	9 29	10 36	159	129
7	λ Virginis.....	4	13 23†	14 22	146	137				
9	δ Scorpii.....	3	12 0	12 51	94	61	12 58	13 49	214	188
22	A¹ Tauri.....	5	8 57	8 58	128	170	9 52	9 52	254	295
22	A² Tauri.....	6	9 10	9 11	106	148	10 9	10 10	275	316
23	B. A. C. 1518 ..	6	7 50	7 47	14	53	7 57	7 54	2	42
23	k Tauri.....	6	8 32	8 29	133	176	9 26	9 23	238	281
26	c Gemmorum..	6	9 52	9 37	103	139	10 57	10 42	225	267
29	η Leonis.....	3½	6 8	5 42	113	75	7 2	6 36	204	169
29	42 Leonis.....	6	16 16†	15 48	154	194				
Apr. 2	θ Virginis.....	4½	8 54	8 11	21	347	9 46	9 4	274	244
6	25 Scorpii.....	6	16 11†	15 12	162	158				
7	3 Sagittarii....	5	15 49	14 46	87	71	17 5	16 1	250	246
23	λ Cancri.....	6	12 59	10 53	53	96	13 57	11 51	268	310
28	10 Virginis.....	6	11 27†	9 2	323	316				
29	38 Virginis.....	6	10 24	7 55	342	318	10 44	8 15	308	287
May 3	19 Scorpii.....	5½	12 25½	9 40	87	55	13 26	10 41	224	200
3	22 Scorpii.....	6	17 44	14 58	66	80	18 58	16 12	264	287
23	B. A. C. 3579 ..	6	15 25†	11 21	152	192				
June 1	B. A. C. 6127 ..	5	17 13	12 33	29	22	17 56	13 16	319	319
27	22 Scorpii.....	6	14 45	8 23	48	33	15 54	9 32	269	265
30	ω Sagittarii....	5½	20 32†	13 57	193	200				
30	A Sagittarii.....	5½	22 6†	15 32	196	217				
July 1	B. A. C. 7237 ..	6	16 22†	9 44	106	71	17 27	10 49	277	248
9	A¹ Tauri.....	5	22 15	15 5	191	149	22 27	15 17	215	173
9	A² Tauri.....	6	22 8	14 58	144	103	22 58	15 48	262	220

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
 VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
July 10	B. A. C. 1518	6	h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
16	κ Tauri	6	20 49	13 35	113	80	21 39	14 26	278	241
19	10 Virginis	6	22 7†	14 53	197	158				
		6	18 9†	10 20	153	192				
23	♄ ¹ Libræ	5½	17 30	9 26	61	83	18 43	10 38	256	287
26	B. A. C. 6127	5	16 20	8 4	44	29	17 18	9 2	300	294
27	B. A. C. 6628	6	21 6	12 45	49	65	21 47	13 26	336	359
28	B. A. C. 7077	6	22 3	13 38	88	103	23 4	14 39	315	339
29	35 Capricorni	6	17 37	9 9	129	98	18 38	10 11	266	242
Aug. 7	125 Tauri	6	23 24†	14 20	14	332				
25	B. A. C. 7237	6	16 53‡	6 39	110	78	17 58	7 44	275	250
30	♄ ¹ Piscium	5	23 7	12 32	120	92	0 15	13 40	310	293
Sept. 5	47 Geminorum	6	23 24†	12 25	183	118				
20	B. A. C. 6628	6	19 0	7 4	128	126	20 7	8 11	249	257
21	B. A. C. 7077	6	21 51	9 51	131	145	22 57	10 56	272	295
22	35 Capricorni	6	18 28	6 24	159	134	19 13	7 9	240	221
28	53 Arietis	6	23 35	11 7	71	34	0 19	11 50	349	316
30	κ Tauri	6	23 0†	10 24	18	336				
Oct. 3	c Geminorum	6	22 16‡	9 28	100	76	23 5	10 17	257	227
3	♄ ¹ Cancri	6	6 11	17 22	64	34	7 32	18 42	274	267
	42 Leonis	6	3 22	14 22	108	70	4 11	15 10	216	177
24	♄ ¹ Piscium	5	23 57	9 46	80	60	0 45	10 34	351	340
31	λ Cancri	6	0 44†	10 5	355	320				
31	ν ³ Cancri	6	5 34	14 55	101	62	6 48	16 8	234	206
Nov. 1	B. A. C. 3138	6	1 52†	11 10	170	133				
15	B. A. C. 7237	6	22 16	6 39	121	135	23 26	7 49	288	312
22	53 Arietis	6	23 25	7 20	66	28	0 3	7 58	355	320
24	κ Tauri	6	21 53	5 41	48	11	22 20	6 8	345	306
26	47 Geminorum	6	5 4	12 43	54	19	6 10	13 48	302	284
27	♄ ¹ Cancri	6	1 53	9 28	112	70	2 49	10 24	243	199
Dec. 12	B. A. C. 7077	6	21 48	4 25	116	130	22 58	5 35	288	311
14	56 Aquarii	6	0 22†	6 51	213	232				
15	ψ ³ Aquarii	5	20 42	3 8	104	81	21 50	4 15	322	308
20	32 Tauri	6	8 26	14 30	122	164	9 24	15 27	261	303
24	c Geminorum	6	5 55	11 43	36	6	6 50	12 38	308	293

† A near approach.

‡ Star rising.

‡ Star below the horizon.

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1☾☾☾
2		○		○	○☾
3	○	.	○☾
4☾
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22☾☾
23☾	○	○
24☾☾
25☾☾	○	○
26
27○
28
29	○	○
30
31					○☾

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	G	Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 4
Golden Number	13	Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 20
Cycle of the Sun	16	Easter Sunday	April 8
Epact	12	Whit Sunday	May 27
Roman Indiction	13	Trinity Sunday	June 3
Julian Period	6568	Advent Sunday	Dec. 2

The Year 1855 is the third after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1855.

May 2. MOON. A total eclipse, partially *visible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra 1h. 11^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow 2h. 14^m.; middle of the eclipse 4h. 48^m.; last contact with shadow 5h. 55^m.; last contact with the Penumbra 6h. 58^m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1[·]549 on the southern limb. At Greenwich the Moon will set totally eclipsed.

May 16. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally 6h. 28^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich in longitude 78° 56' E., and latitude 25° 33' N. Greatest eclipse at 2h. 11^m., in longitude 16° 27' E., and latitude 65° 7' N. Ends on the earth generally 3h. 59^m. in longitude 114° 25' W., and latitude 60° 9' N.

Oct. 25. MOON. A total eclipse, partially *visible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 4h. 45^m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow 5h. 43^m.; middle of the eclipse 7h. 29^m.; last contact with the shadow 9h. 14^m.; last contact with the Penumbra 10h. 12^m. Magnitude of the eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1[·]464 on the northern limb. At Greenwich the Moon will set partially eclipsed.

Nov. 9. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally 5h. 35^m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 171° 38' E., and latitude 31° 21' S. Greatest eclipse at 7h. 17^m. in longitude 121° 5' E., and latitude 62° 37' S.; ends on the earth generally 8h. 59^m. in longitude 2° 34' E. and latitude 68° 52' S.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 21	4 ^h 8 ^m morning.
SUMMER "	June 22	0 49 morning.
AUTUMNAL "	Sept. 23	3 0 afternoon.
WINTER "	Dec. 22	8 48 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 8th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 26th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begin.	Ends.
Lent Term	Jan. 15	Mar. 31
Easter Term	Apr. 18	May 26
Trinity Term	May 30	July 7
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 3.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begin.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent....Jan. 13....	Feb. 20	n	Mar. 30
Easter...Apr. 18....	May 27	m	July 6

Mich.Oct. 10 ...Nov. 12 m...Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 3.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. Mich. Day
24 June..Midsum. | 25 Dec...Christmas.

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas ..Aug. 1
Whitsunday*May15 | Martinmas..Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726.	
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5. Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity. Apr. 5.	Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuity. Jan. 5.	July 5
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of Years, ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant to 10th Geo. IV.	Jan. 5, July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due	Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2. Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but	

no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at the India House by 3.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s. India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 1l. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but for Bank and India Stock, 1l. 11s. 6d.; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c., for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1855.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, Apr. 6. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25. All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the Prince of Wales's birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 28 and 29), are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, Apr. 6. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, Apr. 6. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four during the months of November, December, January, and February; between Ten and Five during the months of September, October, March, and April; and between Ten and Six during the months of May, June, July, and August. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas day. Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1855)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the Justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 3, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17.

BERKS—Tu. *Abingdon*, Jan. 2, April 3, July 3, and Oct. 16.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 5, April 6, July 6, Oct. 19. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Jan. 1, Apr. 2, July 2, Oct. 15.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Berks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Berks*. *Exeter City*, on preceding Monday.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 2, Fr. Apr. 6, Tu. July 3, Fr. Oct. 19. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 4, Tu. Apr. 3, Th. July 5, Tu. Oct. 16.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester* as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Lincoln city | Sat. Jan. 6 Apr. 7 July 7 Oct. 20
Parts of Lindsey.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 5 April 6 July 6 Oct. 19

Louth . . . | Tu. . . . April 10 . . . Oct. 23

Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 9 . . . July 10 —

Bourn and Boston, Tu. as *Berks*; *Sleaford*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18.

MIDDLESEX—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The *Tower Liberty* Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th.

as *Sussex*, West Div. *Peterborough*, W. as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Cheshire*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. after *Newark*.

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*. Th. same as *Northampton*. *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford*, County and City, M. as *Cheshire*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, Tu. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, Tu. as *Berks*. For the Town, the Monday preceding.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, Tu. Jan. 2, Apr. 3. *Bridgewater*, July 3. *Taunton*, Oct. 16. *Bath* on the following Monday.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beeches*, M. as *Cheshire*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. following.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 2. *Reigate*, April 3. *Guildford*, July 3. *Kingston*, Oct. 16.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 4, and April 5. *Horsham*, July 5. *Chichester*, Oct. 18.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Berks*. *Coventry*, on preceding Monday.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter-Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORLAND—*Appleby*, W. as *Bedford*, and by adjournment at *Kendal*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 2. *Salisbury*, April 3. *Warminster*, July 3. *Marlborough*, Oct. 16.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Worcester City* the day following.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, M. as *Cheshire*.

EAST RIDING: *Beverley*, Tu. as *Berks*.

WEST RIDING: *Knaresborough*, M. Jan. 1.

Wakfield, Tu. Jan. 2. *Sheffield*, F. Jan. 5.

Pontefract, M. April 2. *Skipton*, M. July 2.

Bradford, Tu. July 3. *Rotherham*, F. July 6.

Knaresborough, M. Oct. 15. *Leeds*, Tu. Oct. 16.

Doncaster, F. Oct. 19. NORTH RIDING:

Northallerton, Tu. as *Berks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.

1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).

1. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.

8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.

8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.

22, 23. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.

26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.			Proper Lessons, Evening.		
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2		
" 6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	Isaiah 49	John 2 to ver. 12		
" 7	1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 5	" 46	Rom. 5		
" 14	2nd "	" 51	" 12	" 53	" 12		
" 21	3rd "	" 55	" 19	" 56	1 Cor. 3		
" 28	4th "	" 57	" 25	" 58	1 " 9		

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2 Tu	2	.. .. .
3 W	3	.. .. .
4 Th	4	.. .. .
5 F	5	.. .. .
6 S	6	<i>Epiphany, Old Christ. Day</i>
7 S	7	<i>1 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
8 M	8	.. .. .
9 Tu	9	.. .. .
10 W	10	.. .. .
11 Th	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 F	12	.. .. .
13 S	13	{ Camb. Lent Term begins. Hilary.
14 S	14	<i>2 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
15 M	15	Oxford Lent Term begins.
16 Tu	16	.. .. .
17 W	17	.. .. .
18 Th	18	.. .. .
19 F	19	.. .. .
20 S	20	.. .. .
21 S	21	<i>3 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
22 M	22	.. .. .
23 Tu	23	.. .. .
24 W	24	.. .. .
25 Th	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26 F	26	.. .. .
27 S	27	.. .. .
28 S	28	<i>4 Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
29 M	29	.. .. .
30 Tu	30	<i>King Charles I. Martyr.</i>
31 W	31	Hilary Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus is a morning star till the 7th, invisible to the 26th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 20th, at 7h. 43m. P.M. in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 25th, at 11h. 12m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 1° 34' S.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 12th, at 6h. 48m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 18th, at 5h. 51m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0° 47' S.

Mars, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 0h. 6m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0° 38' S.; on the 25th, at 6h. 9m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 30th, at 2h. 48m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 53m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 3m. P.M.; on the 21st, at 4h. 33m. A.M., stationary.

The Moon, on the 1st, at 0h. 9m. P.M., in conjunction with β Tauri, at 2° 54' N.; on the 4th, at 2h. 42m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 2° 16' N.; on the 5th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 7th, at 0h. 29m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 4° 54' S.; on the 11th, at 10h. 3'm. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 4° 58' S.; on the 13th, at 5h. 7m. A.M., with α Libræ, at 0° 18' S.; on the 14th, at 1h. 44m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 2° 5' N.; at 11h. 17m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 3° 6' S.; on the 18th, at 4h. 54m. A.M., with Mercury at 2° 39' N.; at 2h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; at 9h. 21m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 4° 29' N.; at 9h. 36m. P.M., with Venus at 3° 42' N.; on the 19th, at 0h. 25m. P.M., with Uranus at 0° 12' N.; on the 27th, at 7m. 19m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 7° 17' S.; at 8h. 40m. P.M., with Saturn, at 3° 23' S.; on the 29th, at 6h. 0m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 45' N.; on the 31st, at 8h. 50m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 2° 15' N.

The *Constellations* Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Major about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

are visible until the 3rd day of this month, but not at Greenwich, Jupiter being too near to the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855.	5615.
Jan. 1 11 Thebet.	
20 1 Sebat.	

Mohammedan Calendar.

1855.	Hegira, 1271.
Jan. 1 11 Rabi' ul.	
3 13 "	{ Fartu-
4 11 "	{ ate
5 15 "	{ Daws.
20 1 Jomadhil.	

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	31.3	21.8	17	49.0
2	29.8	16.0	18	49.3
3	32.5	13.5	19	43.0
4	33.5	23.8	20	52.3
5	34.8	30.7	21	51.7
6	39.2	30.2	22	51.5
7	43.9	34.0	23	51.4
8	47.9	39.6	24	46.8
9	40.8	34.2	25	46.8
10	41.0	34.3	26	52.1
11	37.8	33.3	27	48.5
12	40.0	32.2	28	40.5
13	43.7	34.4	29	54.0
14	45.8	33.2	30	54.8
15	40.7	32.3	31	53.2
16	47.6	37.0		44.9

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 3rd day, 8h. 19m. morn.
 Last Quart...11th day, 0h. 13m. aftern.
 New18th day, 8h. 37m. morn.
 First Quart...25th day, 1h. 39m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 27° N.; 10th, 0°; 17th,
 27° S.; 23rd 0°; 30th, 27° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16° 18'
6	7 58	0 13	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 15	16 18
16	8 18	0 33	5 59	6 22	16 18
21	8 31	0 46	5 55	6 28	16 17
26	8 46	1 1	5 51	6 35	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		Morn.	Altern.	
1	8 8	3 44		3 59	23 s 2	12.6	2 a 12	10 a 57		6 m 45	0 22	0 46	1
2	8 8	4 12		4 0	22 57	13.6	2 55	11 49		7 50	1 9	1 31	2
3	8 8	4 40		4 1	22 52	○	3 48	morn.		8 43	1 52	2 13	3
4	8 8	5 7		4 3	22 46	15.6	4 50	0 40		9 24	2 32	2 51	4
5	8 8	5 34		4 4	22 39	16.6	5 57	1 29		9 55	3 9	3 27	5
6	8 7	6 1		4 5	22 32	17.6	7 9	2 16		10 18	3 44	4 1	6
7	8 7	6 27		4 6	22 25	18.6	8 21	3 1		10 35	4 17	4 34	7
8	8 7	6 53		4 8	22 17	19.6	9 31	3 44		10 51	4 53	5 10	8
9	8 6	7 18		4 9	22 9	20.6	10 42	4 25		11 3	5 27	5 46	9
10	8 6	7 43		4 10	22 0	21.6	11 54	5 6		11 15	6 5	6 26	10
11	8 5	8 7		4 12	21 51	☾	morn.	5 48		11 27	6 45	7 8	11
12	8 4	8 30		4 13	21 42	23.6	1 9	6 31		11 40	7 33	7 59	12
13	8 4	8 53		4 15	21 32	24.6	2 29	7 19		11 58	8 30	9 2	13
14	8 3	9 16		4 16	21 21	25.6	3 54	8 11		0 a 19	9 37	10 11	14
15	8 2	9 37		4 18	21 11	26.6	5 19	9 9		0 52	10 48	11 26	15
16	8 1	9 59		4 19	21 0	27.6	6 42	10 12		1 39	11 58	—	16
17	8 0	10 19		4 21	20 48	28.6	7 52	11 18		2 46	0 31	0 58	17
18	7 59	10 39		4 22	20 36	●	8 45	0 a 24		4 11	1 25	1 53	18
19	7 58	10 57		4 24	20 24	1.1	9 21	1 27		5 43	2 18	2 44	19
20	7 57	11 16		4 26	20 11	2.1	9 46	2 25		7 18	3 9	3 35	20
21	7 56	11 33		4 27	19 58	3.1	10 5	3 19		8 47	3 59	4 21	21
22	7 55	11 50		4 29	19 44	4.1	10 19	4 8		10 12	4 44	5 8	22
23	7 54	12 6		4 31	19 30	5.1	10 34	4 55		11 32	5 32	5 56	23
24	7 53	12 21		4 33	19 16	6.1	10 49	5 41		morn.	6 18	6 39	24
25	7 51	12 35		4 34	19 2	☽	11 3	6 27		0 52	7 0	7 23	25
26	7 50	12 48		4 36	18 47	8.1	11 20	7 14		2 9	7 50	8 17	26
27	7 49	13 1		4 38	18 32	9.1	11 42	8 3		3 26	8 51	9 27	27
28	7 47	13 13		4 40	18 16	10.1	0 a 12	8 53		4 38	10 5	10 44	28
29	7 46	13 24		4 41	18 0	11.1	0 51	9 41		5 43	11 25	11 59	29
30	7 45	13 34		4 43	17 44	12.1	1 42	10 36		6 39	—	0 30	30
31	7 43	13 43		4 45	17 27	13.1	2 41	11 26		7 25	0 57	1 20	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

6. Hereford—cattle, horses, and hops.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in England came under the provisions of the new Wills Act, of which an abstract was given in British Almanac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in *writing*, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything: for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Feb. 4	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	Mark 4	Gen. 2	1 Cor. 16		
" 11	Sexagesima Sunday	" 3	" 11	" 6	2 "	7	
" 18	Quinquagesima Sunday	" 9 to v. 20	Luke 1 v. 39	" 12	Galat. 1		
" 21	Ash Wednesday	Num. 35	" 4	Num. 35	" 4		
" 25	1st Sunday in Lent	Gen. 19 to v. 30	" 8	Gen. 22	Ephes. 2		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 8th, at 3h. 46m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars. Mars occulted, at 8h. 6m. P.M., with Venus, at 0° 37' N.; on the 18th, at 4h. 56m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 20th, at 3h. 12m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 3° 20' N.; on the 28th, at 1h. 19m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 4° 39' N.

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 7th, at 1h. 33m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 0° 31' S.

Mars, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, on the 1st, rises at 7h. 40m. A.M.; from the 14th, a morning star to the end of the month.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 5th, at 3h. 6m. P.M., stationary; on the 23rd, at 9h. 16m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries; on the 2nd, at 4h. 9m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 2m. P.M.

The **Moon**, on the 1st, at 2h. 6m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 3rd, at 6h. 40m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 46' S.; on the 7th, at 5h. 18m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 4° 40' S.; on the 9th, at 6h. 43m. P.M., with α Libræ, at 0° 6' 3" N.; on the 10th, at 10h. 21m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 2° 21' N.; on the 11th, at 8h. 13m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 51' S.; on the 15th, at 6h. 52m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 36' N.; on the 16th, at 2h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 1h. 26m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 59' N.; at 7h. 25m. P.M., with Venus, at 3° 19' N.; at 9h. 31m. P.M., with Mercury, at 5° 33' N.; on the 22nd, at 1h. 26m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 8' S.; on the 24th, at 1h. 59m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 34' S.; at 3h. 25m. A.M., with Saturn, at 3° 37' S.; on the 25th, at 6h. 22m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 2° 30' N.; on the 27th, at 3h. 1m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 2° 6' N.; on the 28th, at 8h. 6m. P.M., in Apogee.

The **Constellations** Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

are not visible until the 24th day of this month, Jupiter being too near the sun; and then not visible at Greenwich to the end of the month.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	32	{ Salmon-fishing begins in Scotland. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
2 F	33	{ Purific. of B. V. Mary.
3 S	34	{ Candlemas.
4 S	35	Septuagesima Sunday.
5 M	36	.. .. .
6 Tu	37	.. .. .
7 W	38	.. .. .
8 Th	39	Half-quarter.
9 F	40	.. .. .
10 S	41	.. .. .
11 S	42	Sexagesima Sunday.
12 M	43	.. .. .
13 Tu	44	.. .. .
14 W	45	Valentine.
15 Th	46	.. .. .
16 F	47	.. .. .
17 S	48	.. .. .
18 S	49	Quinquagesima Sunday.
19 M	50	.. .. .
20 Tu	51	{ Shrove Tuesday. Camb.
21 W	52	{ Lent Term div. n.
22 Th	53	Ash Wednesday.
23 F	54	.. .. .
24 S	55	St. Matthias.
25 S	56	1 Sunday in Lent.
26 M	57	.. .. .
27 Tu	58	.. .. .
28 W	59	Ember Week.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1855. 5615.	1855. Hezira, 1271.
Feb. 1 18 Sebat.	Feb. 1 13 Jomadh I. {Fortu-
" 19 1 Adar.	2 14 " {ate
	3 15 " {Days.
	6 20 " {Taking of
	19 1 Jomadh II. {Constan-

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	50.5	41.0	15	44.0
2	46.2	33.6	16	40.0
3	43.0	25.7	17	49.8
4	45.5	28.2	18	41.5
5	51.0	37.7	19	40.7
6	57.0	46.3	20	53.0
7	54.8	40.7	21	52.0
8	45.5	37.0	22	48.7
9	46.0	34.4	23	40.6
10	43.0	32.4	24	48.5
11	40.0	32.2	25	51.1
12	43.9	29.4	26	50.0
13	40.0	27.1	27	51.5
14	41.8	23.5	28	53.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2nd day, 3h. 41m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 10th day, 3h. 0m. morn.
 New 16th day, 6h. 47m. aftern.
 First Quart. . . 23rd day, 5h. 34m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 27° S.; 19th, 0°; 26th, 27° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 5	1 20	5 44	6 44	16' 16"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 15
11	9 40	1 55	5 30	7 0	16 14
16	9 59	2 14	5 21	7 8	16 13
21	10 18	2 33	5 12	7 17	16 12
26	10 37	2 52	5 2	7 25	16 11

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 42	13	51	4 47	17 s 10	14.1	3 a 47	morn.	7 m 59	1 43	2 4	1
2	7 40	13	59	4 49	16 53	○	4 58	0 13	8 24	2 23	2 40	2
3	7 38	14	6	4 50	16 36	16.1	6 11	0 59	8 42	2 58	3 14	3
4	7 37	14	12	4 52	16 18	17.1	7 22	1 42	8 57	3 29	3 44	4
5	7 35	14	17	4 54	16 0	18.1	8 33	2 24	9 10	4 0	4 15	5
6	7 33	14	21	4 56	15 42	19.1	9 43	3 5	9 23	4 29	4 45	6
7	7 32	14	25	4 58	15 23	20.1	10 57	3 46	9 35	5 0	5 18	7
8	7 30	14	28	5 0	15 4	21.1	morn.	4 28	9 46	5 35	5 52	8
9	7 28	14	30	5 1	14 45	22.1	0 11	5 12	10 1	6 8	6 27	9
10	7 27	14	31	5 3	14 26	☾	1 33	6 1	10 19	6 47	7 9	10
11	7 25	14	31	5 5	14 6	24.1	2 54	6 54	10 46	7 37	8 7	11
12	7 23	14	31	5 7	13 47	25.1	4 17	7 53	11 24	8 43	9 24	12
13	7 21	14	30	5 9	13 27	26.1	5 32	8 56	0 a 20	10 10	10 57	13
14	7 19	14	28	5 11	13 6	27.1	6 32	10 1	1 35	11 41	—	14
15	7 17	14	26	5 12	12 46	28.1	7 15	11 5	3 4	0 18	0 51	15
16	7 15	14	22	5 14	12 25	●	7 46	0 a 6	4 39	1 19	1 44	16
17	7 13	14	18	5 16	12 4	0.7	8 6	1 2	6 12	2 11	2 35	17
18	7 11	14	14	5 18	11 43	1.7	8 24	1 55	7 43	2 59	3 22	18
19	7 9	14	8	5 20	11 22	2.7	8 38	2 45	9 7	3 43	4 3	19
20	7 7	14	2	5 22	11 1	3.7	8 52	3 32	10 30	4 23	4 43	20
21	7 5	13	56	5 23	10 39	4.7	9 7	4 20	11 51	5 4	5 25	21
22	7 3	13	48	5 25	10 17	5.7	9 24	5 8	morn.	5 43	6 2	22
23	7 1	13	40	5 27	9 55	☽	9 44	5 58	1 12	6 20	6 41	23
24	6 59	13	32	5 29	9 33	7.7	10 11	6 48	2 28	7 1	7 30	24
25	6 57	13	22	5 31	9 11	8.7	10 48	7 40	3 37	7 58	8 34	25
26	6 55	13	12	5 32	8 49	9.7	11 34	8 31	4 37	9 15	10 1	26
27	6 53	13	2	5 34	8 26	10.7	0 a 32	9 22	5 24	10 46	11 33	27
28	6 51	12	51	5 36	8 4	11.7	1 36	10 10	6 2	—	0 10	28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.

7 and 8. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days, to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, head-

boroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and, if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice. Thursday after 25th (Mar. 24) Poor Law guardians to be elected.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

27. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.

29, 30, 31. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
March 4	2nd Sunday in Lent	Gen 27	Luke 15	Gen. 34	Philip. 3
" 11	3rd "	" 39	" 22	" 42	1 Thes. 2
" 18	4th "	" 43	John 5	" 45	1 Tim. 1
" 25	5th "	Exod. 3	" 12	Exod. 5	2 " 3

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	60	St. David.
2 F	61	.. .. .
3 S	62	.. .. .
4 S	63	2 Sunday in Lent.
5 M	64	.. .. .
6 Tu	65	.. .. .
7 W	66	.. .. .
8 Th	67	.. .. .
9 F	68	.. .. .
10 S	69	.. .. .
11 S	70	3 Sunday in Lent.
12 M	71	.. .. .
13 Tu	72	.. .. .
14 W	73	.. .. .
15 Th	74	.. .. .
16 F	75	.. .. .
17 S	76	St. Patrick.
18 S	77	{ 4 Sunday in Lent. Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 M	78	.. .. .
20 Tu	79	.. .. .
21 W	80	Spring Quarter com.
22 Th	81	.. .. .
23 F	82	.. .. .
24 S	83	.. .. .
25 S	84	{ 5 S. in Lent. LADY D. Annunc. of B. V. Mary.
26 M	85	.. .. .
27 Tu	86	.. .. .
28 W	87	.. .. .
29 Th	88	.. .. .
30 F	89	Cam. Lent Term ends.
31 S	90	Oxford Lent Term ends.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star till the 5th, then a morning star throughout the month. On the 6th, at 11h. 32m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 18th, at 9h. 6m. stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 15th sets at 8h. 4m. P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th rises at 5h. 17m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 3m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 16m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 43m. P.M.

The Moon, on the 2nd, at 6h. 56m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 46'$ S.; on the 6th, at 11h. 3m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $4^{\circ} 27m$ S.; on the 8th, at 6h. 33m. P.M., with α 2 Libræ at $0^{\circ} 16'$ N.; on the 10th, at 4h. 37m. A.M., with β 4 Scorpii at $20^{\circ} 87'$ N.; at 2h. 43m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $20^{\circ} 35'$ S.; on the 15th, at 2h. 46m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4h. 41' N.; on the 16th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 5h. 6m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 2'$ N.; on the 18th, at 11h. 25m. A.M., with Mars, at $20^{\circ} 59'$ N.; on the 19th, at 8h. 38m. P.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 30'$ N.; on the 21st, at 6h. 56m. P.M., with Uranus, at $0^{\circ} 26'$ S.; on the 23rd, at 10h. 19m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $7^{\circ} 48'$ S.; at 2h. 19m. P.M., with Saturn at $30^{\circ} 51'$ S.; on the 24th, at 8h. 10m. A.M., with γ Tauri at $20^{\circ} 17'$ N.; on the 26th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 54'$ N.; on the 28th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 29th, at 7h. 52m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 53'$ S.

The Constellation Ursa Major, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 10th, Im. at 6h. 15m. 56s. 1 A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1855.	5615.	1855.	Hegira, 1271.
Mar. 1 11 Adar	{ Fast of Esther.	Mar. 1 11 Jomadhü II.	{ Fortune
4 14 "	{ Feast of Purim.	3 13 "	{ Fate
5 15 "		4 14 "	{ Days.
20 1 Nisan		5 15 "	
		20 1 Regeb	

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1854.

Highest. Lowest.		Highest. Lowest.			
1	54·5	28·0	17	54·8	33·2
2	56·7	30·6	18	53·2	31·3
3	57·0	24·6	19	53·5	36·1
4	40·8	27·4	20	43·8	32·5
5	43·5	28·3	21	51·7	35·5
6	47·0	25·5	22	51·2	30·5
7	50·0	27·4	23	52·5	37·9
8	58·0	42·8	24	40·0	32·6
9	63·0	48·0	25	47·8	31·3
10	56·7	40·3	26	54·8	40·4
11	62·8	42·2	27	54·8	37·3
12	64·0	34·9	28	53·7	38·6
13	64·2	39·7	29	62·2	35·5
14	54·4	45·3	30	60·5	40·3
15	59·5	37·6	31	61·5	35·0
16	58·6	43·8			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 3rd day, 10h. 8m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 11th day, 1h. 59m. aftern.
 New 18th day, 4h. 45m. morn.
 First Quart... 25th day, 11h. 25m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 27° S.; 18th,
 0°; 25th, 27° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 49	3 4	4 56	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 8	3 23	4 45	7 39	16 9
11	11 29	3 44	4 34	7 49	16 8
16	11 49	4 4	4 21	7 58	16 6
21	12 8	4 23	4 8	8 8	16 5
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 18	16 4

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	12·7	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 49	12 39		5 38	7 s 41	13·7	2 a 46	10 56	6 29	0 40	1 5	2
3	6 46	12 27		5 39	7 18	14·7	4 0	11 41	6 49	1 27	1 48	3
4	6 44	12 14		5 41	6 55	15·7	5 11	morn.	7 5	2 4	2 21	4
5	6 42	12 1		5 43	6 32	16·7	6 22	0 23	7 18	2 35	2 51	5
6	6 40	11 48		5 45	6 9	17·7	7 33	1 4	7 30	3 5	3 19	6
7	6 38	11 34		5 46	5 46	18·7	8 47	1 45	7 42	3 34	3 49	7
8	6 35	11 19		5 48	5 23	19·7	10 2	2 27	7 53	4 2	4 18	8
9	6 33	11 5		5 50	4 59	20·7	11 19	3 11	8 8	4 33	4 48	9
10	6 31	10 50		5 52	4 36	21·7	morn	3 57	8 23	5 5	5 22	10
11	6 29	10 34		5 53	4 13	22·7	0 41	4 48	8 46	5 38	5 57	11
12	6 26	10 18		5 55	3 49	23·7	2 3	5 44	9 19	6 19	6 40	12
13	6 24	10 2		5 57	3 25	24·7	3 18	6 43	10 6	7 4	7 37	13
14	6 22	9 46		5 59	3 2	25·7	4 22	7 45	11 11	8 16	9 2	14
15	6 20	9 29		6 0	2 38	26·7	5 10	8 48	0 a 33	9 54	10 43	15
16	6 17	9 12		6 2	2 14	27·7	5 44	9 48	2 1	11 32	—	16
17	6 15	8 55		6 4	1 51	28·7	6 8	10 45	3 35	0 9	0 43	17
18	6 13	8 38		6 5	1 27	29·7	6 26	11 39	5 6	1 8	1 32	18
19	6 11	8 20		6 7	1 3	30·7	6 41	0 a 30	6 35	1 54	2 16	19
20	6 8	8 2		6 9	0 40	31·7	6 56	1 19	8 0	2 36	2 59	20
21	6 6	7 45		6 10	0 s 16	32·7	7 11	2 8	9 24	3 19	3 38	21
22	6 4	7 26		6 12	0 N 8	33·7	7 27	2 57	10 47	3 58	4 14	22
23	6 2	7 8		6 14	0 31	34·7	7 45	3 48	morn.	4 33	4 51	23
24	5 59	6 50		6 15	0 55	35·7	8 10	4 39	0 9	5 10	5 26	24
25	5 57	6 32		6 17	1 19	36·7	8 43	5 32	1 23	5 45	6 7	25
26	5 55	6 13		6 19	1 42	37·7	9 26	6 24	2 29	6 29	6 50	26
27	5 52	5 55		6 21	2 6	38·7	10 20	7 16	3 22	7 18	7 54	27
28	5 50	5 36		6 22	2 29	39·7	11 23	8 5	4 4	8 35	9 23	28
29	5 48	5 18		6 24	2 53	40·7	0 a 31	8 52	4 33	10 10	10 56	29
30	5 46	4 59		6 25	3 16	41·7	1 44	9 37	4 56	11 38	—	30
31	5 43	4 41		6 27	3 40	42·7	2 57	10 20	5 12	0 10	0 35	31
32	5 41	4 22		6 29	4 3	43·7	4 9	11 2	5 26	0 57	1 14	32

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.
 2. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 4. 5. Thirsk—leather.
 5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1854, and the 5th April, 1855. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Gloucester—cheese.
 6. Northampton—horses.
 7. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 9. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 9. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.
 10, 11. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 11. East Isley, & every other Wed. till July—sheep.
 12. Cheltenham—cattle.
 17, 18, 19. Howden—horses, last day cattle.
 20. Devizes—horses, cattle, sheep.
 24. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (four days).
 27, 28. Boroughbridge—cattle and sheep.
 30. Alton—sheep and lambs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April 1	6th Sun. in Lent, Palm Sun.	Exod. 9	Matt. 26	Exod. 10	11eb. 5 to v. 11
" 6	Good Friday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 18	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
" 8	Easter Sunday	Exod. 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2, v. 22
" 15	1st Sunday after Easter	Num. 16	Acts 12	Num. 22	James 4
" 22	2nd "	" 23, 24	" 19	" 25	2 Pet. 1
" 29	3rd "	Deut. 4	" 26	Deut. 5	1 John 5

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	91	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
2 M	92	.. .. .
3 Tu	93	.. .. .
4 W	94	.. .. .
5 Th	95	.. .. .
6 F	96	<i>Good Friday. Old Lady D.</i>
7 S	97	<i>Prince Leopold b. 1853.</i>
8 S	98	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
9 M	99	<i>Easter Monday.</i>
10 Tu	100	.. .. .
11 W	101	.. .. .
12 Th	102	.. .. .
13 F	103	.. .. .
14 S	104	.. .. .
15 S	105	{ 1 Sun. aft. Easter. Low
16 M	106	{ Sun. Easter Term beg.
17 Tu	107	.. .. .
18 W	108	Oxf. & Camb. East. Terms
19 Th	109	.. .. . [begin.
20 F	110	.. .. .
21 S	111	.. .. .
22 S	112	2 Sunday after Easter.
23 M	113	St. George.
24 Tu	114	.. .. .
25 W	115	{ St. Mark. Duch. of Glo. b
26 Th	116	{ 1776. Prs. Alice b. 1843.
27 F	117	.. .. .
28 S	118	.. .. .
29 S	119	3 Sunday after Easter.
30 M	120	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 8h. 25m. P.M., at greatest elongation, $27^{\circ} 46'$ W.; on the 3rd, at 4h. 33m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 8th, at 2h. 15m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $0^{\circ} 39'$ N.

Mars, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is invisible throughout the month. On the 10th, at 3h. 56m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 3h. 2m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 12m. P.M., and sets at 11h. 11m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 20m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 50m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 5h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica), at $4^{\circ} 23'$ S.; on the 5th, at 6h. 24m. A.M., with α 2 Libræ, at $0^{\circ} 23'$ N.; on the 6th, at 10h. 8m. A.M., with β 1 Scorpii, at $2^{\circ} 46'$ N.; at 8h. 11m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $2^{\circ} 25'$ S.; on the 12th, at 7h. 25m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 42'$ N.; on the 13th, at 8h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 14th, at 5h. 8m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $1^{\circ} 8'$ N.; on the 16th, at 11h. 34m. A.M., with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 20'$ N.; on the 18th, at 1h. 2m. A.M., with Uranus, at $0^{\circ} 38'$ S.; on the 19th, at 6h. 32m. A.M., with Venus, at $0^{\circ} 38'$ S.; at 7h. 31m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $7^{\circ} 53'$ S.; on the 20th, at 4h. 10m. A.M., with Saturn, at $4^{\circ} 3'$ S.; at 5h. 40m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $2^{\circ} 7'$ N.; on the 23rd, at 5h. 55m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $1^{\circ} 47'$ N. On the 25th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 26th, at 3h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 57'$ S.; on the 30th, at 1h. 16m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $4^{\circ} 24'$ S.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Bootis, and east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 18th, Im. at 4h. 45m. 33^h 84. A.M.

Second Satellite, 13th, Im. at 4h. 3m. 32^h 48. A.M.

Third Satellite, 1st, Im. at 5h. 37m. 29^h 38. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1855. 5615.	1855. Hegira, 1271.
Apr. 1 13 Nisan.	Apr. 1 13 Regeb. {Fortu-
3 15 " Passover.	2 14 " {nate
4 16 " 2nd day.	" {Days.
9 21 " 7th day.	3 15 " {Day of
19 1 Jyar.	" {Victory.
29 11 " {Fast. Denth	19 1 Shaban.
	of Elijah.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	71.0	34.9	16	65.5	34.2
2	64.5	30.3	17	55.0	40.3
3	60.2	39.9	18	64.7	35.0
4	61.2	53.9	19	76.0	44.1
5	63.8	39.6	20	77.5	44.5
6	66.5	36.5	21	74.2	50.5
7	66.0	37.2	22	53.0	42.5
8	68.2	40.9	23	43.2	37.0
9	66.0	40.1	24	51.8	31.4
10	56.5	35.1	25	52.2	29.3
11	65.0	34.1	26	57.8	39.2
12	62.0	38.3	27	55.0	42.4
13	60.0	43.5	28	53.0	41.5
14	66.5	33.1	29	53.3	38.7
15	68.8	35.4	30	51.6	35.6

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2nd day, 2h. 28m. aftern.

Last Quart. .. 9th day, 9h. 36m. aftern.

New 16th day, 3h. 4m. aftern.

First Quart. ... 24th day, 5h. 57m. morn.

D's Dec. 2nd, 0°; 8th, 27° S.; 15th, 0°; 22nd, 28° N.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 51	5 6	3 39	8 31	16' 2''
6	13 12	5 27	3 25	8 42	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 10	8 54	15 59
16	13 50	6 5	2 55	9 7	15 58
21	14 9	6 24	2 39	9 21	15 56
26	14 27	6 42	2 23	9 35	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 5 39	m. s. 4 4	h. m. 6 30	° ' " 4 N 26	14.3		h. m. 5 a 21	h. m. 11 43		h. m. 5 m 39	h. m. 1 33	h. m. 1 48	1
2	5 36	3 46	6 32	4 49	○		6 33	morn.		5 50	2 3	2 18	2
3	5 34	3 27	6 34	5 12	16.3		7 49	0 25		6 1	2 33	2 48	3
4	5 32	3 9	6 35	5 35	17.3		9 8	1 8		6 14	3 2	3 17	4
5	5 30	2 52	6 37	5 58	18.3		10 30	1 55		6 30	3 33	3 49	5
6	5 27	2 34	6 39	6 21	19.3		11 52	2 45		6 51	4 3	4 20	6
7	5 25	2 16	6 40	6 43	20.3		morn.	3 39		7 19	4 38	4 56	7
8	5 23	1 59	6 42	7 6	21.3		1 10	4 37		8 1	5 15	5 36	8
9	5 21	1 42	6 44	7 28	☾		2 17	5 38		9 0	6 0	6 24	9
10	5 19	1 26	6 45	7 51	23.3		3 10	6 39		10 14	6 54	7 32	10
11	5 16	1 9	6 47	8 13	24.3		3 46	7 39		11 40	8 14	9 3	11
12	5 14	0 53	6 49	8 35	25.3		4 14	8 35		1 a 10	9 53	10 39	12
13	5 12	0 37	6 50	8 57	26.3		4 31	9 28		2 39	11 20	11 52	13
14	5 10	0 22	6 52	9 18	27.3		4 48	10 19		4 7	—	0 24	14
15	5 8	0 7	6 54	9 40	28.3		5 1	11 7		5 30	0 47	1 11	15
16	5 5	aft. 8	6 55	10 1	●		5 16	11 56		6 55	1 32	1 52	16
17	5 3	0 22	6 57	10 23	0.9		5 31	0 a 45		8 19	2 13	2 31	17
18	5 1	0 36	6 59	10 44	1.9		5 48	1 35		9 43	2 52	3 9	18
19	4 59	0 50	7 0	11 5	2.9		6 9	2 27		11 2	3 28	3 46	19
20	4 57	1 3	7 2	11 25	3.9		6 38	3 20	morn.		4 3	4 21	20
21	4 55	1 16	7 4	11 46	4.9		7 17	4 14	0 13		4 41	5 0	21
22	4 53	1 29	7 5	12 6	5.9		8 8	5 7	1 14		5 20	5 40	22
23	4 51	1 41	7 7	12 26	6.9		9 8	5 58	2 1		6 2	6 25	23
24	4 49	1 52	7 9	12 46	☽		10 16	6 46	2 36		6 51	7 23	24
25	4 47	2 3	7 10	13 6	8.9		11 27	7 32	3 1		8 1	8 43	25
26	4 45	2 14	7 12	13 25	9.9		0 a 40	8 15	3 19		9 25	10 7	26
27	4 43	2 24	7 14	13 45	10.9		1 52	8 57	3 33		10 44	11 22	27
28	4 41	2 34	7 15	14 4	11.9		3 4	9 38	3 46		11 49	—	28
29	4 39	2 43	7 17	14 23	12.9		4 16	10 20	3 57		0 13	0 32	29
30	4 37	2 52	7 18	11 41	13.9		5 32	11 3	4 10		0 51	1 8	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
1. Holiday at Bank.
2. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
4. Northampton—horses.
- 4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
4. Howden—horses.
4. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
7. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
7. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
7. Abingdon—cattle.
7. Lewes—cattle.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6; Reading Room, 9 till 6.
- 11 and 12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
- 12 and 14. Ripon—horses and sheep.
- 12, 14, 15. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
14. Harlow—wool.
14. Ramsbury—horses, cows, and sheep.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
21. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
23. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
- 28, 29. Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office.
29. Wells—horses and cattle.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

May	6	4th Sunday after Easter	Deut.	6	Matt.	4	Deut.	7	Rom.	5
"	13	5th	"	8	"	11	"	9	"	12
"	17	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	"	10	Luke	24 v. 44	"	2 Kings	2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
"	20	Sunday after Ascen.	"	12	Matt.	18	Deut.	13	1 Cor.	3
"	27	Whit Sunday	"	16 to v. 8	Acts	10, v. 34	Isaiah	11	Acts	19 to v. 21

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, is a morning star till the 9th, invisible to the 16th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 8th, at 4h. 19m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 35' S.$; on the 13th, at 6h. 23m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 17th, at 4h. 12m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 20th, at 6h. 45m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn at $39^{\circ} 8' N.$

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 2nd, at 2h. 20m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn at $2^{\circ} 44' N.$

Mars, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 17th, at 8h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus at $0^{\circ} 12' N.$

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 22nd, at 10h. 13m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 29m. P.M., and sets at 5h. 32m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries; on the 7th, at 10h. 20m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 7h. 43m. A.M., with α^2 Libræ at $0^{\circ} 24' N.$; on the 3rd, at 4h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with β^4 Scorpii at $2^{\circ} 48' N.$; on the 4th, at 2h. 39m. A.M., with α^1 Scorpii (Antares) at $2^{\circ} 23' S.$; on the 9th, at 8h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; at 8h. 20m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter at $4^{\circ} 34' N.$; on the 15th, at 10h. 51m. A.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 28' S.$; at 1h. 11m. P.M., with Uranus at $0^{\circ} 47' S.$; on the 16th, at 9h. 27m. A.M., with Mercury, at $0^{\circ} 48' S.$; on the 17th, at 4h. 36m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $7^{\circ} 54' S.$; at 7h. 1m. P.M., with Saturn at $4^{\circ} 13' S.$; on the 18th, at 1h. 56m. A.M., with β Tauri at $2^{\circ} 16' N.$; on the 19th, at 4h. 33m. A.M., with Venus at $2^{\circ} 8' S.$; on the 20th, at 2h. 13m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 48' N.$; on the 22nd, at midnight, in Apogee; on the 23rd, at 11h. 40m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 57' S.$; on the 27th, at 10h. 12m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $4^{\circ} 23' S.$; on the 28th, at 4h. 37m. P.M., with α^2 Libræ at $0^{\circ} 24' N.$

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian at midnight, near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, 1m. at 3h. 1m. 24^{ds}. A.M.; 27th, 1m. at 3h. 10m. 58^{ths}. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855.	5615.
May 1	13 Jyar.
15	27 " {Fast.
18	1 Sivan.
23	6 " {Pentecost.
24	7 " {2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1855.	Hegira 1271.	
May 1	13 Shaban. } Fort.	
2	14 " } Days.	
3	15 " { Barak's	
		{ Night.
18	1 { Ramadan.	
		{ Month of
		{ Abstinence.
30	13 } Fortunate	
31	14 } Days.	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	121	{ St. Philip and St. James.
2 W	122	{ Prince Arthur b. 1850.
3 Th	123	Eclipse of Moon.
4 F	124	.. .. .
5 S	125	.. .. .
6 S	126	4 Sunday after Easter.
7 M	127	.. .. .
8 Tu	128	Easter Term ends.
9 W	129	Half Quarter.
10 Th	130	.. .. .
11 F	131	.. .. .
12 S	132	.. .. .
13 S	133	{ 5 S. aft. East. Rog. Sun.
14 M	134	{ Old May Day.
15 Tu	135	.. .. .
16 W	136	.. .. .
17 Th	137	Holy Thurs. Ascen. Day.
18 F	138	.. .. .
19 S	139	.. .. .
20 S	140	Sunday after Ascension.
21 M	141	.. .. .
22 Tu	142	Trin. Term begins.
23 W	143	.. .. .
24 Th	144	Queen Victoria b. 1819.
25 F	145	Prs. Helena b. 1846.
26 S	146	Oxford Easter Term ends.
27 S	147	{ Whit Sunday. Camb.
28 M	148	{ East Term div. m.
29 Tu	149	Whit Monday.
30 W	150	K. Charles II. rest.
31 Th	151	{ Oxford Trin. Term be-
		{ gins. Ember Week.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	56.0	46.3	17	70.5	35.4
2	60.0	44.0	18	59.1	43.2
3	61.0	46.0	19	64.0	34.8
4	64.6	40.3	20	69.7	33.0
5	65.5	37.2	21	66.0	46.0
6	56.9	40.6	22	62.5	47.8
7	63.6	43.3	23	64.0	45.7
8	57.3	44.3	24	61.8	42.6
9	56.6	37.9	25	61.3	40.7
10	62.5	37.1	26	66.0	42.9
11	58.5	42.9	27	59.0	44.1
12	67.8	38.9	28	63.5	44.0
13	65.3	47.3	29	60.0	40.8
14	67.8	42.2	30	63.8	44.8
15	67.5	46.3	31	69.3	44.2
16	61.8	43.4			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2nd day, 4h. 3m. morn.
 Last Quart... 9th day, 3h. 1m. morn.
 New 16th day, 2h. 13m. morn.
 First Quart... 24th day, 0h. 2m. morn.
 Full 31st day, 2h. 43m. aftern.
 ☽'s Dec. 6th, 28° S.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 28° N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 51	15' 54''
6	15 2	7 17	1 47	10 9	15 53
11	15 19	7 34	1 27	10 29	15 52
16	15 34	7 49	1 4	10 53	15 51
21	15 48	8 3	0 34	11 28	15 50
26	16 0	8 15	No real Night		15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Soutning of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 4 35	m. s. 3 0	h. m. 7 20	° ' 14 N 59	14.9	h. m. 6 a 49	h. m. 11 a 49	h. m. 4m 21	h. m. 1 24	h. m. 1 41	1	
2	4 33	3 7	7 22	15 18	○	8 12	morn.	4 36	1 57	2 13	2	
3	4 31	3 14	7 23	15 35	16.9	9 36	0 38	4 53	2 30	2 47	3	
4	4 29	3 21	7 25	15 53	17.9	10 58	1 32	5 20	3 5	3 22	4	
5	4 28	3 27	7 27	16 10	18.9	morn.	2 30	5 59	3 41	4 0	5	
6	4 26	3 32	7 28	16 27	19.9	0 11	3 32	6 52	4 19	4 40	6	
7	4 24	3 37	7 30	16 44	20.9	1 9	4 34	8 3	5 4	5 28	7	
8	4 22	3 41	7 31	17 1	21.9	1 50	5 34	9 26	5 57	6 26	8	
9	4 21	3 45	7 33	17 17	☾	2 18	6 30	10 52	6 57	7 35	9	
10	4 19	3 48	7 34	17 33	23.9	2 38	7 23	0 a 22	8 16	9 0	10	
11	4 17	3 50	7 36	17 49	24.9	2 55	8 13	1 46	9 41	10 17	11	
12	4 16	3 52	7 38	18 4	25.9	3 8	9 1	3 10	10 54	11 22	12	
13	4 14	3 53	7 39	18 19	26.9	3 22	9 48	4 32	11 51	—	13	
14	4 13	3 54	7 41	18 34	27.9	3 36	10 36	5 55	0 16	0 41	14	
15	4 11	3 54	7 42	18 48	28.9	52	11 25	6 18	1 4	1 25	15	
16	4 10	3 53	7 44	19 2	☉	4 11	0 a 16	8 40	1 47	2 6	16	
17	4 8	3 52	7 45	19 16	1.4	4 37	1 9	9 56	2 27	2 48	17	
18	4 7	3 51	7 47	19 29	2.4	5 11	2 3	11 2	3 6	3 24	18	
19	4 5	3 48	7 48	19 43	3.4	5 57	2 57	11 55	3 42	4 1	19	
20	4 4	3 46	7 49	19 55	4.4	6 54	3 49	morn.	4 20	4 39	20	
21	4 3	3 42	7 51	20 8	5.4	8 0	4 39	0 34	5 0	5 20	21	
22	4 1	3 39	7 52	20 20	6.4	9 10	5 26	1 4	5 44	6 6	22	
23	4 0	3 34	7 54	20 32	7.4	10 22	6 10	1 25	6 30	6 56	23	
24	3 59	3 30	7 55	20 43	☽	11 34	6 52	1 40	7 24	7 58	24	
25	3 58	3 24	7 56	20 54	9.4	0 a 46	7 33	1 53	8 31	9 9	25	
26	3 57	3 18	7 57	21 5	10.4	1 57	8 14	2 5	9 42	10 13	26	
27	3 56	3 12	7 59	21 15	11.4	3 9	8 56	2 17	10 42	11 11	27	
28	3 55	3 6	8 0	21 25	12.4	4 26	9 40	2 28	11 35	11 59	28	
29	3 54	2 58	8 1	21 35	13.4	5 47	10 28	2 41	—	0 20	29	
30	3 53	2 51	8 2	21 44	14.4	7 12	11 21	2 57	0 40	1 0	30	
31	3 52	2 43	8 3	21 53	○	8 37	morn.	3 20	1 20	1 40	31	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
4. Worcester—cattle, &c.
5. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
11. Ruyton—horses, cattle, and sheep.
12, 13. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
13. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.
18. Grimsby—sheep.
17. Overseers to fix on church doors for two
Sundays notices to persons qualified to vote for
counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the
register need not make a new claim unless they
have changed their qualification or place of abode
18. Droitwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
19. Northampton—horses. | 20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
20. Kildermminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
22. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
25. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
25. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.
25, 26, 27. Boughlon Green, Northampton-
shire—miscellaneous.
25. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
29. Frankfort - on - the - Oder — manufactured
goods, &c.
29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
29. Stafford—wool. |
|--|--|

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.	Proper Lessons, Evening
June 3	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3
" 10	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Josh. 10	Mark 11
" 17	2nd "	Judges 4	Luke 1
" 24	3rd " St. John the Baptist	Malac. 3	Matt. 3
			Malac. 4 Matt. 14 to v. 13

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	152	.. .. .
2 S	153	.. .. .
3 S	154	Trinity Sunday.
4 M	155	.. .. .
5 Tu	156	.. .. .
6 W	157	.. .. .
7 Th	158	Corpus Christi.
8 F	159	.. .. .
9 S	160	.. .. .
10 S	161	1 Sunday after Trinity.
11 M	162	St. Barnabas.
12 Tu	163	Trinity Term ends.
13 W	164	.. .. .
14 Th	165	.. .. .
15 F	166	.. .. .
16 S	167	.. .. .
17 S	168	2 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	169	.. .. .
19 Tu	170	.. .. .
20 W	171	Access. of Q. Victoria, 1837.
21 Th	172	{ Q. Vict. proclaimed. Longest Day.
22 F	173	Summer Quart. begins.
23 S	174	.. .. .
24 S	175	3 Sunday after Trinity.
25 M	176	{ MIDSUMMER DAY. Nat. of St. John Baptist.
26 Tu	177	.. .. .
27 W	178	.. .. .
28 Th	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 F	180	St. Peter.
30 S	181	.. .. .

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, at 6h. 55m. A.M., at greatest elongation, 24° 46' E.; on the 28th, at 5h. 51m. A.M., stationary; on the 30th, at 3h. 48m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 48m. A.M.; on the 22nd, at 6h. 20m. P.M., stationary.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 10th, at 10h. 22m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, on the 15th, rises at 1h. 59m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 34m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at midnight, in Perigee. On the 6th, at 5h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 4° 17' N.; on the 11th, at 11h. 1m. P.M., with Uranus, at 0° 57' E.; on the 13th, at 8h. 24m. A.M., with Mars, at 2° 1' S.; at 6h. 10m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 54' S.; on the 14th, at 9h. 17m. A.M.; with Saturn, at 4° 24' S.; at 9h. 41m. A.M., with β Tauri at 2° 12' N.; on the 16th, at 4h. 45m. P.M., with Mercury at 4° 6' S.; at 10h. 3m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 10° 53' N.; on the 18th, at 6h. 47m. A.M., with Venus, at 3° 11' S.; on the 19th, at 6h. P.M., in Apogee; at 7h. 56m. P.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 48' S.; on the 24th, at 7h. 11m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 4° 14' S.; on the 26th, at 2h. 11m. A.M., with α² Libræ, at 0° 31' N.; on the 27th, at 11h. 10m. A.M., with β¹ Scorpii, at 2° 51' N.; at 8h. 50m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 22' S.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 12th, 1m. at 1h. 27m. 9.38s. A.M.; 19th, 1m. 3h. 21m. 6.18s. A.M.; 27th, 1m. 11h. 43m. 35.18s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 9th, 1m. at 1h. 18m. 28.7s. A.M.
Third Satellite. 12th, Em. at 1h. 9m. 7.8s. A.M.; 19th, 1m. at 1h. 35m. 38.0s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 1st, Em. at 3h. 5m. 32.7s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1855. 5615.	1855. Hegira 1271.
June 1 15 Sivan.	June 1 15 Ramadan.
17 1 Thammuz.	15 Ramadan.
	17 1 Shawall
	18 2 "
	19 3 "
	29 13 "
	31 14 "

{ Fortune
note
Day.
Grand
Bairam.
Fort.
Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	70·3	41·4	16	62·0
2	57·3	49·0	17	68·5
3	63·0	45·2	18	71·0
4	65·0	43·2	19	66·7
5	64·8	43·2	20	63·8
6	57·5	46·6	21	68·2
7	58·0	47·0	22	73·5
8	63·0	47·4	23	78·5
9	64·0	47·4	24	78·4
10	68·4	49·4	25	80·0
11	66·0	42·9	26	73·0
12	68·0	52·4	27	65·8
13	62·9	47·7	28	68·5
14	69·2	48·8	29	71·0
15	62·5	48·7	30	72·3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 7th day, 7h. 48m. morn.
 New 14th day, 2h. 29m. aftern.
 First Quart... 22nd day, 4h. 52m. aftern.
 Full 29th day, 11h. 14m. aftern.

☾'s Dec. 2nd, 28° S.; 8th 0°; 15th,
 27° N.; 23rd, 0°; 29th, 27° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48"
6	16 28	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44	No real Night,		15 47
16	16 32	8 47	but constant Twilight.		15 46
21	16 34	8 49			15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 3 51	m. s. 2 34		h. m. 8 5	° ' " 22 N 1	16·4	h. m. 9 a 56	h. m. 0 m 18		h. m. 3 m 53	h. m. 2 2	h. m. 2 23	1
2	3 50	2 25		8 6	22 10	17·4	11 2	1 20		4 41	2 43	3 5	2
3	3 49	2 16		8 7	22 17	18·4	11 49	2 24		5 49	3 26	3 48	3
4	3 49	2 6		8 8	22 25	19·4	morn.	3 26		7 10	4 11	4 35	4
5	3 48	1 56		8 9	22 31	20·4	0 23	4 26		8 39	5 2	5 28	5
6	3 47	1 46		8 10	22 38	21·4	0 44	5 20		10 8	5 58	6 27	6
7	3 47	1 35		8 10	22 44	☾	1 2	6 11		11 34	6 57	7 32	7
8	3 46	1 24		8 11	22 50	23·4	1 16	6 59		0 a 58	8 6	8 40	8
9	3 46	1 13		8 12	22 55	24·4	1 30	7 46		2 19	9 14	9 48	9
10	3 45	1 1		8 13	23 0	25·4	1 43	8 32		3 39	10 18	10 50	10
11	3 45	0 49		8 14	23 5	26·4	1 59	9 20		5 0	11 17	11 46	11
12	3 45	0 37		8 14	23 9	27·4	2 15	10 9		6 22	—	0 13	12
13	3 45	0 24		8 15	23 13	28·4	2 37	11 0		7 39	0 38	1 2	13
14	3 44	0 12		8 15	23 16	☉	3 8	11 53		8 48	1 25	1 48	14
15	3 41	bef. 1		8 16	23 19	0·9	3 50	0 a 47		9 46	2 8	2 30	15
16	3 44	0 14		8 16	23 21	1·9	4 42	1 40		10 31	2 52	3 11	16
17	3 44	0 26		8 17	23 23	2·9	5 46	2 32		11 5	3 28	3 46	17
18	3 44	0 39		8 17	23 25	3·9	6 55	3 20		11 29	4 6	4 24	18
19	3 44	0 52		8 18	23 26	4·9	8 6	4 5		11 45	4 42	5 3	19
20	3 44	1 5		8 18	23 27	5·9	9 18	4 47		11 59	5 24	5 45	20
21	3 44	1 19		8 18	23 28	6·9	10 29	5 28	morn.		6 6	6 27	21
22	3 45	1 32		8 18	23 28	☾	11 40	6 9		0 11	6 49	7 14	22
23	3 45	1 44		8 19	23 27	8·9	0 a 49	6 49		0 23	7 40	8 6	23
24	3 45	1 57		8 19	23 26	9·9	2 4	7 31		0 34	8 35	9 5	24
25	3 45	2 10		8 19	23 25	10·9	3 21	8 17		0 46	9 36	10 5	25
26	3 46	2 23		8 19	23 23	11·9	4 45	9 7		1 1	10 34	11 6	26
27	3 46	2 35		8 19	23 21	12·9	6 9	10 2		1 20	11 31	11 58	27
28	3 47	2 48		8 19	23 19	13·9	7 32	11 2		1 47	—	0 24	28
29	3 47	3 0		8 18	23 16	☉	8 46	morn.		2 28	0 49	1 15	29
30	3 48	3 12		8 18	23 13	15·9	9 43	0 6		3 28	1 40	2 4	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.

5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.

7. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.

9. Rayton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

9. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.

9, 10, 11. Taunton—horses and cattle.

10, 11. Shrewsbury—wool.

12. Thetford—wool.

20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on

Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

20. Leves—wool.

25. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Leeds.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Carlisle (about middle of the month).

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

July 1 4th Sun. after Trinity

1 Samuel 12

Luke 13

1 Samuel 13

Phillip. 1

" 8 5th "

" 15 "

" 20 "

" 17 Colos. 4

" 15 6th "

2 Samuel 12

John 3

2 Samuel 19

2 Thes. 2

" 22 7th "

" 21 "

" 10 "

" 24 2 Tim. 1

" 29 8th "

1 Kings 13

" 17 "

1 Kings 17

Heb. 1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Cancer, is an evening star at the beginning of the month, and a morning star from the 17th to the end of the month. On the 12th, at 5h. 19m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 22nd, at 8h. 39m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellation Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, s. s. at 9h. 58m. P.M.; on the 23rd, at 10h. 17m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $45^{\circ} 38' E$.

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 6th, at 3h. 38m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 37' N$.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 43m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, rises at 1h. 55m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 2m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, rises at 6h. 4m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 7h. 41m. A.M.

The Moon, on the 1st, at 7h. 6m. P.M., in perigee. On the 3rd, at 1h. 18m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 58' N$; on the 9th, at 7h. 1m. A.M., with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 13' S$; on the 10th, at 6h. 15m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $7^{\circ} 59' S$; on the 11th, at 10h. 10m. P.M., with Saturn, at $4^{\circ} 39' S$; on the 12th, at 4h. 3m. A.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 10' S$; on the 13th, at 7h. 51m. P.M., with Mercury, at $9^{\circ} 36' S$; on the 14th, at 4h. 52m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $1^{\circ} 57' N$; on the 17th, at 2h. 25m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 38' S$; at 9h. 6m. A.M., in apogee. On the 18th, at 3h. 59m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 18' S$; on the 21st, at 3h. 13m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 58' S$; on the 24th, at 8h. 51m. P.M., with γ Scorpii (Antares), at $3^{\circ} 2' N$; on the 25th, at 6h. 43m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $2^{\circ} 12' S$; on the 30th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 7h. 16m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 45' N$.

The Constellations Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius are on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 5th. 1m. at 1h. 37m. $43^{\circ} 2s$. A.M.; 12th. 1m. at 3h. 51m. $57^{\circ} 6s$. A.M.; 13th. 1m. at 10h. 0m. $36^{\circ} 6s$. P.M.; 20th. 1m. at 11h. 54m. $59^{\circ} 2s$. P.M.; 20th. 1m. at 1h. 49m. $29^{\circ} 8s$. A.M.

Second Satellite. 11th. 1m. at 6h. 54m. $45^{\circ} 6s$. A.M.; 16th. 1m. at 3h. 29m. $22^{\circ} 8s$. A.M.

Third Satellite. 24th. 1m. at 9h. 30m. $49^{\circ} 9s$. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855. 5615.

July 1 15 Thammuz.

3 17 " {Fast.

16 1 Ab. {Taking

24 9 " {of Jeru-

30 15 " {salem.

{Fast. De-

{struct. of

{Temple.

{Tabern.

{a little

{Festival.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1855. Hegira 1271.

July

1 15 Shawall. {For-

16 1 Dhul'kadah. {tunate

28 13 " {Day.

29 14 " {Fortu-

30 15 " {nate

{Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	182	4 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	183	.. .. .
3 Tu	184	Oxf. Act & Camb. Com.
4 W	185	.. .. .
5 Th	186	.. .. .
6 F	187	Cam. E.T. ends. Old M.D.
7 S	188	{ Oxford Trin. Term ends.
8 S	189	{ Thomas à Becket.
9 M	190	5 Sunday after Trinity.
10 Tu	191	.. .. .
11 W	192	.. .. .
12 Th	193	.. .. .
13 F	194	.. .. .
14 S	195	.. .. .
15 S	196	{ 6 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	197	{ St. Swithin.
17 Tu	198	.. .. .
18 W	199	.. .. .
19 Th	200	.. .. .
20 F	201	.. .. .
21 S	202	.. .. .
22 S	203	7 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	204	.. .. .
24 Tu	205	.. .. .
25 W	206	St. James.
26 Th	207	.. .. .
27 F	208	.. .. .
28 S	209	.. .. .
29 S	210	8 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	211	.. .. .
31 Tu	212	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1854.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 6th day, 1h. 28m. aftern.
 New.....14th day, 4h. 1m. morn.
 First Quart...22nd day, 7h. 50m. morn.
 Full.....29th day, 6h. 20m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 12th, 27° N.; 20th, 0°; 27th, 28° S.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	61.6	51.3	17	71.5
2	60.8	50.2	18	73.6
3	70.5	54.2	19	73.1
4	72.5	55.4	20	77.0
5	66.5	48.5	21	01.0
6	67.3	49.5	22	84.0
7	65.0	46.6	23	87.0
8	68.0	51.5	24	84.8
9	72.3	47.3	25	88.7
10	66.4	49.7	26	75.5
11	66.2	50.3	27	73.6
12	57.0	50.5	28	73.5
13	70.0	46.6	29	76.5
14	67.5	48.0	30	00.5
15	71.2	53.6	31	75.8
16	76.0	51.4		57.0

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46"
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 16	0 18		No real Night.	15 46
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 54	0 40			15 47
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon Sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 23		h. m. 8 18	° ' " 23 N 9	16.9	h. m. 10 a 21	h. m. 1 m 12		h. m. 4 m 46	h. m. 2 29	h. m. 2 55	1
2	3 49	3 35		8 18	23 5	17.9	10 50	2 14		6 16	3 19	3 43	2
3	3 50	3 46		8 17	23 1	18.9	11 7	3 13		7 49	4 7	4 32	3
4	3 51	3 57		8 17	22 56	19.9	11 23	4 4		9 19	4 57	5 24	4
5	3 51	4 8		8 16	22 50	20.9	11 37	4 56		10 46	5 51	6 17	5
6	3 52	4 18		8 16	22 45	21.9	11 51	5 44		0 a 8	6 43	7 10	6
7	3 53	4 28		8 15	22 39	22.9	morn.	6 31		1 29	7 39	8 8	7
8	3 54	4 38		8 15	22 32	23.9	0 5	7 18		2 50	8 36	9 6	8
9	3 55	4 47		8 14	22 25	24.9	0 22	8 6		4 11	9 37	10 8	9
10	3 56	4 56		8 13	22 18	25.9	0 41	8 56		5 27	10 42	11 17	10
11	3 57	5 5		8 13	22 10	26.9	1 9	9 48		6 39	11 49	—	11
12	3 58	5 13		8 12	22 2	27.9	1 46	10 41		7 40	0 19	0 46	12
13	3 59	5 20		8 11	21 54	28.9	2 35	11 34		8 28	1 11	1 35	13
14	4 0	5 28		8 10	21 45	29.9	3 35	0 a 26		9 6	1 58	2 19	14
15	4 1	5 34		8 9	21 36	1.3	4 43	1 15		9 32	2 40	2 58	15
16	4 3	5 41		8 8	21 27	2.3	5 53	2 1		9 51	3 17	3 33	16
17	4 4	5 46		8 7	21 17	3.3	7 7	2 45		10 6	3 50	4 8	17
18	4 5	5 52		8 6	21 6	4.3	8 17	3 26		10 19	4 26	4 42	18
19	4 6	5 56		8 5	20 56	5.3	9 27	4 6		10 30	4 58	5 17	19
20	4 7	6 0		8 4	20 45	6.3	10 35	4 45		10 41	5 34	5 53	20
21	4 9	6 4		8 3	20 34	7.3	11 47	5 26		10 51	6 12	6 31	21
22	4 10	6 7		8 1	20 22	8.3	1 a 1	6 9		11 5	6 49	7 12	22
23	4 11	6 9		8 0	20 10	9.3	2 18	6 55		11 20	7 36	8 2	23
24	4 13	6 11		7 59	19 58	10.3	3 41	7 47		11 44	8 32	9 5	24
25	4 14	6 12		7 57	19 45	11.3	5 4	8 43		morn.	9 39	10 13	25
26	4 16	6 13		7 56	19 32	12.3	6 22	9 45		0 16	10 49	11 26	26
27	4 17	6 13		7 55	19 19	13.3	7 27	10 50		1 6	12 0	—	27
28	4 18	6 12		7 53	19 5	14.3	8 15	11 55		2 16	0 31	1 0	28
29	4 20	6 11		7 52	18 51	15.3	8 48	morn.		3 43	1 29	1 56	29
30	4 21	6 9		7 50	18 37	16.3	9 12	0 57		5 16	2 21	2 47	30
31	4 23	6 6		7 48	18 22	17.3	9 29	1 55		6 53	3 12	3 34	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlers.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.

3. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

5 to 12. (First two Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.

8. Barnard Castle—wool.

10. Doncaster—wool.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfurt-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objection on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

30. Spalding—horses.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.			Proper Lessons, Evening.		
August 5	9th Sun. after Trinity	1 Kings	18	Acts	3	1 Kings	19
" 12	10th	"	21	"	10	"	22
" 19	11th	2 Kings	5	"	17	2 Kings	9
" 26	12th	"	10	"	24	"	18
						James	2
						1 Peter	4
						1 John	3

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star till the 24th, invisible to the 28th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 1st, at 2h. 24m. P.M., at greatest elongation $19^{\circ} 19'$ W. On the 13th, at 5h. 28m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 26th, at 4h. 20m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 25th, at 6h. 32m. P.M., in Aphelion, and at 1h. 51m. P.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer. On the 1st, rises at 1h. 48m. A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 51m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 2m. A.M. On the 21st, at 7h. 26m. A.M., in opposition with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 15m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 14th, at 5h. 15m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun. On the 27th, at 5h. 43m. A.M., stationary.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 2h. 12m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $10^{\circ} 32'$ S.; on the 6th, at 11h. 49m. P.M., with a Tauri, (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 11'$ S.; on the 8th, at 9h. 35m. A.M., with Saturn, at $40^{\circ} 56'$ S.; on the 9th, at 10h. 18m. P.M., with Mars, at $30^{\circ} 54'$ S.; on the 11th, at 7h. 18m. A.M., with Mercury, at $4^{\circ} 33'$ S.; at 10h. 45m. A.M., with β Geminoium (Pollux), at $10^{\circ} 53'$ N.; on the 13th, at 8h. 35m. A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 33'$ S.; at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 16th, at 11h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $6^{\circ} 25'$ S.; on the 17th, at $9^{\circ} 51'$ P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at $30^{\circ} 42'$ S.; on the 21st, at 5h. 14m. P.M., with a Scapuli (Antares) at $10^{\circ} 57'$ S.; on the 27th, at 6h. 44m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $30^{\circ} 45'$ N.; at 11h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee.

The *Constellations* Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Im. at 3h. 43m. 8-1s A.M.; 5th, Im. at 10h. 12m. 46-6s. P.M.; 13th, Im. at 0h. 7m. 55-1s. A.M.; 2th, Em. at 6h. 42m. 15-8s. A.M.; 30th, Em. at 7h. 10m. 58-6s. P.M. *Second Satellite*. 4th, Im. at 9h. 5m. 0-0s. P.M.; 12th, Im. at 6h. 30m. 44-7s. A.M.; 19th, Im. at 3h. 5m. 33-9s. A.M.; 22nd, Em. at 7h. 12m. 51-5s. P.M.; 24th, Em. at 9h. 47m. 46-4s. P.M. *Third Satellite*. 1st, Im. at 1h. 37m. 58-1s. A.M.; 29th, Em. at 9h. 12m. 30-8s. P.M. *Fourth Satellite*. 6th, Im. at 11h. 0m. 20-4s. P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 9h. 50m. 43-8s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	213	Lammas.
2 Th	214	.. .. .
3 F	215	.. .. .
4 S	216	.. .. .
5 S	217	9 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 Tu	219	.. .. .
8 W	220	.. .. .
9 Tu	221	.. .. .
10 F	222	.. .. .
11 S	223	Half-Quarter.
12 S	224	10 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	225	Grouse Shooting begins.
14 Tu	226	.. .. .
15 W	227	.. .. .
16 Th	228	.. .. .
17 F	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786.
18 S	230	.. .. .
19 S	231	11 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	232	.. .. .
21 Tu	233	.. .. .
22 W	234	.. .. .
23 Tu	235	.. .. .
24 F	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 S	237	.. .. .
26 S	238	{ 12 Sunday after Trinity. Prince Albert b. 1819.
27 M	239	.. .. .
28 Tu	240	.. .. .
29 W	241	.. .. .
30 Th	242	.. .. .
31 F	243	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1855.	5615.	1855.	Hegira, 1271.
Aug.		Aug.	
1	17 Ab.	1	17 Dh'ulkadah.
18	1 Elul.	15	1 Dh'ulhajjah.
21	7 "	24	10 "
	{ Dedica. of the wall by Nehemiah.	27	13 "
	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.	28	14 "
28	14 "	29	15 "
			{ Kurban Bairam. Fortunate Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	71.0	56.5	17	65.5	45.0
2	72.8	47.7	18	68.1	43.0
3	63.0	54.7	19	75.6	50.4
4	57.5	49.4	20	78.8	57.5
5	53.0	51.4	21	72.4	54.2
6	71.0	52.4	22	73.6	50.9
7	66.8	50.5	23	72.0	48.3
8	72.5	49.7	24	73.8	55.0
9	73.3	52.9	25	71.8	51.0
10	75.7	55.2	26	75.0	44.7
11	76.5	52.3	27	70.2	54.8
12	71.6	57.5	28	85.2	62.1
13	79.8	54.0	29	82.7	55.1
14	76.5	56.6	30	84.8	54.9
15	71.3	50.6	31	77.2	55.1
16	69.5	49.8			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 4th day, 9h. 21m. aftern.
 New 12th day, 6h. 52m. aftern.
 First Quart... 20th day, 8h. 33m. aftern.
 Full 27th day, 1h. 21m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 9th, 28° N.; 16th, 0°; 23rd, 28° S.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 23	1 11	1 27	10 40	15' 48''
6	15 6	1 28	1 48	10 20	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 32	2 2	2 22	9 44	15 50
21	14 14	2 20	2 37	9 27	15 51
26	13 56	2 38	2 50	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 24	6	3	7 47	18 N 7	18.3	9 a 42	2 m 48	8 m 23	3 57	4 20	1
2	4 26	6	0	7 45	17 52	19.3	9 57	3 38	9 50	4 42	5 7	2
3	4 27	5	56	7 44	17 37	20.3	10 11	4 26	11 13	5 30	6 2	3
4	4 29	5	51	7 42	17 21	☾	10 27	5 14	0 a 36	6 17	6 39	4
5	4 30	5	45	7 40	17 5	22.3	10 45	6 3	1 59	7 2	7 25	5
6	4 32	5	39	7 38	16 49	23.3	11 10	6 53	3 19	7 52	8 21	6
7	4 33	5	33	7 37	16 32	24.3	11 44	7 44	4 32	8 54	9 32	7
8	4 35	5	26	7 35	16 15	25.3	morn.	8 37	5 36	10 10	10 52	8
9	4 36	5	18	7 33	15 58	26.3	0 30	9 30	6 28	11 32	—	9
10	4 38	5	10	7 31	15 41	27.3	1 27	10 22	7 8	0 6	0 38	10
11	4 40	5	1	7 29	15 23	28.3	2 32	11 12	7 37	1 3	1 26	11
12	4 41	4	52	7 27	15 5	☉	3 43	11 59	7 58	1 48	2 9	12
13	4 43	4	42	7 26	14 47	0.7	4 55	0 a 43	8 13	2 26	2 44	13
14	4 44	4	31	7 24	14 29	1.7	6 7	1 25	8 26	3 1	3 16	14
15	4 46	4	20	7 22	14 10	2.7	7 17	2 5	8 37	3 30	3 46	15
16	4 48	4	9	7 20	13 52	3.7	8 26	2 44	8 48	4 0	4 15	16
17	4 49	3	57	7 18	13 33	4.7	9 35	3 24	8 58	4 30	4 44	17
18	4 51	3	44	7 16	13 13	5.7	10 47	4 5	9 10	5 1	5 17	18
19	4 52	3	31	7 14	12 54	6.7	0 a 2	4 49	9 25	5 33	5 51	19
20	4 54	3	17	7 12	12 34	☽	1 22	5 37	9 43	6 9	6 28	20
21	4 55	3	3	7 9	12 14	8.7	2 42	6 30	10 11	6 48	7 13	21
22	4 57	2	48	7 7	11 54	9.7	4 1	7 28	10 51	7 40	8 13	22
23	4 59	2	33	7 5	11 34	10.7	5 11	8 30	11 50	8 53	9 36	23
24	5 0	2	18	7 3	11 14	11.7	6 6	9 34	morn.	10 20	11 7	24
25	5 2	2	2	7 1	10 53	12.7	6 45	10 37	1 7	11 48	—	25
26	5 3	1	45	6 59	10 32	13.7	7 13	11 37	2 39	0 25	0 52	26
27	5 5	1	29	6 57	10 12	☉	7 32	morn.	4 15	1 19	1 44	27
28	5 7	1	11	6 55	9 50	15.7	7 49	0 33	5 49	2 8	2 32	28
29	5 8	0	54	6 52	9 29	16.7	8 2	1 26	7 22	2 55	3 17	29
30	5 10	0	36	6 50	9 8	17.7	8 17	2 16	8 48	3 37	3 57	30
31	5 11	0	18	6 48	8 46	18.7	8 32	3 6	10 16	4 18	4 39	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Bristol, ten days—horses and cattle.
- 2 to 9. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th) Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors.
- 4, 5, 6. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town-Clerk this day.
8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Burgess Lists* to be fixed in some public place in the Borough from this day till 15th.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*

Lists, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.

18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.
21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
24. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.
24. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
26. Howden, for six days—horses.
27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Glasgow this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Sept. 2	13th Sun. after Trinity	2 Kings 19	Matt. 3	2 Kings 23	Rom. 3
" 9	14th "	Jerem. 5	" 10	Jerem. 22	" 10
" 16	15th "	" 35	" 17	" 36	1 Cor. 1
" 23	16th "	Ezek. 2	" 24	Ezek. 13	" 8
" 30	17th "	" 14	Mark 3	" 18	" 15

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 17th, at 11h. 41m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus at $0^{\circ} 32' N.$; on the 26th, at 3h. 5m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Venus, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star till the 3rd of the month, then invisible to the end of the month; on the 6th, at 11h. 58m. A.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, on the 1st rises at 1h. 31m. A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 12m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 8m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 23m. A.M.; on the 23rd, at 7h. 28m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 39m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 9h. 44m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus at $1^{\circ} 49' S.$; on the 3rd, at 6h. 15m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $8^{\circ} 25' S.$; on the 4th, at 7h. 51m. P.M., with Saturn, at $5^{\circ} 19' S.$; on the 6th, at 4h. 37m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 44' N.$; on the 7th, at 3h. 57m. P.M., with Mars at $4^{\circ} 11' S.$; on the 9th, at 2h. 36' P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $4^{\circ} 35' S.$; at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 12th, at 3h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 33' S.$; on the 13th, at 8h. 59m. A.M., with Venus at $10^{\circ} 25' S.$; on the 14th, at 3h. 40m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $3^{\circ} 32' S.$; on the 17th, at 9h. 56m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $1^{\circ} 44' S.$; on the 23rd, at 6h. 22m. A.M., with Jupiter at $3^{\circ} 55' N.$; on the 24th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 29th, at 6h. 11m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus at $1^{\circ} 57' S.$; on the 30th, at 2h. 29m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $8^{\circ} 36' S.$

The *Constellation Pegasus* will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellite.

First Satellite. 5th, Em. at 2h. 37m. 27ths. A.M.; 6th, Em. at 9h. 6m. 12ths. P.M.; 13th, Em. at 11h. 1m. 33ths. P.M.; 21st, Em. at 6h. 56m. 59ths. A.M.; 22nd, Em. at 7h. 25m. 55ths. P.M.; 24th, Em. at 9h. 21m. 23ths. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th, Em. at 6h. 22m. 49ths. A.M.; 13th, Em. at 2h. 58m. 0ths. A.M.; 23rd, Em. at 6h. 51m. 5ths. P.M.; 30th, Em. at 9h. 26m. 41ths. P.M.

Third Satellite. 6th, Em. at 1h. 14m. 4ths. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 S	245	13 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	246	" " " " "
4 Tu	247	" " " " "
5 W	248	" " " " "
6 Th	249	" " " " "
7 F	250	" " " " "
8 S	251	" " " " "
9 S	252	14 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	253	" " " " "
11 Tu	254	" " " " "
12 W	255	" " " " "
13 Th	256	{ Jewish yr. 5616. and Mo. hammedan yr. 1272, beg. Salm. Fish. in Scotl. ends.
14 F	257	" " " " "
15 S	258	" " " " "
16 S	259	15 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	260	" " " " "
18 Tu	261	" " " " "
19 W	262	Ember Week.
20 Th	263	" " " " "
21 F	264	St. Matthew.
22 S	265	" " " " "
23 S	266	{ 16 Sunday aft. Trinity. Autumnal Quarter com.
24 M	267	" " " " "
25 Tu	268	" " " " "
26 W	269	" " " " "
27 Th	270	" " " " "
28 F	271	" " " " "
29 S	272	{ MICHAELMAS DAY. St. Michael.
30 S	273	17 Sunday after Trinity.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855.	5615.
Sept.	
1 18 Elul.	
13 1 Tisri.	{ New Year, 5616.
16 4 "	{ Fast, Death of Gedaliah.
22 10 "	{ Fast, Day of Atonement.
27 15 "	{ Feast of Ta- bernacles.
28 16 "	Second Day.

Mohammedan Calendar

1855.	Hegira, 1271.
Sept.	
1 18 Dh'ulhajjah.	
13 1 Moharem.	New Year 1272.
22 10 "	Ashura.
25 13 "	{
26 14 "	Fortunate
27 15 "	Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	72.5	44.6	16	73.0	50.6
2	75.8	44.5	17	75.0	55.8
3	80.0	45.9	18	69.7	49.7
4	81.2	43.1	19	69.8	56.8
5	73.0	45.0	20	73.5	52.2
6	77.0	43.6	21	64.5	44.8
7	78.2	45.2	22	63.4	39.7
8	72.0	45.9	23	63.0	48.4
9	71.5	47.6	24	71.0	58.3
10	69.2	41.9	25	65.0	46.6
11	72.5	39.4	26	68.8	39.5
12	80.5	40.4	27	70.0	40.3
13	74.7	58.4	28	71.0	43.3
14	72.0	55.6	29	74.0	37.9
15	73.0	51.8	30	72.0	38.7

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 3rd day, 8h. 24m. morn.
 New 11th day, 10h. 52m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 19th day, 7h. 1m. morn.
 Full 25th day, 9h. 25m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 5th, 28° N.; 12th, 0°; 19th,
 28° S.; 25th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's deer.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 33	3 1	3 5	8 53	15' 53''
6	13 14	3 20	3 17	8 38	15 55
11	12 54	3 40	3 28	8 24	15 56
16	12 35	3 59	3 39	8 10	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 56	15 58
26	11 56	4 38	3 57	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 5 13	m. s. 0 1	h. m. 6 46	° ' " 8 N 25	19.7	h. m. 8 a 49	h. m. 3 m 56	h. m. 11 m 41	h. m. 4 59	h. m. 5 20	1		
2	5 15	0 20	6 44	8 3	20.7	9 12	4 47	1 a 5	5 39	5 59	2		
3	5 16	0 39	6 41	7 41	21.7	9 43	5 39	2 22	6 20	6 43	3		
4	5 18	0 58	6 39	7 19	22.7	10 25	6 32	3 30	7 10	7 38	4		
5	5 19	1 18	6 37	6 57	23.7	11 18	7 26	4 28	8 13	8 57	5		
6	5 21	1 37	6 35	6 34	24.7	morn.	8 18	5 10	9 42	10 29	6		
7	5 23	1 57	6 32	6 12	25.7	0 22	9 9	5 42	11 17	11 55	7		
8	5 24	2 18	6 30	5 49	26.7	1 32	9 57	6 6	— —	0 24	8		
9	5 26	2 38	6 28	5 27	27.7	2 43	10 41	6 20	0 51	1 11	9		
10	5 27	2 58	6 26	5 4	28.7	3 56	11 24	6 35	1 31	1 48	10		
11	5 29	3 19	6 23	4 41	29.7	5 6	0 a 4	6 46	2 5	2 21	11		
12	5 31	3 40	6 21	4 18	1.0	6 17	0 44	6 57	2 35	2 48	12		
13	5 32	4 1	6 19	3 55	2.0	7 26	1 24	7 8	3 3	3 17	13		
14	5 34	4 22	6 16	3 32	3.0	8 39	2 5	7 19	3 30	3 44	14		
15	5 35	4 43	6 14	3 9	4.0	9 52	2 48	7 32	3 59	4 13	15		
16	5 37	5 4	6 12	2 46	5.0	11 10	3 34	7 48	4 26	4 42	16		
17	5 39	5 25	6 10	2 23	6.0	0 a 29	4 24	8 12	4 57	5 15	17		
18	5 40	5 46	6 7	2 0	7.0	1 48	5 19	8 46	5 32	5 52	18		
19	5 42	6 7	6 5	1 36	8.0	2 59	6 17	9 34	6 15	6 38	19		
20	5 43	6 28	6 3	1 13	9.0	3 57	7 18	10 42	7 9	7 41	20		
21	5 45	6 49	6 0	0 50	10.0	4 42	8 20	morn.	8 32	9 21	21		
22	5 47	7 10	5 58	0 26	11.0	5 12	9 19	0 6	10 10	11 1	22		
23	5 48	7 31	5 56	0 N 3	12.0	5 34	10 16	1 37	11 40	— —	23		
24	5 50	7 52	5 53	0 s 21	13.0	5 52	11 10	3 12	0 14	0 41	24		
25	5 51	8 13	5 51	0 44	14.0	6 5	morn.	4 44	1 6	1 29	25		
26	5 53	8 33	5 49	1 7	15.0	6 21	0 1	6 14	1 51	2 16	26		
27	5 55	8 54	5 46	1 31	16.0	6 35	0 52	7 43	2 32	2 52	27		
28	5 56	9 14	5 44	1 54	17.0	6 52	1 43	9 11	3 11	3 32	28		
29	5 58	9 34	5 42	2 18	18.0	7 11	2 35	10 40	3 50	4 8	29		
30	6 0	9 53	5 40	2 41	19.0	7 40	3 28	0 a 3	4 29	4 48	30		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of November.

2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.

2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.

2, 3, 4. Nottingham—cheese, &c.

3. Woodstock—cheese.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10, &c. Weyhill—sheep.

10. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

11. Holbeach—horses.

13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

15. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

16. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

20. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.

29. Burton-on-Trent—horses and cattle.

29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

29. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Oct. 7	18th Sun. after Trinity	Ezek. 20	Mark 10	Ezek. 24	2 Cor. 6		
" 14	19th "	Daniel 3	Luke 1, to v. 39	Daniel 6	" 13		
" 21	20th "	Joel 2	" 7	Micah 6	Ephes. 1		
" 28	21st "	Hab. 2	" 14	Prov. 1	Philip. 2		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star to the 27th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 11th, at 6h. 36m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $24^{\circ} 56'$ E. On the 23rd, at 11h. 29m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellation Virgo, is invisible till the 5th of the month, then a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 6h. 22m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 19th, at 9h. 28m. P.M., stationary.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, on the 1st, rises at 1h. 19m. A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 26m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 3m. P.M.; on the 19th, at 3h. 48m. P.M. stationary.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 12th, at 9h. 33m. P.M. stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h. 38m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 5h. 19m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $5^{\circ} 34'$ S.; on the 3rd, at 11h. 13m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 35'$ N.; on the 6th, at 4h. 41m. A.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 55'$ S.; on the 7th, at 5h. 6m. A.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 41'$ S.; on the 11th, at 9h. 47m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $3^{\circ} 30'$ S.; on the 13th, at 6h. 19m. A.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 13'$ S.; on the 15th, at 3h. 19m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $1^{\circ} 33'$ S.; on the 20th, at 6h. 46m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $4^{\circ} 4' N.$; on the 23rd, at 2h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 26th, at 2h. 59m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 1h. 54m. S.; on the 29th, at 6h. 16m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at $8^{\circ} 39'$ S.; on the 29th, at 1h. 54m. P.M., with Saturn, at $5^{\circ} 33'$ S.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and Arics, at the end, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite, 6th, Em. at 11h. 17m. $16^{\circ} 28'$ P.M.; 8th, Em. at 5h. 45m. $59^{\circ} 08'$ P.M.; 15th, Em. at 7h. 41m. $40^{\circ} 48'$ P.M.; 22nd, Em. at 9h. 37m. $24^{\circ} 48'$ P.M.; 29th, Em. at 11h. 33m. $10^{\circ} 28'$ P.M.; 31st, Em. at 6h. 2m. $10^{\circ} 38'$ P.M. *Second Satellite*, 8th Em. at 6h. 2m. $26^{\circ} 68'$ A.M.; 25th, Em. at 6h. 32m. $33^{\circ} 38'$ P.M. *Third Satellite*, 11th, Im. at 5h. 51m. $59^{\circ} 18'$ P.M.; Fm. at 9h. 21m. $0^{\circ} 88'$ P.M.; 18th, Im. at 9h. 53m. $55^{\circ} 78'$ P.M. *Fourth Satellite*, 12th, Im. at 11h. 55m. $24^{\circ} 38'$ P.M.; 29th, Im. at 6h. 11m. $4^{\circ} 28'$ P.M., Em. at 10h. 37m. $0^{\circ} 88'$ P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855.	5616.
Oct.	
1 19	Tisri.
3 21	" {Feast of
	" {Branches.
5 23	" {Feast of
	" {the Law.

Mohammedon Calendar.

1855.	Hegira, 1272.
Oct.	
1 19	Moharem.
13 1	Saphar.
25 13	" {Fortu-
26 14	" {nate
27 15	" {Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	274	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 Tu	275	" " " " " "
3 W	276	" " " " " "
4 Th	277	" " " " " "
5 F	278	" " " " " "
6 S	279	" " " " " "
7 S	280	18 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	281	" " " " " "
9 Tu	282	" " " " " "
10 W	283	{ Oxford & Camb. Mich.
11 Th	284	{ Terms begin.
12 F	285	Old Michaelmas Day.
13 S	286	" " " " " "
14 S	287	19 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	288	" " " " " "
16 Tu	289	" " " " " "
17 W	290	" " " " " "
18 Th	291	St. Luke.
19 F	292	" " " " " "
20 S	293	" " " " " "
21 S	294	20 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	295	" " " " " "
23 Tu	296	" " " " " "
24 W	297	" " " " " "
25 Th	298	Eclipse of Moon.
26 F	299	" " " " " "
27 S	300	" " " " " "
28 S	301	{ 21 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	302	{ St. Simon and St. Judc.
30 Tu	303	" " " " " "
31 W	304	" " " " " "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1854.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	65.2	42.7	17	55.0
2	72.8	36.8	18	52.0
3	66.0	47.3	19	50.8
4	64.0	39.5	20	55.2
5	72.8	53.8	21	56.5
6	50.5	47.6	22	59.3
7	59.5	46.8	23	57.7
8	62.0	47.8	24	54.8
9	72.2	51.9	25	48.0
10	66.0	48.5	26	55.0
11	60.2	47.7	27	55.0
12	60.0	36.1	28	57.0
13	54.3	32.1	29	59.0
14	54.0	40.5	30	60.5
15	53.8	48.8	31	58.8
16	56.0	43.0		

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 2nd day, 11h. 4m. aftern.
 New 11th day, 3h. 24m. morn.
 First Quart... 18th day, 3h. 38m. aftern.
 Full 25th day, 7h. 27m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 28° N.; 10th, 0°; 17th, 28° S.; 23rd, 0°; 30th, 28° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 36	4 58	4 7	7 31	16' 1"
6	11 16	5 18	4 16	7 19	16 3
11	10 57	5 37	4 25	7 8	16 4
16	10 38	5 56	4 33	6 57	16 5
21	10 19	6 15	4 42	6 47	16 7
26	10 0	6 34	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sunthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock aft.	Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	o	h. m.	°	'	20.0	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	6 3	10 32	5 35	3 s	4	20.0	☾	9 9	5 18	2 22	5 48	6 9	2		2
3	6 5	10 50	5 33	3 51	22.0	10 10	6 12	3 10	6 33	7 6	3		3		3
4	6 6	11 9	5 31	4 14	23.0	11 19	7 4	3 46	7 43	8 28	4		4		4
5	6 8	11 27	5 28	4 37	24.0	morn.	7 53	4 11	9 16	10 3	5		5		5
6	6 10	11 45	5 26	5 0	25.0	0 30	8 39	4 29	10 48	11 27	6		6		6
7	6 11	12 2	5 24	5 23	26.0	1 44	9 22	4 43	11 56	—	7		7		7
8	6 13	12 19	5 22	5 46	27.0	2 54	10 3	4 55	0 21	0 40	8		8		8
9	6 15	12 35	5 19	6 9	28.0	4 5	10 43	5 5	0 58	1 16	9		9		9
10	6 16	12 51	5 17	6 32	29.0	5 15	11 23	5 17	1 32	1 46	10		10		10
11	6 18	13 7	5 15	6 55	☉	6 28	0 a 4	5 27	2 0	2 15	11		11		11
12	6 20	13 22	5 13	7 18	1.4	7 41	0 46	5 39	2 29	2 44	12		12		12
13	6 21	13 36	5 11	7 40	2.4	8 58	1 32	5 54	2 58	3 13	13		13		13
14	6 23	13 50	5 8	8 3	3.4	10 18	2 21	6 16	3 28	3 43	14		14		14
15	6 25	14 4	5 6	8 25	4.4	11 37	3 14	6 45	3 58	4 13	15		15		15
16	6 26	14 17	5 4	8 47	5.4	0 a 51	4 11	7 28	4 31	4 51	16		16		16
17	6 28	14 29	5 2	9 9	6.4	1 54	5 11	8 30	5 12	5 33	17		17		17
18	6 30	14 41	5 0	9 31	☽	2 40	6 10	9 46	5 58	6 23	18		18		18
19	6 32	14 52	4 58	9 53	8.4	3 14	7 9	11 13	6 59	7 38	19		19		19
20	6 33	15 3	4 56	10 15	9.4	3 39	8 4	morn.	8 23	9 15	20		20		20
21	6 35	15 13	4 54	10 36	10.4	3 55	8 57	0 43	10 4	10 48	21		21		21
22	6 37	15 22	4 52	10 58	11.4	4 11	9 48	2 13	11 21	11 51	22		22		22
23	6 39	15 31	4 50	11 19	12.4	4 25	10 38	3 43	—	0 17	23		23		23
24	6 40	15 39	4 48	11 40	13.4	4 39	11 28	5 9	0 39	1 2	24		24		24
25	6 42	15 46	4 46	12 1	☉	4 55	morn.	6 38	1 22	1 44	25		25		25
26	6 44	15 53	4 44	12 22	15.4	5 12	0 20	8 7	2 4	2 24	26		26		26
27	6 46	15 59	4 42	12 42	16.4	5 38	1 13	9 34	2 45	3 3	27		27		27
28	6 47	16 4	4 40	13 2	17.4	6 12	2 9	10 56	3 23	3 43	28		28		28
29	6 49	16 8	4 38	13 22	18.4	6 57	3 5	0 a 7	4 3	4 22	29		29		29
30	6 51	16 12	4 36	13 42	19.4	7 56	4 1	1 3	4 43	5 3	30		30		30
31	6 53	16 15	4 34	14 2	20.4	9 2	4 56	1 46	5 24	5 48	31		31		31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
2. Eccleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
3. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
8. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
- 8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey (8 days)—cattle, &c.

15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

- 17, 19. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
25. Ilndover—cattle and pigs.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
28. Harleston, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

Proper Lessons, Morning.					Proper Lessons, Evening.					
Nov. 4	22nd Sun. after Trinity	Prov.	2	Luke	20	Prov.	3	Colos.	4	
" 11	23rd	"	"	11	John	3	"	12	2 Thes.	2
" 18	24th	"	"	13	"	10	"	14	2 Tim.	1
" 25	25th	"	"	15	"	17	"	16	Heb.	1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 F	306	All Souls. Mich. Ter. beg.
3 S	307	.. .. .
4 S	308	22 Sunday after Trinity.
5 M	309	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.
6 Tu	310	.. .. .
7 W	311	.. .. .
8 Th	312	.. .. .
9 F	313	{ <i>Prince of Wales b. 1841.</i>
10 S	311	{ Lord Mayor's Day.
11 S	315	{ 23 Sunday after Trinity.
12 M	316	{ St. Martin. Half Quart.
13 Tu	317	Camb. Mich. T. div. m.
14 W	318	.. .. .
15 Th	319	.. .. .
16 F	320	.. .. .
17 S	321	.. .. .
18 S	322	24 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	323	.. .. .
20 Tu	324	.. .. .
21 W	325	Princess Royal b. 1840.
22 Th	326	St. Cecilia.
23 F	327	.. .. .
24 S	328	.. .. .
25 S	329	25 Sunday aft. Trinity.
26 M	330	Mich. Term ends.
27 Tu	331	.. .. .
28 W	332	.. .. .
29 Th	333	.. .. .
30 F	334	St. Andrew.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Libra, is invisible till the 5th, then a morning star throughout the month; on the 3rd, at 0h. 49m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 9th, at 2h. 43m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 12th, at 8h. 12m. A.M., stationary; on the 20th, at 0h. 41m. A.M. at greatest elongation, 19° 33' W.

Venus, in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 6th, at 8h. 10m. A.M., at greatest brilliancy.

Mars, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 32m. A.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 6m. P.M.; on the 16th, at 11h. 29m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 21m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus, on the 11th, at 7h. 3m. P.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 27m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 4h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 4° 39' S., at 10h. 6m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 4th, at 3h. 31m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 3° 0' S.; on the 6th, at 4h. 8m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 12' S.; on the 7th, at 5h. 9m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 3° 31' S.; on the 8th, at 9h. 33m. P.M., with Mercury, at 1° 34' N.; on the 10th, at 11° 21' P.M. with β Scorpii, at 3° 35' N.; on the 11th, at 9h. 20m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 1° 39' S.; on the 16th, at 8h. 56m. P.M., and with Jupiter, at 4° 5' N.; on the 19th, at 11h. 6m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 22nd, at 10h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at 1° 47' S.; on the 24th, at 10h. 10m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 8° 37' S.; on the 25th, at 6h. 26m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 1° 34' N.; at 8h. 59m. P.M., with Saturn, at 5° 31' S.; on the 27th, at 4h. 11m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 1° 36' N.

The *Constellations* Perseus and Eridanus are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 7th, Em. at 7h. 57m. 56^s. P.M.; 14th, Em. at 9h. 53m. 41^s. P.M.; 16th, Em. at 4h. 22m. 23^s. P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 6h. 18m. 16^s. P.M.; 30th, Em. at 6h. 13m. 57^s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 1st, Em. at 9h. 8m. 54^s. P.M.; 26th, Em. at 6h. 17m. 16^s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 16th, Em. at 5h. 30m. 9^s. P.M.; 23rd, Im. at 4h. 5m. 21^s. P.M.; Em. at 9h. 31m. 32^s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 15th, Em. at 4h. 49m. 19^s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1855.	5616.
Nov.	
1 20	Chesvan.
11 1	Chisleu.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1855.	Hegira, 1272.
Nov.	
1 26	Saphar.
11 1	Rabi' I.
21 11	{ Birth of
23 13	{ Mohammed.
24 14	{ Fortunate
25 15	{ Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	60.8	45.4	16	45.5	32.8
2	51.7	45.9	17	41.0	29.4
3	57.8	41.0	18	45.0	27.5
4	51.0	43.8	19	48.8	31.8
5	48.7	44.1	20	47.0	33.0
6	51.8	42.2	21	45.0	31.2
7	55.0	47.2	22	48.0	28.0
8	54.7	43.0	23	36.3	25.3
9	50.0	31.8	24	42.5	26.2
10	51.5	25.4	25	42.5	32.8
11	48.5	34.5	26	45.8	38.4
12	50.2	35.6	27	41.3	34.8
13	40.3	39.4	28	45.2	33.4
14	43.8	36.0	29	45.5	36.2
15	42.0	32.2	30	51.9	44.3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 1st day, 5h. 17m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 7h. 31m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 16th day, 11h. 15m. aftern.
 Full 23rd day, 7h. 51m. aftern.

☾'s Dec. 6th, 0°; 13th, 28° S.; 19th,
 0°; 26th, 28° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☾'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	4 59	6 27	16' 10''
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 20	16 11
11	9 3	7 31	5 15	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 3	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 35	5 59	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 55	m. s. 16 17	h. m. 4 32	° ' s 14 s 21	☾		h. m. 10 a 14	h. m. 5 m 46	h. m. 2 a 14	h. m. 6 12	h. m. 6 40	1	
2	6 56	16 18	4 30	14 41	22.4		11 27	6 34	2 36	7 13	7 51	2	
3	6 58	16 19	4 29	15 0	23.4		morn.	7 18	2 50	8 34	9 18	3	
4	7 0	16 18	4 27	15 18	24.4		0 40	8 0	3 3	9 57	10 34	4	
5	7 2	16 17	4 25	15 37	25.4		1 51	8 40	3 13	11 10	11 36	5	
6	7 4	16 15	4 23	15 55	26.4		3 1	9 20	3 25	11 58	—	6	
7	7 5	16 12	4 22	16 13	27.4		4 9	10 0	3 34	0 18	0 34	7	
8	7 7	16 8	4 20	16 31	28.4		5 25	10 42	3 46	0 52	1 10	8	
9	7 9	16 3	4 18	16 48	☉		6 42	11 27	4 1	1 25	1 41	9	
10	7 11	15 58	4 17	17 5	0.7		8 3	0 a 16	4 20	1 58	2 13	10	
11	7 12	15 51	4 15	17 22	1.7		9 24	1 9	4 47	2 31	2 47	11	
12	7 14	15 44	4 14	17 38	2.7		10 42	2 6	5 27	3 4	3 21	12	
13	7 16	15 36	4 12	17 55	3.7		11 49	3 5	6 22	3 38	3 56	13	
14	7 18	15 27	4 11	18 11	4.7		0 a 40	4 5	7 34	4 16	4 39	14	
15	7 19	15 17	4 10	18 26	5.7		1 18	5 4	8 59	5 2	5 27	15	
16	7 21	15 7	4 8	18 41	☾		1 41	5 59	10 25	5 56	6 24	16	
17	7 23	14 55	4 7	18 56	7.7		2 2	6 52	11 55	6 58	7 36	17	
18	7 25	14 43	4 6	19 11	8.7		2 18	7 41	morn.	8 16	8 58	18	
19	7 26	14 30	4 4	19 25	9.7		2 31	8 30	1 20	9 40	10 17	19	
20	7 28	14 17	4 3	19 39	10.7		2 45	9 18	2 46	10 52	11 19	20	
21	7 30	14 2	4 2	19 53	11.7		2 58	10 7	4 10	11 47	—	21	
22	7 31	13 47	4 1	20 6	12.7		3 16	10 59	5 36	0 11	0 34	22	
23	7 33	13 30	4 0	20 19	☉		3 36	11 53	7 5	0 58	1 21	23	
24	7 34	13 13	3 59	20 31	14.7		4 6	morn.	8 29	1 43	2 3	24	
25	7 36	12 56	3 58	20 43	15.7		4 47	0 50	9 46	2 25	2 46	25	
26	7 38	12 37	3 57	20 55	16.7		5 40	1 47	10 51	3 6	3 26	26	
27	7 39	12 18	3 56	21 6	17.7		6 46	2 43	11 59	3 45	4 5	27	
28	7 41	11 58	3 55	21 17	18.7		7 56	3 37	0 a 15	4 25	4 46	28	
29	7 42	11 37	3 54	21 27	19.7		9 9	4 26	0 39	5 8	5 30	29	
30	7 44	11 16	3 53	21 37	20.7		10 23	5 12	0 56	5 54	6 15	30	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
1. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
- 7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
- horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
- 10, 11. Bewdley—first day, hogs only—2nd day,
- 10, 11, 12. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.
11. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.

11. Boston—cattle.
12. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
14. Thirsk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.
28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

Dec. 2	1st Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 1	Acts 3	Isaiah 2	Heb. 8
" 9	2nd "	" 5	" 9	" 24	James 2
" 16	3rd "	" 25	" 16	" 26	1 Peter 4
" 23	4th "	" 30	" 23	" 32	1 John 3
" 25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7 v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3 v. 4 to v. 9
" 30	1st Sun. aft. Christmas	" 37	Acts 27	" 38	3 John

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, is a morning star till the 24th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 23rd, at 2h. 22m. A.M., in Aphielion; on the 31st, at 10h. 36m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 11th, at 9h. 7m. P.M., at greatest elongation $46^{\circ} 43'$ W. On the 16th, at 1h. 0m. A.M. in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th passes the meridian at 6h. 32m. A.M.; on the 23th, at 3h. 39m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 22m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 14m. A.M.; on the 18th, at 11h. 29m. P.M., in opposition with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 25m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 7h. 8m. P.M. in Apogee; on the 2nd, at 8h. 1 m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $1^{\circ} 20' S.$; on the 5th, at 1h. 47m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at $3^{\circ} 26' S.$; at 2h. 16m. P.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 54' N.$; on the 8th, at 7h. 42m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at $3^{\circ} 35' N.$; at 10h. 52m. A.M., with Mercury, at $3^{\circ} 13' N.$; at 5h. 41m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at $1^{\circ} 40' S.$; on the 14th, at 4h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 20th, at 4h. 44m. A.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at $1^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 21st, at 6h. 33m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $8^{\circ} 38' S.$; on the 22nd, at 3h. 5m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $1^{\circ} 35' N.$; on the 23rd, at 1h. 56m. A.M., with Saturn, at $5^{\circ} 20' S.$; on the 25th, at 6h. 59m. A.M., with δ Geminorum (Pollux) at $1^{\circ} 40' N.$; on the 27th, at 9h. 3m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at $4^{\circ} 24' S.$; on the 29th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 31st, at 9h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $8^{\circ} 18' N.$

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th Em. at 4h. 38m. 30^{ths}. P.M.; 16th, Em. at 6h. 34m. 2^{ths}. P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 8h. 29m. 31^{ths}. P.M.

Second Satellite. 3rd, Em. at 8h. 54m. 16^{ths}. P.M.; 28th, Em. at 6h. 5m. 3^{ths}. P.M.

Third Satellite. 2th, Em. at 5h. 39m. 58^{ths}. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	335	.. .. .
2 S	336	1 Sunday in Advent.
3 M	337	.. .. .
4 Tu	338	.. .. .
5 W	339	.. .. .
6 Th	340	.. .. .
7 F	341	.. .. .
8 S	342	Grouse Shooting ends.
9 S	343	2 Sunday in Advent.
10 M	344	.. .. .
11 Tu	345	.. .. .
12 W	346	.. .. .
13 Th	347	.. .. .
14 F	348	.. .. .
15 S	349	.. .. .
16 S	350	{ 3 Sunday in Advent.
17 M	351	{ Camb. Mich. Term ends.
18 Tu	352	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
19 W	353	.. .. .
20 Th	354	Ember Week.
21 F	355	.. .. .
22 S	356	St. Thomas. Shortest day.
23 S	357	Winter Quarter begins.
24 M	358	4 Sunday in Advent.
25 Tu	359	.. .. .
26 W	360	CHRISTMAS DAY.
27 Th	361	St. Stephen.
28 F	362	St. John.
29 S	363	Innocents.
30 S	364	.. .. .
31 M	365	1 Sunday after Christmas.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1855.	1255.
Dec.	Dec.
1 21 Chislev.	1 21 Rabi' I.
5 25 " { Dedication of	11 1 Rabi' II.
" { the Temple.	23 13 " { Fortu-
10 1 Thebri.	24 14 " { nate
19 10 " { Fast, Siege	25 15 " { Days.
31 22 " { of Jerusalem.	31 21 "

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1853.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	50·8	34·5	17	35·5
2	44·8	30·3	18	33·5
3	40·7	29·4	19	32·5
4	41·5	34·2	20	35·5
5	46·0	37·0	21	36·7
6	44·0	37·7	22	36·0
7	44·3	39·0	23	41·0
8	43·0	34·4	24	36·3
9	44·8	35·0	25	36·5
10	41·8	33·8	26	35·2
11	34·9	29·2	27	33·0
12	35·2	29·2	28	34·3
13	46·0	30·3	29	31·5
14	46·0	30·9	30	38·5
15	35·2	27·0	31	35·9
16	31·8	22·4		25·0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 1st day, 2h. 11m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 10h. 18m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 16th day, 6h. 56m. morn.
 Full 23rd day, 10h. 39m. morn.
 Last Quart. ... 31st day, 0h. 4m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 3rd, 0°; 10th, 28° S.; 17th, 0°; 23rd, 28° N.; 31st, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 41	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 47	8 47	5 56	5 55	16 18
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 1	6 0	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.		Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	s.		h. m.	'			h. m.	'		h. m.	'	
1	7 45	10	54	3 53	21	s 47	☾	11 a 35	5m 55		1 a 10	6 39	7 8	1
2	7 47	10	31	3 52	21	56	22·7	morn.	6 36		1 22	7 40	8 12	2
3	7 48	10	8	3 52	22	5	23·7	0 44	7 15		1 32	8 48	9 23	3
4	7 49	9	44	3 51	22	13	24·7	1 53	7 55		1 43	9 57	10 26	4
5	7 51	9	19	3 51	22	21	25·7	3 6	8 36		1 53	10 57	11 22	5
6	7 52	8	54	3 50	22	29	26·7	4 19	9 19		2 6	11 45	—	6
7	7 53	8	28	3 50	22	36	27·7	5 40	10 6		2 22	0 7	0 27	7
8	7 54	8	2	3 49	22	43	28·7	7 1	10 58		2 47	0 48	1 8	8
9	7 55	7	35	3 49	22	49	☉	8 24	11 55		3 22	1 27	1 45	9
10	7 57	7	8	3 49	22	55	1·1	9 37	0 a 55		4 12	2 5	2 27	10
11	7 58	6	40	3 49	23	0	2·1	10 36	1 57		5 22	2 49	3 9	11
12	7 59	6	12	3 49	23	5	3·1	11 18	2 57		6 44	3 30	3 53	12
13	8 0	5	44	3 49	23	9	4·1	11 48	3 55		8 12	4 13	4 37	13
14	8 1	5	15	3 49	23	13	5·1	0 a 9	4 49		9 42	5 3	5 31	14
15	8 1	4	46	3 49	23	17	6·1	0 25	5 39		11 8	5 57	6 24	15
16	8 2	4	17	3 49	23	20	☽	0 37	6 27	morn.		6 52	7 24	16
17	8 3	3	48	3 49	23	22	8·1	0 51	7 14		0 33	7 55	8 26	17
18	8 4	3	18	3 50	23	24	9·1	1 5	8 2		1 55	9 0	9 37	18
19	8 5	2	49	3 50	23	26	10·1	1 20	8 51		3 18	10 9	10 42	19
20	8 5	2	19	3 50	23	27	11·1	1 38	9 43		4 43	11 13	11 44	20
21	8 6	1	49	3 51	23	27	12·1	2 5	10 38		6 7	—	0 13	21
22	8 6	1	19	3 51	23	28	13·1	2 40	11 34		7 27	0 37	1 3	22
23	8 7	0	49	3 52	23	27	☉	3 28	morn.		8 36	1 28	1 51	23
24	8 7	0	19	3 52	23	27	15·1	4 28	0 31		9 31	2 13	2 34	24
25	8 8	bef. 11		3 53	23	25	16·1	5 38	1 25		10 11	2 56	3 16	25
26	8 8	0	40	3 54	23	24	17·1	6 51	2 17		10 40	3 36	3 54	26
27	8 8	1	10	3 54	23	21	18·1	8 6	3 5		11 1	4 13	4 33	27
28	8 8	1	40	3 55	23	19	19·1	9 17	3 49		11 15	4 52	5 11	28
29	8 8	2	9	3 56	23	16	20·1	10 38	4 31		11 28	5 30	5 50	29
30	8 8	2	38	3 57	23	12	21·1	11 37	5 11		11 38	6 10	6 30	30
31	8 9	3	7	3 58	23	8	☾	morn.	5 50		11 49	6 48	7 13	31

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Getha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hercd. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Ereshy—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hercd. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Earl Spencer—*Treas.* Earl of Mulgrave—*Comp.* Lord Drumlanrig—*Master of Household*, Maj. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edw. M. Browell.

Ld. Chamberlain, Marq. of Breadalbane.

Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Ernest Bruce—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl Somers, Earl of Listowel, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord Waterpark, Lord De Tabley, Lord Byron—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Capt. A. N. Hood, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Sir E. Bowater, Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish—*Extra Groom in Waiting*, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Ordinary*, Hon. W. F. Forbes, Hon. A. Crofton, G. G. Cameron, G. G. Gordon—*Comptroller of Accounts*, N. H. Macdonald—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. C. B. Phipps—*Master of Ceremonies*,

Hon. Major-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*, J. M. Kemble—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Duchess of Wellington, Duchess of Athol, Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Countess of Desart, Viscountess Jocelyn, Marchioness of Ely, Lady Churchill—*Extra Ladies*, Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady Portman—*Maid of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. M. Paget, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. M. F. Seymour, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Mary Bulteel—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Teresa Digby, Lady Gardner, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Amelia Matilda Murray, Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord Alfred Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Col. Hon. C. Grey, Maj.-Gen. E. Buckley, Col. E. W. Bouverie, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy.

Master of Buck Hounds, Earl of Beshorough.

Hercd. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.

Hercd. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord Wriothlesley Russell.

Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir James Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D.

Serjeant Surgeons, Sir B. C. Bredie, Bt., Robt. Keate.

Aurist, W. Maule.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Viscount Sydney.

Gold Stick in Waiting, Marq. of Anglesey.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn—*Treasurer*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps. *Gentlemen of Bedchamber*, Viscount Torrington, Lord Geo. Lennox, and Lord Colville.

Secretary, Dr. E. Prætorius.

Private Secretary, Col. Hon. Chas. Grey. *Chief Equerry*, Hon. A. N. Hood.

Equerries, Lieut.-Col. F. Hugh Seymour, Hon. Capt. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, and Capt. C. T. Du Plat.

Gent. Usher—Dr. Lyon Playfair, L.L.D. *Grooms of Bedchamber*, Lieut.-Col. Wyld and Capt. Francis Seymour—*Extra Groom*, Gen. Sir G. Anson.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Treasurer and Cofferer—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh.
Privy Seal—Lord Alfred Hervey.
Attorney-General—W. J. Alexander.
Tutor—F. W. Gibbs, M.A.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Col. Sir G. Couper, bart.
Physician, Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Lord John Russell.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Earl of Aberdeen.
Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Secretaries of State, { *Home Affairs*, Viscount Palmerston.
Foreign Affairs, Earl of Clarendon.
Colonial Affairs, Sir G. Grey.
War Department, Duke of Newcastle.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, bt.
President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood, bt.
Secretary at War, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Com. of Works and Public Buildings—Sir William Molesworth, bt.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl Granville.
Marquess of Lansdowne, *without office*.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Lord John Russell.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Patent Clerk, Ralph Eden.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Earl of Aberdeen, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Elcho, Lord Alfred Hervey, C. S. Fortescue.
Secretaries, Rt. Hon. G. Hayter, J. Wilson.
Assistant Sec., Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitor, H. R. Reynolds.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Comptroller, Lord Montague.
Assistant Ditto, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
Secretary (Bill Office), J. S. Brickwood.
Superintendent of Weights and Measures, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—*Principal Sec.*, Viscount Palmerston—*Under Secs.*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, Horatio Waddington.
Foreign Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Earl of Clarendon—*Under Secs.*, Lord Wodehouse, Edm. Hamond.
Colonial Affairs—*Principal Sec.*, Sir

George Grey, bart.—*Under Secs.*, F. Peel, H. Merivale, and T. F. Elliott—*Private Secs.*, Lord Hobart, Sam. Whitbread, M.P.

War Department—*Principal Sec.*, Duke of Newcastle—*Military Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. Mundy—*Private Sec.*, H. Roberts.

IRISH OFFICE.

Lord-Lieut.—Earl St. Germans.
Chief Sec., Sir J. Young, bt.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Sir Chas. Wood, bt.
Secretaries, R. Lowe, Sir T. N. Redington.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Sir Jas. Graham, bt., Rear-Adm. M. F. F. Berkeley, Rear-Adm. Hon. R. S. Dundas, Capt. Peter Richards, Capt. A. Milne, Hon. W. F. Cowper.
Secretaries, R. Bernal Osborne, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton—*Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.

Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, R. M. Bromley—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, T. F. Grant—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—*Sec.-at-War*, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert—*Deputy*, B. Hawes—*Paymaster-Gen.*, Lord Stanley of Alderley—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, R. C. Kirby.

Horse Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Viscount Hardinge—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Yorke—*Adj.-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Cathcart—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Col. Jas. Freeth—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, Hon. C. P. Villiers—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Ordnance—*Master-Gen.*, Lord Raglan—*Sec.*, (vacant)—*Surveyor-Gen.*, (vacant).
Clerk of Ordnance, Wm. Monsell—*Sec. to Board*, Joseph Wood.

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.
Vice-President, Lord Stanley of Alderley.
Secretaries, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque—*Assistants*, W. D. Oswald and R. Valpy.

Corn Department—*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.

Railway Department—*Sec.*, Capt. Simmons—*Inspectors of Railways*, Capt. Wynne, Capt. Galton.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor, Earl Granville.
Vice-Chancellor, W. M. James.

OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Molesworth, bt., the Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, T. W. Phillips.
Assistant Sec., John Thornborrow.
Solicitor—John Gardiner.
Architect and Surveyor, Jas. Pennethorne.
Surveyor of Works, W. S. Inman.

THE MINT.

Master, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, bt.

Deputy, Capt. H. D. Harness.

Comptroller, W. H. Barton.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle,

Bart.—*Dep.*, Right Hon. G. R. Dawson,—

T. P. Dickenson, F. Goulburn, Hon. E.

Spring Rice, Rear-Adm. E. Saurin

Secretary, Wm. Maclean.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Chairman, John Wood—*Dep.*, John Thornton.—Charles P. Rushworth, H. F. Stephenson, Charles J. Herries, Alfred Montgomery, Charles Pressly—*Sec.*, T. Keogh.

Solicitor, Jos. Timm.

Receiver-Gen., J. Brotherton

POST OFFICE.—*Postmaster-General*, Viscount Canning—*Secretary*, Rowland Hill—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretaries, Viscount Courtenay, Hon. Grenville Berkeley, M.P.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—*President*, Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P.—The Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade—*Sec.* T. Taylor.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*** The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	112
Viscounts.....	23
Barons	195
Peers of Scotland (elected 1852) ...	16

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, * *o*
Cambridge, Prince George William Fred. Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus, 1799, *o*

ARCHBISHOPS.

Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848

York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847

Dublin, R. Whately, 1831, *b*.

DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1682

Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694

Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711
(Hamilton-Douglas, D. *)

Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. B. C. T. Grenville, 1822, *o*

Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833

Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694

Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675

Leeds, F. G. D'Arey Osborne, 1694, *

Manchester, George Montagu, 1719

Marlborough, Geo. Spencer Churchill, 1702

Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756

Norfolk, Henry Charles Howard, 1483

Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766

Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716

Richmond, Charles Gordon Lennox, 1675, *

Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703

St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1683

Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547

Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, * *o*

Ailesbury, Chas. B. B. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)

Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815

Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life),	} 28
(one vacant).....	
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and	} 4
Bishops	

Total..... 448

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.
b ————— Irish Representative Peers.

Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *

Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826

Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *

Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812

Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815

Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849, *

Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801

Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, *o*

Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793, *o*

Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784

Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, *o*

Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812

Salisbury, J. B. W. Gaseigne-Cecil, 1789

Townshend, G. Ferrars Townshend, 1787

Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, *a*

Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, *b*

Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831

Winchester, John Paulet, 1551.

EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784

Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682

Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, *a*

Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696

Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826

Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730

Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714

Bandon, James Bernard, 1800, *b*

Bantry, Richard White, 1816, *b*

Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772

Beauchamp, Hy. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815

Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679

Beverley, George Percy, 1790

Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815

Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-

ville, 1746 and 1759

Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815

Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hamp-

den-Hobart, 1746

Burlington, Wm. Cavendish, 1831
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800
 Caernarvon, H.H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793
 Caledon, Jas. Dupre Alexander, 1800, *b*
 Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan Hal-
 dane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Cathcart, C. Murray Cathcart, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1763, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697
 Cowper, G. Aug. Frederick Cowper, 1718
 Craven, William Craven, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip De Grey, 1264
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, William Basil Percy Feilding,
 1622, *a*
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1553
 Digby, Edward Digby, 1790, *a*
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott,
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D.)*
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Effingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, Fras. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Ferreirs, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzhardinge, W. F. Berkeley, 1841
 Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam,
 1746, *a*
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Glengall, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D.)*
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *a*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Leicester Fitzgerald C. Stan-
 hope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1772 (Downshire, M., *a*)
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1605, *a*
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Howe Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh,
 D.)*
 Jersey, G. Child Villiers, 1697, *a*
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers,
 1756, *b*
 Leven and Melville, D. L. Melville, 1641, *a*
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721

Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*
 Minto, G. E. M. K. Elliot, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgumbe, E. A. Edgumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1656, *a*
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1551
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wal-
 lop, 1743
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *a*
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, J. Lumley-Savile, 1690, *a*
 Seaford, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1701 *a*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury, Bertram A. Talbot, 1442, *a*
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, Frederick Spencer, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry
 Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl,
 D.)*
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Charles John How-
 ard, 1603
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *a*
 Waldegrave, William Waldegrave, 1729
 Westmorland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm.
 Finch-Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838

VISCOUNTS.

Bolingbroke and St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1828
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *a*
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, John Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E.)*
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849
 Hardinge, Henry Hardinge, 1846
 Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1791, *b*
 Hereford, Rev. Rob. Devereux, 1550
 Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *a*

Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821
(Donoughmore, E. o)
Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
1747, o (Leinster, D.)
Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, b
Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766
Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802
O'Neill, J. B. Rich. O'Neill, 1795, b
Ponsonby of Imokilly, John Ponsonby, 1839
St. Vincent, Edward J. Jervis, 1801
Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805
Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1852
Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1686, a
Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827
Chester, John Graham, 1848
Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836
Ely, Thomas Turton, 1815
Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
Gloucester and Bristol, J. H. Monk, 1830
Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1817
Killaloe, Lord Riversdale, 1839 b
Kilmore, M. G. Beresford, 1854 b
Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853
Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849
London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828
Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1817
Meath, J. H. Singer, 1852 b
Norwich, Sam. Hinds, 1849
Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1815
Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
Rochester, George Murray, 1827
St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846
St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854
Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
Worcester, H. Pepys, 1841

BARONS.

Abereromby, G. Ralph Abereromby, 1801
Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
Alvanley, Richard Pepper Arden, 1801
Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
1806 (Eglington, E. *)
Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict
Arundell, 1605
Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
Auckland, Right Rev. Robt. J. Eden (Bishop
of Bath and Wells), 1793 o
Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296
Bagot, William Bagot, 1780
Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797
Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1307
Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455
Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, a
Blayney, Cadwallader D. Blayney, 1621, b
Bolton, William Henry P.-O. Powlett, 1797
Boston, George Irby, 1761
Boyle, E. Boyle, 1711 (Cork & Orrery, E. o)
Braybrooke, Richard Griffin-Neville, 1788
Brodrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Midleton, V. o)
Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830
Broughton de Gifford, J. C. Hobbouse, 1851
Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1746
Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643
Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796

Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1341
Campbell, John Campbell, 1841
Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, o
Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. o)
Carington, Robert John Carington, 1797, o
Carysfort, J. Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. o)
Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, b
Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath,
E. o)
Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden,
E. o)
Claneboy, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850
(Dufferin, L. o)
Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
william, E. o)
Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, b
Clements, N. Clements, 1831 (Leitrim, E. o)
Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh C. Clifford,
1672
Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. o)
Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
Clonbroek, Robert Dillon, 1790, b
Cloneurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, o
Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1604, a
Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
Cowley, Hen. Richard C. Wellesley, 1828
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850
Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806
Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, b
Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1307
Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. o)
De Freyne, Arthur French Philip, 1839
Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821
De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 1835
De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838
Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834
De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264
De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831
De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615
Douglas of Douglas, Rev. J. Douglas,
1790
Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, b
Dunfermline, James Abereromby, 1839
Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 *
Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George
Daly, 1845, b
Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780
Elgin, James Bruce, 1819, *
Elphinstone, John Elphinstone, 1509, a
Erskine, David Montagu Erskine, 1806
Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, b
Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
Fife, James Duff, 1827 (Fife, E. o)
Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. o)
Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
(Donegal, M. o)
Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799
(Clare, E. o)
Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776
Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821
Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick,
E. o)
Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. o)
Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806
Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824
Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
Godolphin, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1832
Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
1806 (Granard, E. o)

- Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. *o*)
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. ***)
 Harris, Geo. Francis Robert Harris, 1815
 Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. ***)
 Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
 Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. ***)
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. ***)
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839
 Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
 Kennmare, T. Browne, 1841, (Kennmare, E. *o*)
 Kenyon, George Kenyon, 1788
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. ***)
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
 Kilmarnock, William Harry Hay, 1831 (Erroll, E. ***)
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, ***
 Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. ***)
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839
 Lifford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
 Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. *o*)
 Loftus, J. H. L. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
 Londresborough, Albert D. Denison, 1850
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
 Maryborough, William Pole-Tylnay-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. *o*)
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. ***)
 Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. ***)
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838
 Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711
 Milford, R. B. P. Philipps, 1847
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. *o*)
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831
 Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
 Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massareene, V. *o*)
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. *o*)
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, E. ***)
 Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831
 Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, 1824 (Strangford, V. *o*)
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603
 Plunket, T. Plunket, (Bp. of Tuam) 1827
 Poltimore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. *o*)
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837
 Raglan, G. F. Somerset, 1832
 Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. *o*)
 Ravensworth, Thos. Henry Liddell, 1821
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802
 Rodney, Robert Denmet Rodney, 1782
 Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. ***)
 Ross, James Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. ***)
 Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird, 1831 (Kinnaird, L. ***)
 Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852
 Salterford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796 (Courtoun, E. *o*)
 Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603
 Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
 Sefton, C. W. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. *o*)
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
 Silchester, E. M. Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. *o*)
 Sinclair, Charles Sinclair, 1449, *a*
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
 Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. *o*)
 Sondes, George John Milles, 1760
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (Londonderry, M. *o*)
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. ***)
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448
 Strafford, Geo. Stevens Byng, 1853
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E. ***)
 Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. ***)
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas H. Thurlow, 1792
 Truro, Thos. Wilde, 1850
 Tyrone, Henry de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. *o*)
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
 Vivian, C. Crespiigny Vivian, 1841
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
 Ward, William Ward, 1661
 Wemyss, Fras Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E. ***)

Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839
 Wharnccliffe, John Stuart-Wortley, 1826
 Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and
 Balcarras, E.*)
 Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Bar-
 nard, 1492

Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drum-
 mond-Willoughby, 1313
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835
 (Gosford, E. o.)
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset
 Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-
 Yelverton

Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, B.)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and
 Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarras, E. (see Wigan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Clauricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Clifton, V. (see Mendip)
 Conyngham, M. (see Munster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtnoun, E. (see Saltersford)
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchin-
 son)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)

Drogheda, M. (see Moore)
 Dufferin, L. (see Clanchoye)
 Eglington, E. (see Ardrossan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of
 Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnaird, L. (see Rossie)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)

Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Massareene, V. (see Oriel)
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle
 Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Marybo-
 rough)
 Ormonde, M. (see Ormonde, B.)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sligo, M. (see Monteagle)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Straungford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Farnival)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Lord Redes-
 dale
Clerk of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir
 G. H. Rose, Bt.
Clerk Assistant, J. G. S. Lefevre.
Additional Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
*Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Com-
 mittees*, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees,
 Robert Palk.
Chief Committee Clerk, Peregrine Birch.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt.

Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Principal Clerk for Bills, W. E. Wal-
 misley.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir
 Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Perceval;
Deputy, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Pulman

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED JULY, 1852.

Speaker—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 *Abingdon*, (vacant)
- 2 *Andover*, Ald. W. Cubitt, H. B. Coles
- 3 *Anglescyshire*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 *Arundel*, Lord E. G. F. Howard
- 5 *Ashburton*, George Moffat
- 6 *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Charles Hindley
- 7 *Aylesbury*, Sir Rich. Bethell, Dr. A. H.
 Layard
- 8 *Banbury*, Henry William-Tancred
- 9 *Barnstaple*, J. Laurie, R. S. Guinness
- 10 *Bassetlaw (East Retford)*, Visc. Galway,
 Hon. W. E. Duncombe
- 11 *Bath*, Capt. George Treweeke Scobell,
 Thos. Phinn
- 12 *Bcaumaris*, Lord G. A. Fred. Paget
- 13 *Bedfordshire*, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col.
 R. T. Gilpin
- 14 *Bedford*, Sam. Whitbread (vacant).

- 15 *Berkshire*, R. Palmer, Visc. Barrington,
 G. H. Vansittart
- 16 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Dudley Coutts
 Marjoribanks, John Forster
- 17 *Beverly*, W. Wells, Hon. A. Gordon
- 18 *Bewdley*, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 19 *Birmingham*, G. F. Muntz, W. Schole-
 field
- 20 *Blackburn*, James Pilkington, Montagu
 Joseph Feilden
- 21 *Bodmin*, C. B. G. Sawle, Dr. Michell
- 22 *Bolton*, Thos. Barnes, Jos. Crook
- 23 *Boston*, G. H. Heathcote, B. B. Cabbell
- 24 *Bradford*, Robert Milligan, Henry W.
 Wickham
- 25 *Breconshire*, Sir Joseph Bailey, Bt.
- 26 *Brecon*, Col. J. L. V. Watkin
- 27 *Bridgenorth*, Hen. Whitmore, John
 Pritchard

- 28 *Bridgewater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, B. S. Follett
- 29 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, J. P. Murrough
- 30 *Brighton*, Capt. Sir G. R. B. Pechell, Bt., R.N., Lord A. Hervey
- 31 *Bristol*, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. Gore Langton
- 32 *Buckinghamshire*, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, Hon. C. C. Cavendish
- 33 *Buckingham*, Marquess of Chandos, Col. John Hall
- 34 *Bury*, Fred. Peel
- 35 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, J. H. Porteus Oakes
- 36 *Caernarthenshire*, David A. S. Davies, David Jones
- 37 *Caernarthen*, &c., David Morris
- 38 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. E. G. D. Pennant
- 39 *Caernarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 40 *Calne*, Earl of Shelburne
- 41 *Cambridgeshire*, Hon. E. T. Yorke, Lord G. J. Manners, Edw. Ball
- 42 *Cambridge*, R. A. S. Adair, F. Mowatt
- 43 *Cambridge University*, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, L. T. Wigram
- 44 *Canterbury*, C. M. Lushington, Sir Wm. Somerville, Bart.
- 45 *Cardiff*, &c., Walter Coffin
- 46 *Cardiganshire*, Lord Lisburne
- 47 *Cardigan*, &c., Pryse Loveden
- 48 *Carlisle*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bt., Joseph Ferguson
- 49 *Chatham*, Capt. L. Vernon
- 50 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. F. Berkeley
- 51 *Cheshire* (South), Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Cheshire* (North), W. Tatton Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 53 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 54 *Chichester*, Lord G. C. H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 55 *Chippenharn*, Joseph Neeld, Capt. H. G. Boldero
- 56 *Christchurch*, Capt. J. E. Waleott, R.N.
- 57 *Cirencester*, J. R. Mullings, Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby
- 58 *Clitheroe*, Legendre Nicholas Starkie
- 59 *Cockermouth*, Lieut.-Gen. Hen. Wyndham, John Steel
- 60 *Colchester*, Lord John J. R. Manners, W. W. Hawkins
- 61 *Cornwall* (West), Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Michael Williams
- 62 *Cornwall* (East), Thomas J. Agar Roberts, N. Kendall
- 63 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Elliee, (vacant)
- 64 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. L. Goddard
- 65 *Cumberland* (East), Capt. Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 66 *Cumberland* (W.), H. Lowther, S. Irton
- 67 *Darlington*, Capt. Sir T. Herbert, R.N.
- 68 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 69 *Denbigh*, &c., Fred. R. West
- 70 *Derbysire* (North), Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 71 *Derbysire* (South), C. R. Colville, William Mundy
- 72 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Lawrence Heyworth
- 73 *Devizes*, G. Heneage Walker Heneage, Capt. J. N. Gladstone, R.N.
- 74 *Devonport*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, Sir Thos. Erskine Perry
- 75 *Devonshire* (North), Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Lewis William Buck
- 76 *Devonshire* (South), Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Laurence Palk
- 77 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, II. G. Sturt
- 78 *Dorsetshire*, Henry Ker Seymer, John Floyer, Rt. Hon. G. Banks
- 79 *Dover*, Viscount Chelsea, E. R. Rice
- 80 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 81 *Dudley*, John Benbow
- 82 *Durham* (North), R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 83 *Durham* (South), Lord H. Vane, J. Farrer
- 84 *Durham* (City), Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 85 *Essex* (North), Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., Rt. Hon. Major W. Beresford
- 86 *Essex* (South), T. W. Bramston, Sir W. Bowyer Smijth, Bart.
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., C. L. G. Berkeley
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bt.
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duneombe, Ald. Thos. Challis
- 91 *Flintshire*, Hon. T. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 92 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Lord Dungarvan
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, Sir George Tyler
- 96 *Gloucestershire* (East), Sir C. W. Codrington, Bt., Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach
- 97 *Gloucestershire* (West), R. N. F. Kingseote, R. Blagden Hale
- 98 *Gloucester*, Adm. Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, Wm. P. Price
- 99 *Glantham*, G. E. Welby, Lord M. W. Graham
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Earl of Annesley
- 101 *Greenwich*, Peter Rolt, Montagu Chambers
- 102 *Guildford*, Capt. R. Donnelly Mangles, James Bell
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Frank Crossley
- 104 *Hampshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. S. Leffevre (*Speaker*), Melville Portal
- 105 *Hampshire* (South), H. C. Compton, Lord W. H. Cholmondeley
- 106 *Harwich*, David Waddington, J. Bagshaw
- 107 *Hastings*, Pat. F. Robertson, Fredk. North
- 108 *Haverfordwest*, John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.
- 110 *Herefordshire*, Jas. King King, T. W. Booker, Capt. Hon. C. S. B. Hanbury
- 111 *Hereford*, Sir Robt. Price, Bart., Lt.-Col. H. M. Clifford
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Sir H. Meux, Bart., Sir E. G. E. Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., Abel Smith
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Thos. Chambers
- 114 *Honiton*, Jos. Locke, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Iluddersfield*, Viscount Goderich
- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Viscount Mandeville

- 118 *Huntingdon*, Col. J. Peel, T. Baring
- 119 *Hythe*, Edw. D. Brockman
- 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 121 *Ives, St.*, Capt. Rob. M. Laflin
- 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 123 *Kent (East)*, William Deedes, Sir Edw. C. Dering, Bt.
- 124 *Kent (West)*, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bt., Wm. Masters Smith
- 125 *Kidderminster*, Robert Lowe
- 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney
- 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, W. Digby Seymour, W. H. Watson
- 128 *Knaresborough*, J. D. Dent, Basil T. Woodd
- 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Arthur Wilkinson
- 130 *Lancashire (North)*, John W. Patten, James Heywood
- 131 *Lancashire (South)*, Wm. Brown, John Cheetham
- 132 *Lancaster*, Sam. Gregson, Thos. Greene
- 133 *Launceston*, Hon. Jocelyn Percy
- 134 *Leeds*, Sir Geo. Goodman, Rt. Hon. M. T. Baines
- 135 *Leicestershire (North)*, E. B. Farnham, Marquess of Granby
- 136 *Leicestershire (South)*, Sir H. Halford, Bart., C. W. Packe
- 137 *Leicester*, Sir J. Walmsley, R. Gardner
- 138 *Leominster*, G. Arkwright, John Geo. Phillimore
- 139 *Lewes*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, Hon. H. B. W. Brand
- 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Lord Waterpark
- 141 *Lincolnshire (North)*, Rt. Hon. Robert A. Christopher, J. Banks Stanhope
- 142 *Lincolnshire (South)*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Lord Burghley
- 143 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, G. F. Heneage
- 144 *Liskeard*, R. W. Grey
- 145 *Liverpool*, Hon. H. F. Liddell, T. B. Horsfall
- 146 *London*, John Masterman, Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, Sir James Duke, Bart., Baron L. N. de Rothschild
- 147 *Ludlow*, Lord Wm. J. F. Powlett, Hon. P. E. Herbert
- 148 *Lyme Regis*, Wm. Pinney
- 149 *Lynton*, Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bt., Edw. John Hutchins
- 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton
- 151 *Maidstone*, John Whatman, Wm. Lee
- 152 *Maldon*, G. M. W. Peacocke, J. Brumley Moore
- 153 *Malmesbury*, Thos. Luce
- 154 *Malton*, J. E. Denison, Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam
- 155 *Manchester*, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, John Bright
- 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, Major H. Bingham Baring
- 157 *Marlow (Great)*, T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox
- 158 *Marylebone*, Lord Dudley C. Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Bart.,
- 159 *Merionethshire*, Wm. W. E. Wynn
- 160 *Merthyr Tydfil*, Henry Austin Bruce
- 161 *Middlesex*, Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Ralph B. Osborne
- 162 *Midhurst*, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole
- 163 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Capt. Edward A. Somerset
- 161 *Monmouth, &c.*, Crawshay Bailey
- 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Capt. H. W. W. Wynn
- 166 *Montgomery, &c.*, D. Pugh
- 167 *Morpeth*, Sir George Grey, Bart.
- 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Granville E. H. Vernon, Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton
- 169 *Newcastle-under-Line*, W. Jackson, S. Christy
- 170 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, J. F. B. Blackett, T. E. Headlam
- 171 *Newport*, W. Biggs, W. N. Massey
- 172 *Norfolk (East)*, E. Wodehouse, H. N. Burroughes
- 173 *Norfolk (West)*, W. Bagge, Geo. P. Bentinck
- 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 175 *Northamptonshire (North)*, Col. Thos. P. Maunsell, Aug. S. O'Brien Stafford
- 176 *Northamptonshire (South)*, Capt. Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse, Rainald Knightley
- 177 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, Raikes Currie
- 178 *Northumberland (North)*, Lord Lovaine, Lord Ossulston
- 179 *Northumberland (South)*, W. B. Beaumont, G. T. Liddell
- 180 *Norwich*, S. M. Peto, Edw. Warner
- 181 *Nottinghamshire (North)*, Lord H. W. S. Bentinck, Lord Robt. Clifton
- 182 *Nottinghamshire (South)*, Wm. H. Barrow, Visc. Newark
- 183 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, Rt. Hon. Edw. Strutt
- 184 *Oldham*, John M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox
- 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North
- 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell
- 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bt.
- 188 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Enlyn
- 189 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, H. Gwyn, Jas. Wm. Freshfield
- 191 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, Thomson Hankey
- 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, R. Palmer
- 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, B. Oliveira
- 195 *Poole*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklin
- 196 *Portsmouth*, Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., Visc. Monck
- 197 *Preston*, Sir George Strickland, Bart., Robert Townley Parker
- 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 199 *Radnor, &c.*, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.
- 200 *Reading*, F. Pigott, H. Singer Keating
- 201 *Reigate*, T. Somers Cocks
- 202 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvil
- 203 *Ripon*, Hon. E. Lascelles, Wm. Beckett
- 204 *Rochdale*, Edw. Miall
- 205 *Rochester*, Hon. Francis Villiers, Sir Thos. H. Maddock
- 206 *Rutlandshire*, Sir G. J. Heathcote, Bt., Hon. G. J. Noel
- 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon

- 203 *Salford*, Joseph Brotherton
 209 *Salisbury*, W. J. Chaplin, Major-Gen.
 E. P. Buckley
 210 *Sandwich*, Lord Chas. P. P. Clinton,
 Jas. McGregor
 211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone,
 Bart., Earl of Mulgrave
 212 *Shaftesbury*, Hon. W. H. B. Portman
 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, Geo. Hadfield
 214 *Shorcham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell,
 Bart., Lord Alex. F. C. G. Lennox
 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, E. H. Baldock
 216 *Shropshire* (North), W. Ormsby Gore,
 J. Whitehall Dod
 217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport,
 Robert Clive
 218 *Somersetshire* (East), Wm. Miles, Wm.
 E. Knatchbull
 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody,
 W. H. P. Gore Langton
 220 *Southampton*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, B.
 M. Wilcox
 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham
 222 *Southwark*, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bt.,
 Apsley Pellatt
 223 *Staffordshire* (North), C. B. Adderley,
 Smith Child
 224 *Staffordshire* (South), Hon. Edw. R.
 Lyttelton, Earl of Uxbridge
 225 *Stafford*, J. A. Wise, A. J. Otway
 226 *Stamford*, Sir Fred. Thesiger, Lord
 R. G. Cecil
 227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith
 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Hon.
 Fred. L. Gower
 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, E. Horsman
 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Edw. Sherlock
 Gooch, Bt., Sir Fitzroy Kelly
 231 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S.
 Waddington
 232 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Wm. Digby
 Seymour
 233 *Surry* (East), T. Alcock, Hon. P. J.
 L. King
 234 *Surry* (West), Wm. John Evelyn,
 H. Drummond
 235 *Sussex* (East), A. E. Fuller, C. H. Frewen
 236 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, Henry
 Wyndham
 237 *Swansea*, &c., John Henry Vivian
 238 *Tamworth*, Capt. J. Townshend, R. N.,
 Sir R. Peel, Bt.
 239 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
 Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.
 240 *Tavistock*, Hon. George Byng, J. R.
 Phillimore
 241 *Tevesbury*, H. Brown, J. Martin
 242 *Theford*, Earl of Euston, Hon. F. Baring
 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Galloway, Bart.
 244 *Tiverton*, John Heathcoat, Right Hon.
 Viscount Palmerston
 245 *Totnes*, Rt. Hon. Lord Seymour, T. Mills
 246 *Tower Hamlets*, Sir Wm. Clay, Bart.,
 Chas. S. Butler
 247 *Truro*, Hussey Vivian, J. Ennis Vivian
 248 *Tynemouth*, W. S. Lindsay
 249 *Wakefield*, G. Sandars
 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins
 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster
 252 *Wareham*, J. S. W. S. E. Drax
 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall
 254 *Warwickshire* (North), C. Newdegate
 Newdegate, R. Spooner
 255 *Warwickshire* (South), Lord Guernsey,
 E. P. Shirley
 256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves
 257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. W. G. Hayter, R. C.
 Tudway
 258 *Wenlock*, Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester,
 James Milnes Gaskell
 259 *Westbury*, James Wilson
 260 *Westminster*, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir
 John Villiers Shelley, Bart.
 261 *Westmorland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C.
 Lowther, Earl of Bective
 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun,
 Geo. Medd Butt
 263 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
 264 *Witchaven*, R. C. Hildyard
 265 *Wigan*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Lindsay, Josh.
 Acton
 266 *Wight*, *Isle of*, Col. F. Vernon Harcourt
 267 *Wilton*, Major C. H. W. A'Court
 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, T. H. S. B.
 Sotherton
 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert,
 Wadham Wyndham
 270 *Winchester*, J. B. Carter, Sir J. B. East, Bt.
 271 *Windsor*, C. Wm. Grenfell, Lord Chas.
 Wellesley
 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers,
 Thomas Thornely
 273 *Woodstock*, Marquess of Blandford
 274 *Worcestershire* (East) Capt. Hon. G.
 Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
 275 *Worcestershire* (West), F. W. Knight,
 Viscount Elmley
 276 *Worcester*, Wm. Laslett, O. Ricardo
 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart.,
 M. Tucker Smith
 278 *Yarmouth*, C. E. Rumbold, Sir Edm.
 H. K. Lacon, Bt.
 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham,
 Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe, R. N.
 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), R. Cobden,
 Edmund Beckett Denison
 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley,
 Hon. O. Duncombe
 282 *York*, J. G. Smyth, W. M. E. Milner

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- 283 *Aulrim*, G. Macartney, Capt. Pakenham
 284 *Armagh County*, Col. J. M. Caulfeild, Sir
 Wm. Verner, Bart.
 285 *Armagh*, Ross S. Moore
 286 *Athlone*, Wm. Keogh
 287 *Bandonbridge*, Viscount Bernard
 288 *Belfast*, Rich. Davison, H. M'C. Cairns
 289 *Carlow Co.*, John Ball, Capt. N. M'Clin-
 tock Bunbury
 290 *Carlow*, John Alexander
 291 *Carrickfergus*, Hon. W. H. S. Cotton
 292 *Cashel*, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bt.
 293 *Cavan*, Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Sir J.
 Young, Bart.
 294 *Clare*, Sir John F. Fitzgerald, Cor-
 nellius O'Brien
 295 *Clonmel*, John O'Connell
 296 *Cotnamine*, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
 297 *Cork County*, E. B. Roche, Vincent
 Scully
 298 *Cork*, Wm. Fagan, Fras. B. Beamish
 299 *Donegal*, Thomas Conolly, Sir Edmund
 S. Hayes, Bart.
 300 *Down*, Lord A. Edwin Hill, D. S. Ker
 301 *Downpatrick*, Hon. S. C. Hardinge

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. McCann
 303 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 304 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Vance
 305 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Joseph Napier
 306 *Dundalk*, Geo. Bowyer
 307 *Dungannon*, Hon. Wm. Stuart Knox
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire
 309 *Ennis*, J. M. Fitzgerald
 310 *Enniskillen*, James Whiteside
 311 *Fermanagh*, Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Sir A. Brinsley Brooke, Bart.
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., Capt. J. A. Bellew
 313 *Galway*, A. O'Flaherty, M. J. Blake
 314 *Kerry*, H. A. Herbert, Visc. Castlerosse
 315 *Kildare*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, David O'C. Henchy
 316 *Kilkenny County*, Serj. Wm. Shee, Capt. J. Greene
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 318 *King's County*, Patrick O'Brien, Loftus H. Bland
 319 *Kinsale*, John Isaac Heard
 320 *Leitrim*, H. L. Montgomery, J. Brady
 321 *Limerick County*, William Monsell, Wyndham Gould
 322 *Limerick*, W. F. Russell, Serj. J. O'Brien
 323 *Lisburn*, J. J. Richardson
 324 *Londonderry County*, Capt. T. Bateson, Capt. Theobald Jones, R.N.
 325 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 326 *Longford*, R. Maxwell Fox, Col. Fulke Greville
 327 *Louth*, C. S. Fortescue, Tristram Kennedy
 328 *Mallow*, Sir C. D. O. J. Norreys, Bart.
 329 *Mayo*, G. H. Moore, G. G. O. Higgins
 330 *Meath*, M. E. Corbally, Fred. Lucas
 331 *Monaghan*, C. Powell Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.
 332 *New Ross*, Chas. Gavan Duffy
 333 *Newry*, Wm. Kirk
 334 *Portarlington*, Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne
 335 *Queen's County*, Sir Chas. H. Coote, Bart., Michael Dunne
 336 *Roscommon*, Fitz. French, O.D.J. Grace
 337 *Sligo County*, Richard Swift, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart.
 338 *Sligo*, John Sadleir
 339 *Tipperary*, Fras. Scully, Jas. Sadleir
 340 *Trake*, Daniel O'Connell
 341 *Tyrone*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 342 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bt.
 343 *Waterford*, T. Meagher, R. Keating
 344 *Westmeath*, W. H. Magan, W. Pollard Urquhart
 345 *Wexford Co.*, Pat. M'Mahon, J. George

- 346 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux
 347 *Wicklow*, Visc. Milton, W. Fitz. Hume
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt

SCOTLAND.

- 349 *Aberdeen County*, Lord Huddo
 350 *Aberdeen*, Geo. Thompson
 351 *Andrew's, St.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 352 *Argyle County*, Sir A. I. Campbell, Bt.
 353 *Ayr County*, Lt.-Col. J. Hunter Blair
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd
 355 *Bangf*, James Duff
 356 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 357 *Bute*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 358 *Caitness*, G. Traill
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross*, James Johnstone
 360 *Dumbarton*, A. Smollett
 361 *Dumfries County*, Visc. Drumlaughrig
 362 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 363 *Dundee*, George Duncan
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith
 365 *Edinburgh*, Rt. Hon. T. B. Macaulay Chas. Cowan
 366 *Elgin and Nairn*, C. L. C. Bruce
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, G. Skene Duff
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, James Baird
 369 *Fife*, John Fergus
 370 *Forfarshire*, Lord Duncan
 371 *Glasgow*, Alex. Hastie, J. MacGregor
 372 *Greenock*, Alex. M. Dunlop
 373 *Haddington Co.*, Lord Elcho
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie Bart.
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie
 378 *Kincardine*, Major-Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
 379 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 380 *Kirkcudbright*, J. Mackie
 381 *Lanark*, Wm. Lockhart
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. Jas. Moncreiff
 383 *Lindlithgow*, G. Dundas
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Joseph Hume
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Hon. Fred. Dundas
 386 *Paisley*, Arch. Hastie
 387 *Pebbles*, Sir J. G. Montgomery, Bart.
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird
 390 *Renfrew*, Col. Wm. Mure
 391 *Ross and Cromarty*, Sir Jas. Matheson, Bart.
 392 *Roxburgh*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 393 *Selkirk*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 394 *Stirling County*, W. Forbes
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, Sir Jas. Anderson
 396 *Sutherland*, Marquess of Stafford
 397 *Wick, &c.*, Samuel Laing
 398 *Wigton County*, Visc. Dalrymple
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir J. M'Taggart, Bart.

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Long, Walter	268	O'Brien, Pat.	318	Shelley, Sir J. V. Bt.	260	Wilkinson, W. A.	129
Lorraine, Lord	178	O'Brien, Serj. Jas.	321	Sheridan, R. B.	77	Williams, Michael	61
Loveden, Pryse	47	O'Connell, Daniel	340	Shirley, E. P.	255	Williams, T. P.	157
Low, R.	125	O'Connell, John	295	Sibthorp, Col. C. W.	143	Williams, W.	129
Lowther, Colonel	261	O'Flaherty, A.	313	Smith, Sir W. B. Bt.	86	Willoughby, Sir	87
Hon. H. C.	261	Olivera, B.	194	Smith, Abel	112	H. P., Bt.	87
Lowther, H.	66	Osborne, R. B.	161	Smith, J. A.	54	Wilson, Jas.	259
Lucas, Fred.	330	Ossulston, Lord	178	Smith, J. B.	227	Winnington, Sir	18
Luce, Thos.	153	Otway, A. J.	225	Smith, M. T.	277	T. E., Bt.	18
Lushington G. M.	44	Owen, Sir J., Bt.	189	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.	177	Wise, J. A.	225
Lyttelton, Hon. E. R.	224	Packe, C. W.	136	Smith, W. M.	124	Wodchone, E.	172
Lytton, Sir E. B., Bt.	112	Paget, Lord A. H.	140	Smollett, A.	360	Wood, Rt. Hon.	103
Macartney, G.	263	Paget, Lord G. A. F.	12	Smith, J. G.	282	Sir C., Bart.	103
Macaulay, Rt.	365	Pakenham, Capt.	263	Somerscot, Capt. E. A.	163	Wood, H. F.	128
Hon. T. B.	365	Packington, Rt. Hon.	80	Somerville, Sir W. Bt.	44	Wortley, Rt. Hon. J. S.	357
McCann, Jas.	302	Sir J. S., Bt.	80	Sotherton, T. H. S.	268	Wrightson, W. B.	174
McGregor, Jas.	210	Palk, Laurence	76	Spooner, R.	254	Wyndham, Henry	236
McGregor, John	371	Palmer, Rob.	15	Stafford, A. O. S.	175	Wyndham, Lt.-Gen.	59
Mackie, J.	360	Palmer, Roundell	193	Stafford, Marq. of	396	Wyndham, Wadham	269
Mackinnon, W. A.	207	Palmerston, Visc.	244	Stanhope, J. B.	141	Wynn, H. W. W.	165
McMahon, Pat.	345	Parker, R. T.	197	Stanley, Lord	126	Wynn, Sir W. W., Bt.	68
M'Taggart, Sir J., Bt.	359	Patten, J. W.	130	Stanley, Hon. W. O.	53	Wynn, W. W. E.	159
Maddock, Sir T. H.	235	Peacocke, G. M. W.	152	Starkie, Legendre N. S.	58	Wyvil, M.	202
Magan, W. H.	344	Pechell, Capt. Sir	30	Steel, John	59	Yorke, Hon. E. T.	41
Magnire, J. F.	308	G. R., Bt.	30	Stephenson, R.	262	Young, Sir J., Bart.	293

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.
Clerk Assistant, William Ley.
Second Clerk Assistant, Henry Ley.
Clerk of Public Business, &c. J. E. Dorington.
Clerk of Committees, R. Chalmers.
Clerk of Journals and Papers, J. Gudge.
Clerk of Private Bills, G. Whittam.
Examiners of Petitions on Private Bills—
 S. Smith and T. E. May.
Taking-master, T. E. May.

Counsel to Speaker, &c., G. K. Rickards.
Shorthand-writer, Joseph Gurney.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord C. J. Fox Russell.
Deputy, Capt. R. A. Gossett.
Chaplain, Rev. T. Garnier.
Secretary to the Speaker, C. E. Lefroy.
Librarian, T. Vardon. — *Assistant*, Hon.
 Geo. Waldegrave.
Printer of Journals, &c., H. Hansard.
Printer of Votes, J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury..	1818	Howley, <i>dec.</i> ..	W. R. Lyall, M.A.
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..	York	1847	Harcourt, <i>dec.</i> ..	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ..	London	1828	Howley, <i>tr.</i> ..	{ H.H. Milman, M.A. <i>St. Paul's Westminster</i> W. Buckland, D.D., G. Waddington, D.D., Thos. Garnier, B.C.L., R. Stevens, D.D., J. H. Cotton, B.C.L., A. C. Tait, D.C.L., E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.	Durham	1836	Van Mildert, <i>d.</i> ..	G. Waddington, D.D.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, <i>dec.</i> ..	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.
1813	George Murray, D.D.	Rochester ..	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, <i>d.</i> ..	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	Carlisle	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i> ..	A. C. Tait, D.C.L.
1830	Jas. Henry Monk, D.D.	Glouc. & Brist.	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i> ..	{ E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	T. H. Lowe, M.A.
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.	Ripon	See created in 1836.		
1839	G. Davys, D.D.	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, <i>dec.</i>	A. P. Saunders, D.D.
1839	H. Pepys, D.D.	Worcester ..	1841	Carr, <i>dec.</i>	John Peel, D.D.
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's ..	1840	Jenkinson, <i>d.</i> ..	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D.	St. Asaph	1846	Carey, <i>dec.</i>	C. B. Clough, M.A.
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.	Chichester ..	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i> ..	G. Chandler, D.C.L.
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D.	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, <i>d.</i> ..	H. Howard, D.D.
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D.	Ely	1845	Allen, <i>dec.</i>	G. Peacock, D.D.
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i>	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D.	Manchester ..	See created in 1847..		
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D.	Hercford	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr.</i> ..	G. H. Powers.
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Bath & Wells	1847	Bagot, <i>dec.</i>	R. Dawes, M.A.
1848	John Graham, D.D.	Chester	1848	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	G. H. S. Johnson <i>Wells</i> , F. Anson, D.D.
1849	Samuel Hinds, D.D.	Norwich	1849	Stanley, <i>dec.</i> ..	G. Pellew, D.D.
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D.	Landaff	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i> ..	A. Conybeare, M.A.
1853	John Jackson, D.D.	Lincoln	1853	Kaye, <i>dec.</i>	J. G. Ward, M.A.
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D.	Salisbury ..	1854	Denison, <i>dec.</i> ..	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.
1854	Horatio Powys.	Sodor & Man	1854	Auckland, <i>tr.</i> ..	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Salisbury is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cranworth.
Chief Sec., Hon. W. C. S. Rice — *Reg. in Lunacy*, C. W. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett — *Under Sec.*, Jas. Bacon.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Masters in Chancery, Sir George Rose, Richards, W. H. Tinney, J. E. Blunt, J. Humphry (office to be abolished as soon as the existing business is closed).

COURTS OF LAW.

Queen's Bench—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Campbell—*Judges*, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Wm. Erle, and Sir Charles Crompton.
Common Pleas—Lord Chief Justice, Right Hon. Sir John Jervis — *Judges*, Sir W. H. Maule, Sir C. Creswell, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir R. B. Crowder.
Exchequer—Lord Chief Baron, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock—*Barons*, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir T. J. Platt, Sir S. Martin—*Cursitor Baron*, G. Banks—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn
Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Bethell.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, Travers Twiss, LL.D.—*Dean of Peculiars*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke

Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.

Prerogative Court—*Judge*, Right Hon. Sir J. Dodson—*Registrar*, Rev. R. Moore—*Deputy Registrars*, C. Dyneley, John Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Dodson—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edwd. C. Currey.
Consistory Court—*Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rev. Richard Watson—*Deputy Registrar*, J. Shephard.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Judge-Advocate*, T. Pluinn—*Admiralty Advocate*, J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshall*, Evan Jones.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lords Justices of Appeal, Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Sir G. J. Turner—*Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.

Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C.—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, R. Stevenson and H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, Walter Skirrow, Q.C. and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

Chief Registrar—Hon. John Campbell.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioners*, C. Phillips and Serj. J. S. Murphy—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.

Chief Clerk, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

Mr. Russell Gurney.

COUNTY COURTS.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Jas. Losh.

No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverstone, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.

No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.

No. 6: Liverpool—Joseph Pollock.

No. 7: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. Jno. Yates.

No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—Edward Cooke.

No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.

No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Boston (near Fadcaster), Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.

No. 17: Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Oakham, Uppingham—J. Hildyard.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipston, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Redditch, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kington, Knighton, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.

No. 26: Cheadle, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Whitechurch—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Aberystwyth, Bala, Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Machynlleth, Portmadoc, Pwllheli—A. J. Johnes.

No. 29: Denbigh, Holywell, Llanfyllin

Llanidloes, Mold, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Builth, Cardiff, Crickhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—T. Falconer.

No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Caernarthen, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llanelli, Llandovery, Llanelli, Narbeth, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—John Jones.

No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.

No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—Francis King Eagle.

No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—J. D. Burnaby.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—J. Collyer.

No. 36: Ampthill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—John W. Wing.

No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Henley-on-Thames, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 38: Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham Abbey, Watford—J. H. Koe.

No. 39: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gardon.

No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road), Bow (Court, Fairfield-road)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.

No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncan-terrace, City-road)—Serj. H. G. Jones.

No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road)—D. D. Heath.

No. 44: Brentford (Court, at the Town-hall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove), Marylebone (Court, New-road, near Lisson Grove)—J. L. Adolphus.

No. 45: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane)—Francis Bayley.

No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—J. F. Fraser.

No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough)—G. Clive.

No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street)—J. Pitt Taylor.

No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.

No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.

No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.

No. 56: Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.

No. 57: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—Graham Willmore.

No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford, Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 59: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—W. M. Praed.

No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—G. G. Kekewich.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
 { Guildhall—An Alderman.

Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.

Westminster—W. J. Broderip and T. J. Arnold.

Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and J. Hardwick.

Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.

Clerkenwell—R. P. Tyrwhitt and W. Corrie.

Worship-street—John Hammill and L. C. T. D'Eyncourt.

Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.

Southwark—Boyce Combe and Gilbert A. A'Beckett.

Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and J. T. Ingham.

Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Isaac O. Seeker.

Wandsworth and Hammersmith—T. Paynter and W. F. Beadon.

N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Sir Richard Mayne and Captain W. Hay, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, (vacant).
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Sir William Trelawney—*Lord*
Warden, H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Earl of Durham
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl Fitzhardinge
Hereford, Lord Bateman
Hereford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Earl Cowper
Lancashire, Earl of Sefton
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Marquess of Granby
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Mommouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Earl of Scarborough
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Marquess of Winchester
Stafford, Lord Hatherton
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Viscount Combermere
Warwick, Earl of Craven
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wills, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
 — *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Caernarthen, Earl Cawdor
Caernarvon, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan, Thomas Lloyd
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart.
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth, Lord Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD

Countries sending or receiving Minister.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. J. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. D. E. Sickles, Sec. of Leg.	Rt. Hon. Flenes Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Philip Griffith, Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	Don M. Moreno, Min. Plen.	W. Dougal Christie, Ch. d'Affaires..
Austria.....	Count Colloredo-Waldsee, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Karoly, Sec. to Emb.	Earl of Westmorland, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. G. Elliott, Sec. of Leg.
Bavaria.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. O. Delepierre, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Sir T. W. Wal'er, Bt., Sec. of Leg.
Bolivia.....	Gen. Santa Cruz, Min. Plen.	Col. J. A. Lloyd, Ch. d'Affaires.
Brazil.....	Chevalier de Macedo, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. J. T. de Amaral, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. W. S. Jerningham, Sec. Leg.
Chili.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, R.N., Ch. d'Aff.
Denmark.....	Gen. d'Oxholm, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Reventlow-Criminil, Sec. of Leg.	A. Buchanan, Env. Ex. & Min. Pl. Fred. D. Orme, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Count Colonna Walewski, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. C. Baudin, 1st Sec. of Emb.	Lord Cowley, Amb. Ext. Hon. H. G. Howard, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. Rich. Edwards, Sec. of Leg.
Greece	M. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. H. E. J. Stanley, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala.....	Don F. Molina, Min. Plen.....	C. Lennox Wyke, Consul-Gen.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg .	James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	Col. Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Aff.
Hanover.....	Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. Herr Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. J. D. Bligh, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico.....	Sonor de Castillo y Lanzas, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	P. W. Doyle, Min. Plen. W. G. Lettsom, Sec. of Leg.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Morocco		J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.
Netherlands	{ Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Count Zuylen de Nyevelt, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. Ralph Abercrombie, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Augustus Paget, Sec. of Leg
New Granada	Don M. Mosquera, Env. Ext.....	Philip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
Nicaragua.....	(vacant) , Min. Plen.....	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Paraguay	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	
Persia	(vacant) Amb. Ext.	{ Hon. C. A. Murray, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. W. T. Thomson, Sec. of Leg.
Peru.....	Gen. Mendiburn, Min. Plen.....	S. H. Sullivan, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal.....	{ Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. P. de Soveral, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Richard Pakenham, Env Ext. and Min. Plen. W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
Prussia	{ Count Bernstorff, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Henckel de Donners- mark, Sec. of Leg.	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Lord Aug. Loftus, Sec. of Leg.
Russia.....	(vacant)	(vacant)
Sardinia	{ Marq d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	{ Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. E. M. Erskine, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony	{ Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Min. Res. Prince di Cariui, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg. Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Sicilies (Two)....	{ M. de Martino, Sec. of Leg. Don F. X. de Isturitz, Env. Ex and Min. Plen.	{ Wm. Lowther, Sec. of Leg. Lord Howden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Spain	{ Don Juan T. Coming, Sec. of Leg. Baron von Hochschild, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	{ L. C. Otway, Sec. of Leg. Arthur Charles Mageois, Bart., Envoy Ext. and Min. P.cn.
Sweden	{ Baron de Wrede, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. W. Grey, Sec. of Leg. G. J. R. Gordon, Min. Plen. (vacant) Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland	J. L. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Lord Napier, Sec. of Emb.
Turkey	{ Musurus Bey. En. Ex. & Min. Pl. Essad Bey, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen. Hon. P. C. Searlett, Sec. of Leg.
Tuscany	{ Prince J. Poniatowski, Min. Plen.	{ Hon. Rich. Bingham, Ch. d'Aff. Edw. Thornton, Ch. d'Aff.
Venezuela	M. Ayala, Min. Plen.....	{ Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Fred. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.
Uruguay.....		
Württemberg.....	B. Hebelcr, Con. Gen.	

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. F. G. Moon, Portsoken, 1844	Cordwainer 1847* D. Salomons
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Tower 1848* T. Q. Finnis
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Bread Street .. 1848* Wm Lawrence
Lime Street.... 1826 C. Farebrother	Dowgate 1849* Sir R. W. Carden
Bishopsgate 1829 W. T. Copeland	Walbrook..... 1851* D. W. Wire
Farringdon { Within.. } 1830 T. Kelly	Cornhill 1851* John Carter
Bridge Within 1832 Sir C. Marshall	Langbourn 1851 W. Cubitt, M.P.
Aldgate 1835 J. Humphery	Castle Baynard 1853 Henry Muggeridge
Vintry 1838 Sir W. Magnay, bt.	Cheap 1854 R. Hartley Kennedy
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	Queenhithe.... 1854 W. A. Rose
Farringdon { Without .. } 1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.	
Bassishaw 1841 Thos. Farncomb	
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.	
Coleman Street 1843 Wm. Hunter	
Cripplegate . . 1843 T. Challis, M.P.	
Billingsgate.... 1844 Thos. Sidney	
<i>Recorder</i> , Rt. Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, M.P.	

* * All before the Recorder have passed the
Chair. Those also below the Recorder,
marked thus*, have served the office of
Sheriff.

Sheriffs, Alderman H. Muggeridge and
C. D. Crossley

Chamberlain, Sir John Key, bt.
Town Clerk, Mr. Serj. Merewether
Common Serjeant, E. Bullock

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll — *Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton — *Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn — *Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Home — *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Lord Panmure — *Lord Clerk Register*, Marq. of Dalhousie — *Lord Advocate*, J. Moncreiff — *Lord Justice Clerk*, Right Hon. John Hope — *Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll —

Hereditary Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale — *Hereditary Armour Bearer*, Lady Seyton Stuart of Touch-Seyton — *Hereditary Usher of White Rod*, Heirs of the late Sir P. Walker, Kt. *Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D. — *Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman McLeod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D. — *Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D. — *Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. *Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Visc. Melville.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy, a
Arbuthnot, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart, a
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas-Scott*
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1453, Sinclair
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassillis, *Earl of*, 1511, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville of Culross, *L.* 1604, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawfurd, 1398, & Balcarres, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E. of*, 1633, and Bute, *E.*, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*
Dunblane, *V.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1142
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grimston*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, [Stewart*
Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643, Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *E. of*, 1703, Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1621, Maitland*
Leunox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641, & Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
Loudon, *Earl of*, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and Kellie, *E. of*, 1619, Erskine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
Morr, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *E. of*, 1458, Douglas, a
Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Northesk, *E. of*, 1647, Carnegie

Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a
Perth, *E. of*, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682, Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *Baroness*, 1651, Hore
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser
Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Ogiivie-Grant, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Douglas, a
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple*
Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray
Strathallan, *V.* 1696, Drummond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606, Bowes, a
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228, Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1561, Sandilands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633, Stuart [Hay, a
Tweeddale, *Marg. of*, 1694, Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

† The Lord President — Rt. Hon. Duncan McNeill.
† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson; Rt. Hon. A. Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.

Second Division.

† The Lord Justice Clerk — Rt. Hon. John Hope.
Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; † Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan.
Principal Clerks, James Walker, J. M. Lindsay, John Russell, Cosmo Innes.

Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court—John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; †Geo. Deas, Lord Deas; †Robt. Handyside, Lord Handyside; H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme; Charles Neaves Lord Neaves.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Judges from 12th Aug. 1854, to 12th Aug. 1855, Lords Rutherford and Benholme; Lords Robertson and Neaves, from 12th Aug. 1855 to 12th Aug. 1856
Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Jas. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General, James Craufurd.
Advocates-Depute, Thos. Cleghorn, G. D. Fordyce, A. R. Clark, Don. Mackenzie.

Crown Agent, J. C. Brodie, W. S.
Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 83 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; J. Grant, D.D., *Moderator*; Robt. Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*.
Agent in Edinburgh, William Young.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen.....	Archibald Davidson
Argyll.....	Marquess of Breadalbane	E. F. Maitland
Ayr.....	Earl of Eglinton	John Christison
Banff	Earl of Fife	Alex. Currie
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart	Robert Hunter
Caithness ...	Earl of Caithness.....	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Earl of Mansfield	John Tait
Cromarty	Marquess of Stafford	Thomas Mackenzie
Dumbarton ...	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart....	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries	Viscount Drumlanrig	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh.....	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray...	James Duff, of Delgaty	Benj. R. Bell
Fife	Earl of Elgin	Alexander Earle Monteith
Forfar.....	Lord Panmure	A. Stuart Logan
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale.....	William Horne
Inverness	Lord Lovat	George Young
Kincardine.....	Sir James Carnegie, Bart.	John Montgomery Bell
Kinross	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt..	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry }	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Lanlithgow.....	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	David Mure
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Robert Macfarlane
Ross	Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie	Thomas Mackenzie
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Polwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose.....	Charles Baillie
Sutherland.....	Duke of Sutherland.....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton.....	Viscount Dalrymple	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of St. Germans.
Private Secretary, Hon. Major Ponsonby.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. M. Brady.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Sir John Young, Bart.
Private Sec., Gustavus Tuite Dalton.

Under Sec., Lieut.-Colonel Larcom.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.
State Steward, Lord Dunkellin.
Comptroller, Major Bagot.
Chamberlain, Geo. L'Estrange.

Gentleman Usher, Capt. Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Ulster King at
Arms, Sir J. B. Burke.
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Capt. F. W. Hervey
Commander of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Gen.
Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.

Military Secretary, Col. Greaves.
Commander of the Artillery, Colonel
Warde.
Commander of the Engineers, Lieut.-Col.
Wilkinson.
Clerk of Survey, Wm. Booth, C.B.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777,
 Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Mac-
 donnell
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J.
 G. de la Poer Beresford
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799,
 King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-
 Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *V.*, 1800, Yel-
 erton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Ber-
 nard b
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White b
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730,
 Ponsonby *
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Alexander b [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796,
 Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford,
 and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842,
 Robt. Daly
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822,
 Hancock b [Stuart
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800,
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambert
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
 Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
 Bury [Wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E.* 1803,
 Trench * [Bingham
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800,
 Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825,
 De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776,
 Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, For-
 tescue
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis *

Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *
 Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703, Sey-
 mour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*,
 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B.*
of, 1848, Jas. Wilson
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 ford *
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*,
 1853, Wm. Higgins
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622,
 Fielding
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791,
 Chichester * [Leger
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St.
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800,
 Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1819,
 R. Knox
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789,
 Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R.
 Whately b
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Black-
 wood *
 Dunally, *L.* 1800, Prittie
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Tre-
 vor [Quin
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822,
 Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plun-
 kett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal,
Lord, 1845, Daly a
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Per-
 ceval *
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farrham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798 [well b
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *
 Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826

Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Moncton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler b
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478,
 Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-
 son *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guillamore, *Viscount*, 1831,
 O'Grady
 Harborton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude b
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-
 lor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.
 Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-
 phinstone-Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800,
 Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776,
 Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Killenora, Clon-
 fert, and Kilmacduagh,
Bp. of, 1839, Ludlow Ton-
 son, Lord Riversdale b
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kilmore, Ardagh, and El-
 phin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G.
 Beresford b
 Kilmory, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,
 Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1756,
 Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*
 1853, Henry Griffin

- Limerick, *Earl of*, 1803, Pery*
- Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
- Lisle, *Id.* 1758, Lysaght
- Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan*
- Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
- Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart*
- Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham*
- Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King b
- Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett
- Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bingham b
- Lumley, *Vis.* 1628, Lumley-Saunderson*
- Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
- Massarene and Ferrard, *
Vis., 1660, Skeffington-Foster*
- Massy, *Lord*, 1776
- Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke b
- Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
- Meath, *Bp. of*, J. H. Singer, 1852 b
- Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Saville
- Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brodrick*
- Milltown, *E. of*, 1763, Leeson
- Morra, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
- Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
- Monck, *Viscount*, 1800
- Mornington, *E. of*, 1760, Wellesley*
- Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore b
- Mountgarrett, *Vis.* 1550, Butler
- Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763, De Montmorency
- Mulgrave, *L.* 1768, Phipps*
- Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pennington
- Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane
- Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn
- Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
- Normanton, *Earl of*, 1806, Agar
- Nugent, *Earl of*, 1776, Grenville*
- Nugent Temple, *L.* 1800, Grenville
- O'Neill, *Vis.* 1795, O'Neill b
- Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
- Oranmore, *L.* 1836, Browne
- Osmonde, *Mof.* 1825, Butler*
- Ossory, &c., *Bp. of*, J. T. O'Brien, 1812
- Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple
- Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785, Dawson Damer
- Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wingfield
- Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Waldegrave
- Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones
- Ranfurly, *E.* 1831, Knox*
- Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806, Thellusson
- Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonsen
- Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn*
- Rokeby, *L.* 1777, Montagu
- Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons b
- Rossmore, *Lord*, 1796, Wescott*
- Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Molyneux*
- Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle*
- Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816, Holroyd*
- Sherard, *Lord*, 1627*
- Sligo, *Marquess of*, 1800, Browne*
- Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamilton*
- Southwell, *V.* 1776, Southwell
- Strangford, *V.* 1628, Smythe*
- Taafe, *Vis.* 1628
- Talbot de Ma'ahide, *L.* 1831, Talbot
- Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore
- Templetown, *V.* 1806, Upton
- Thomond, *Mar. of*, 1800, O'Eryen [wall]
- Trimlestown, 1641, Barne-
- Tuam, &c., *Bp. of*, Lord Plunket, 1839
- Valentia, *V.* 1662, Annesley
- Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins
- Wallsourt, *L.* 1800, Blake
- Waterford and Wexford, *Earl of*, 1446, Talbot*
- Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789, Beresford*
- Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792, Cavendish
- Westcott, *Lord*, 1776, Lyttelton*
- Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822, Nugent b
- Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793, Howard b
- Winterton, *Earl*, 1706, Turnour

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.

—*Secretary*, M. John Brady

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith

Deputy, Robert Wogan

Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, Edward Litten, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Acheson Lyle

Accountant-Gen., Digby P. Starkey

Sec. of Bankrupts, C. Brady

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitzsimon

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Thos. Le-

froy.—*Judges*, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon.

Louis Perrin, Rt. Hon. Richard Moore

Clerk of the Crown, James Nagle

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Me-

nahan.—*Judges*, Robert Torrens, Rt.

Hon. Nicholas Ball, J. D. Jackson

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot

Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John

Richards, Rt. Hon. R. W. Greene

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge of the Prerogative Court, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.

Registrar, W. Stuart

Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts of Dublin, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.

Registrar, John Samuels, Esq.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Joseph Stock, LL.D.

Surrogate, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.

Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.

Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioner, Rt. Hon. J. Hatchell, Q.C.

Chief Clerk, James Plunkett

BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macau, Q.C., and

Hon. P. Plunket.—*Registrars*, J. H.

Smith and Thomas Battley.

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., Rt. Hon. A. Brewster

Solicitor-Gen., W. Keogh, M.P.

Serjeants, John Howley, James O'Brien, and J. Christian

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild, M.P.
Carlow, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Donegal, Marquess of Abereorn, Lieut ;
 Earl of Leitrim, Custos.
Down, Marquess of Londonderry.
Dublin, Earl of Howth, Lieut. ; Sir Comp-
 ton Domville, Bt., Custos.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, H. A. Herbert, M.P.
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Clare

Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt.,
 M.P.
Lough, Henry White
Louth, Lord Bellew, Lieut. ; Earl of
 Roden, Custos.
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Viscount Lismore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew, Lieut. ; Earl of
 Courtown, Custos.
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Secs.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1695	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i> & } <i>Clogher</i> . . }	1822	Stuart . .	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., <i>Cl.</i> Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Pa-</i> <i>trick's and Christ Church.</i> James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kil-</i> <i>dare.</i>
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland</i>	<i>Dublin</i> and } <i>Kildare</i> . . }	1831	Nagge . .	
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Singer, D.D.	<i>Meath</i> . .	1852	Townsend .	Rich. Butler, <i>Clounmacnoise.</i> J. Head, D.D., <i>Killaloe.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. . .	{ <i>Killaloe, Kil-</i> <i>fenora, Clon-</i> <i>fert, and Kil-</i> <i>macdagh</i> . }	1839	Sandes . .	{ J. Armstrong, M.A., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonfert.</i> J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmac-</i> <i>dagh.</i>
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Tnam, Kil-</i> <i>lala, and</i> <i>Achnary</i> . }	1839	Trench . .	{ Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tnam.</i> J. Collins, D.D., <i>Killala.</i> Lord Mountmorris, <i>Achnary.</i> James Lyster, A.M., <i>Leighlin.</i> H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns.</i> Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory.</i>
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D. . .	{ <i>Ossory,</i> <i>Ferns, and</i> <i>Leighlin</i> . }	1842	Fowler . .	{ S. Adams, M.A., <i>Cashel.</i> Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford.</i> Denis Brown, <i>Emly.</i> Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore.</i> H. T. Newman, <i>Cork.</i> J. Stannus, M.A., <i>Ross.</i> J. Howie, <i>Cloyne.</i>
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel,</i> <i>Emly, Wa-</i> <i>terford, and</i> <i>Lismore</i> . }	1842	Sandes . .	{ Theo. Blakeley, M.A., <i>Down.</i> John Chame, M.A., <i>Connor.</i> Dan. Bago, B.D., <i>Dromore.</i> T. B. Gough, M.A., <i>Derry.</i> Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphoe.</i> A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick.</i> A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert and</i> <i>Aghadoe.</i> W. Warburton, D.D., <i>Elphin.</i> H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Ardagh.</i> Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kil-</i> <i>more.</i>
1848	J. Wilson, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne</i> <i>and Ross</i> . }	1848	Kyle . . .	
1849	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Con-</i> <i>nor, and</i> <i>Dromore</i> . }	1848	Mant . . .	
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and</i> <i>Raphoe</i> . }	1853	Ponsonby .	
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M.. . . .	{ <i>Limerick,</i> <i>Ardfert, &</i> <i>Aghadoe</i> . }	1853	Higgin . .	
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Kilmore, Ar-</i> <i>dagh, and</i> <i>Elphin</i> . }	1854	Leslie . .	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See: the rest take precedence according to priority of Consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1855 are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Killaloe, Kilmore, and Meath.

BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Secs.	An.	In room of.
D. Wilson, D.D.	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D.	<i>Bombay</i>	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
T. Dealtry, D.D.	<i>Madras</i>	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
James Chapman, D.D. . .	<i>Ceylon</i>	1845	<i>See created.</i>
V. W. Ryan	<i>Mauritius</i>	1854	Hawkins, <i>res.</i>
F. Barker, D.D.	<i>Sydney, Mctrop.</i>	1854	Broughton, <i>res.</i>

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842	Sec created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. ..	Newcastle	1847	Do.
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	Do.
Charles Perry, D.D. . .	Melbourne	1847	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbados & Leeward Isles	1842	Coleridge, res.
D. G. Davis, D.D.	Antigua	1842	Sec created.
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	Do.
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	Montreal	1850	Sec created.
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia ..	1851	Ingl s, dec.
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	Sec created.
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	Sec created.
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853	Do.
Rev. J. Armstrong, D.D.	Graham's Town	1853	Do.
O. E. Vidal, D.D.	Sierra Leone	1852	Do.
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria (Hong Kong)...	1849	Do.
David Anderson, D.D. .	Prince Rupert's Land ..	1849	Do.

GOVERNORS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, Governor.

Malta.—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Reid, Governor.

Ionian Islands.—Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner.

Heligoland.—Captain Sir John Hindmarsh, R.N.; Lieut.-Gov.

America.

Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Lieut.-Governor.

New Brunswick.—Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, Lieut.-Governor.

Prince Edward's Island.—Dominie Daly, Lieut.-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Governor.

Bermuda.—Lieut.-Col. Freeman Murray, Governor.

Vancouver Island.—James Douglas, Gov.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor.

Barbadoes and Windward Islands.—Col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor.

St. Vincent.—Edward Eyre, Lieut.-Gov.

Grenada.—R. W. Keate, Lieut.-Governor.

Tobago.—Willoughby Shortland, Lieut.-Governor.

Antigua and Leeward Islands.—R. J. Mackintosh, Governor.

St. Christopher's.—H. G. R. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor.

St. Lucia.—Maurice Power, Lieut.-Gov.

Dominica.—Major S. W. Blackall, Lieut.-Governor.

Trinidad.—Capt. Chas. Elliott, R.N., Gov.

British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor.

Honduras.—W. Stevenson, Superintendent.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir George Grey, Bart., Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Gov., C. H. Darling.

Natal, South Africa.—C. C. Pine, Lieut.-Governor.

Manritius.—Jas. Macaulay Higginson, Gov.

Sierra Leone.—Lt.-Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.

Gambia.—Lt.-Col. L. S. O'Connor, Governor.

Gold Coast (settlements on the).—(vacant).

St. Helena.—Edward Drummond, Gov.

Asia.

Bengal.—Marquess of Dalhousie, Gov.-General of India.

Madras.—Lord Harris, Governor.

Bombay.—Lord Elphinstone, Governor.

Ceylon.—Sir G. W. Anderson, Governor.

Hong-Kong.—Sir John Bowring, Governor and Superintendent of Trade.

Aden.—(vacant).

Labuan.—John Scott, Lieut.-Governor.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Sir W. T. Denison, Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief.

Victoria.—Captain Sir C. Hotham, R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

Van Diemen's Land.—Sir H. E. F. Young, Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Arthur Edw. Kennedy, Governor.

Southern Australia.—R. G. M'Donnell, Lieut.-Governor.

New Zealand.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

New Ulster.—Lt.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard, Lt.-Governor.

New Munster.—(vacant) Lieut.-Gov.

Falkland Islands.—G. Rennie, Governor.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.**Governor*—John Gellibrand Hubbard.*Deputy*—Thomas Mattias Weguelin.

Directors—Thos Baring, Henry Wollaston
 Blake, Edw. Henry Chapman, Wm
 Cotton, Rob. Wigram Crawford, Henry
 Hucks Gibbs, Benjamin Buck Greene,
 Thos. Hankey, jun., John Oliver Han-
 son, John Benj. Heath, Kirkman Dan.
 Hodgson, Henry Lancelot Holland,
 Thos. Newman Hunt, Chas. Fred. Huth,
 Alfred Latham, Geo. Lyall, Thos. Mas-
 terman, Alex. Matheson, Jas. Morris,
 Geo. Warde Norman, John Horsley
 Palmer, Henry Jas. Prescott, Thos. Chas.
 Smith, Francis Wilson.

Secretary—John Knight.*Deputy-Secretary*—John Bentley.**BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK
OF ENGLAND.**

Birmingham—Bristol—Hull—Leeds—
 Leicester—Liverpool—Manchester—
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Norwich—Ply-
 mouth—Portsmouth—Swansea.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.**Directors.**Chairman*—4 Major James Oliphant.*Dep. Chairman*—2 Elliot Macnaghten.

Directors—2 John Harvey Astell, 4 Wm.
 Butterworth Bayley, 6 Sir Fred. Currie,
 Bart., 6 Wm. Joseph Eastwick, 4 Rus-
 sell Ellice, 6 Sir Jas. Weir Hogg, Bart.,
 M.P., 2 R. D. Mangles, M.P., 4 Hon.
 W. H. Leslie Melville, 2 Charles Mills,
 2 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Pollock, 4 Henry
 Thoby Prinsep, 6 John Shepherd, 2 Mar-
 tin Tucker Smith, M.P., 6 Lieut.-Col.
 Wm. Henry Sykes, 6 Sir Henry Wil-
 lock, 4 John Pollard Willoughby.

Secretary—J. C. Melville.**BANKERS IN LONDON.**

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry
 Bank of Australasia, 8, Austin Friars
 Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon street
 Bank of British North America, 7, St.
 Helen's place

Bank of Deposit, 3, Pall Mall East

Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st.

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54,
Lombard-street

Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.

Bauer (A.) and Co., 113, Leadenhall-st.

Biggerstaff, W. and J. S., West Smithfield
 Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73,
 Lombard-streetBouverie, Murdoch, Bouverie, and James,
 11, Haymarket

Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch-lane

Brown, John, and Co., 25, Abchurch-lane.

Bult, Son, and Co., 85 and 86, Cheapside
 Call (Sir W. P. Bart.), Marten and Co.,
 25, Old Bond-street

Challis and Son, 37, West Smithfield

Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street

Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross

Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury,
 and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Courtts and Co., 59, Strand

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co., 24,
 Lombard-street

Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury

Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill

Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch

Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard,
 50, Cornhill.Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-
 lane

Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross

Feltbam, John and Co., 42, Lombard-st.

Fullers and Co., 65, Moorgate-street

Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street

Hallett, Robinson, and Co., 14, Great
 George-street

Hanburys and Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st.

Hankeys and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street

Herries, Farquhar, Davison, Chapman, &
 Co., 16, St. James's-st.Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lom-
 bard-street

Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield

Hoares, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street

Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-st.

Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street

Johnston, H., J. and Co., 15, Gt. Bush-lane,
 and 27, Cannon-street

Jones Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury

Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield

London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st.,

St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, and

Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury;

1, St. James's-sq.; 3, Wellington-st., Bo-

rough; 214, High Holborn; 87, High-

st., Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-pl.,

Oxford-st.

London-Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street,

Bank, and 69, Pall Mall

Lubbock (Sir J. W. Bart.), Forster, and

Co., 41, Mansion House-street

Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman,

and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.

Mercantile Bank of India, 9, Broad-street

Buildings

National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st.

National Provincial Bank of England, 112,

Bishopsgate Within

North-Western Bank of India, 62, Moor-

gate-street

Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook

Pocklington, Lacy, and Son, 60, West

Smithfield.

Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street

Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, 62, Thread-

needle-street

Price (Sir C.), Marryat, and Co., 3, King

William-street, City

Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-

street

Pugot, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's

Churchyard

Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East

Robarts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-st.

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and in that of the East India Company, take place in April. The number of the East India Directors is now reduced to eighteen, of whom three (to be ultimately six) are nominated by the Crown. The figures denote the years they have to serve.

Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
 Royal British Bank, 16, Tokenhouse-yard; 429, Strand; 77, Bridge-road, Westminster; and 97, Goswell-street.
 Sapte, Muspratt, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street
 Scott (*Sir Samuel, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square
 Shank, *John*, 76, West Smithfield
 Simla Branch Bank, 4, St. Martin's place.
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-st.
 South Australian, 54, Old Broad-st.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-st.
 Strahan, Paul (*Sir J. D. Bart.*), Paul (*J. D.*), and Bates, 217, Strand
 Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield
 Tisdall and Ward, 15, West Smithfield
 Twigg, Charles, Great St. Helens
 Twinings, 215, Strand
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-st.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; Argyll-place, Regent-street; and 4, Pall Mall East
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birchin-lane
 Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-st.

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-st., Westminster
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
 Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-street
 Collyer, Geo. S., 9, Park-place, St. James's
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected
 Chancellor—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby 1852
 High Steward—Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon..... 1838
 Vice-Chancellor—Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Prov. of Worcester College. 1852
 Pro-Vice-Chancellors—Rev. B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Rev. Fred. Chas. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University. Rev. D. Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New. Rev. James Norris, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College.
 Buregesses of the University—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Christ Church... 1847
 Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls..... 1851
 Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magd. 1852
 Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Philip Wynter, D.D., Pres. of St. John's.
 Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls, Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall.
 Curators of the Taylor Institution.—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham; F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Master of Univ.

Downes, Charles, 14, Warwick-street Charing Cross
 Fagan, J. S., 75, Old Broad-street
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall
 Landers, F. T. and Co., 12, Pall Mall East
 Lawrie, Jno., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq.
 McGrigor, 17, Charles-st., St. James's-sq.
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand
 Sandell, J. C., 2, Warwick-street
 Watson, W. F., Charlotte-st., Portland-pl.

NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Burnett and Co., 22, Surrey-st., Strand
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi
 Chard, W. & E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st.
 Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand
 Cox and Son, (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Goode, Lawrence, and Beale, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Halford and Co., 41, Norfolk-st., Strand
 Hallet, Robinson, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-st.
 Muspratt, John P., 33, Abchurch-lane
 Ommanney, Son, & Co., 40, Charing Cross
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand
 Smith, Jos., Marshall-street, Golden-square
 Stilwell, J. G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand
 Woodhead and Co., 1, James-st., Adelphi

*** There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

J. A. Ogle, M.D., Trinity, Reg. Prof. of Med.; J. M. Wilson, B.D., Fel. of Corp. Ch.; M. Pattison, B.D., Fel. of Lincoln.
 Assessor—John Robt. Kenyon, D.C.L.
 All Souls 1840
 Hebdomadal Council, elected 1834.—
 Heads of Houses: Dr. D. Williams, Dr. R. Scott, Dr. Edw. Hawkins, Dr. Thos. Gaisford, Dr. F. Jenne, Dr. B.P. Symons.
 Professors: E. B. Pusey, R. Husey, Edw. Cardwell, C. G. B. Daubeney, B. Price, W. F. Donkin. Members of Convocation: Dr. J. P. Lightfoot, Rev. R. Michell, Rev. O. Gordon, Rev. H. L. Mansell, Rev. J. B. Mosley. The Rev. M. Pattison and the Rev. C. Marriott polled alike, and the sitting member is not yet known.

Colleges and Halls, and present

Heads of Colleges. Elected
 University, F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Mast. 1836
 Balliol, Robert Scott, D.D., Master 1854
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector 1851
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828
 Queen's, John Fox, D.D., Provost .. 1827
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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	Anne	1702 March 8
Richard II.	1377 June 22	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	William IV.	1830 June 26
Edward V.	1483 April 9	Victoria	1837 June 20
Richard III.	1483 June 26		
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.

Surrey—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford & Croydon, alternate, S.

OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.

Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.

MIDLAND—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.

Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.
Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Warwick, L. and S.

NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk—{ Bury St. Edmunds, L.
{ Ipswich, S.

NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.

Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmorland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster—{ Lancaster, L. and S.
{ Liverpool, L. and S.

WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.

Wilts—{ New Sarum, L.
{ Devizes, S.
Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.
Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.—Bridgewater & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Caermarthen and Borough—Caermarthen, L. and S.

Pembroke and Borough—Haverford-
of Haverfordwest—{ west, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.
Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.
Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.
*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Montgomery—{ Welshpool, L.
{ Newtown, S.

Merioneth—{ Bala (L.)
{ Dolgelly (S.)

Caernarvon—Caernarvon
Anglesey—Beaumaris

Denbigh—Ruthin

Flint—Mold

Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1854-55: 1854, Nov. 27, Dec. 18; 1855, Jan. 1, Jan. 29, Feb. 26, April 9, May 7, June 11, July 2, Aug. 20, Sept. 17, Oct. 22. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3

Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, 10 to 4; for payment of Dividends, 11 to 3

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 11 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 11 to 4

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-st., Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 10 to 3; Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Depart., Whitehall, 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4

Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4

Affidavit Office (Chancery), Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, Great Knightrider-street, 9 to 6

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chain, 10 to 4

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5

Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, sits at 10

Arches' Registry, 20, Great Knightrider-street, 10 to 4

Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General

Attorney-General's Office, 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 4, and 6 to 8; in vacation, 10 to 5

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2

Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4

Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-st., 10 to 4

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4

Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knightrider-street, 10 to 5

Board of Control, Cannon-row, 10 to 4

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, 11 to 4

Board of Health, Richmond-ter., Whitehall, 10 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knightrider-street, 9 to 6

Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Church Building Commission, &c., 13, Great George-st., Westminster, 10 to 5

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 1

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5

City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, 9 to 8

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, 9½ to 5½

Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2

Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, 10 to 5; during sittings, 9 to 5

Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, 9 to 5

Ditto, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, 10 to 5

Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, 11 to 2

Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, Queen-square, 11 to 5

Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 6

Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knightrider-street, 10 to 4

Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knightrider-street, 10 to 4

Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4

Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, New-street, Spring Gardens, 10 to 4

Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, 10 to 4

Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolis (exclusive of the City of London) 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 9 to 4

Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.

Comptroller of Corn Returns, 4, Old Pallace-yard, 10 to 4

Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, sits at 11

Copyhold Commission, Somerset House, 10 to 4

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, 11 to 2

Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 vacation, 11 to 3

Coroner of Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden

Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8

Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, 10 to 3, and at House of Lords when sitting, 4 to 6

Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, Indoor Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 9 to 4

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's court, 9½ to 5

Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5

- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 5, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Education, Commissioners for, Privy Council Office, Downing-street, 10 to 4
- Emigration Office, 15, Park-street, Westminster, and 70, Lower Thames-street, 10 to 4
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (O.B. and C.P.), Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term; 11 to 3 vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., Old-square, 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 3; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knight-ride-st., 9 to 6
- Foreign Office, 15 and 16, Downing-street
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 & 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, 10 to 3
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, Old Broad-street, 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, St. Katherine's Stairs, 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, 10 to 5
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, Gwydyr House
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 1, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (O.B. and C.P.) Rolls'-gardens, term and sittings after 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Ditto (Exchequer), 5, Child's-place, as Queen's Bench, term and sittings after 11 to 3 and 6 to 8; vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, O.B., Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; Exch. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Buildings, 6, Adelphi-terrace, 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Tower Hill, 10 to 4
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, and Tower, 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 10, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, Quality-court, 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 5
- Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls'-yard (C.), 10 to 4; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
- Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors' Commons, February to October 9 to 4, other months 9 to 3
- Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight-ride-street, as Prerogative Court
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, 10 to 3
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Downing-st., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 28, Abingdon-street, 10 to 3

Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., 11 to 4
 Public Record Office.—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
 Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4
 Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple; hours as the Writ Office
 Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Railway Board, 22, Great George-street
 Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
 Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster
 Registrar Office, Chancery-lane (C.) 11 to 2 for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
 Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 1, Palace-place, Great Scotland-yard
 Registry of Designs, 4, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
 Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Royal Marines Office, 22, New-st., Spring-gardens
 Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 Savings Banks' (Barristers') Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, 10 to 4
 School of Design, Marlborough House
 Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet street, 10 to 4
 Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., 10 to 7
 Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Qua-

lity-court, Chancery-lane, 11 to 3; Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq.
 Court days, Thursdays
 Sheriff's Court Basinghall-street, 10 to 4
 Signet Office. See Privy Seal
 Solicitor-General's Office, 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn
 Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place
 Bloomsbury-square
 Stage Coach Duty Office, at Inland Revenue Office, Broad-street
 Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4. No money received after 3
 State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4
 Stationery Office, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank, 10 to 4
 Subpœna Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1
 Tax Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 3
 Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
 Tenths Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
 Tithe Commissioners' Office, Harrington-house, Whitehall, 10 to 1
 Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sessions-house, 11 to 3
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9½ to 5
 Victualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4
 Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 3
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Public Works and Buildings Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 1
 Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 4, vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2.

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1854.

Walsall	Tuesday	January 9	April 10	July 10	October 9
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday...	— 10	— 11	— 11	— 10
Birmingham.....	Thursday....	— 11	— 12	— 12	— 11
Stourbridge	Friday.....	— 12	— 13	— 13	— 12
Dudley	Saturday	— 13	— 14	— 14	— 13

HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares by Distance.—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile,

and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

Fares by Time.—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire

his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a farther sum of twopence for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line

from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage, and such other words as the Commissioners of Police may direct.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

<i>For Attendance and Expenses. per day.</i>	
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2 2 0
Merchants	1 1 0
Tradesmen	0 15 0
Journeymen Mechanics	0 7 0
<i>For Travelling. 1s. 0d. a mile.</i>	
The Attorney in the cause	1 3

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-st., Westminster
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place
 Grand Junction—7, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square
 Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road
 Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford

Lambeth—139, Blackfriar's-road
 New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells
 Southwark and Vauxhall—Sumner-street, Southwark
 West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-street
 Chartered—13, Millbank-street, Westm.
 City of London—Dorset-st., Salisbury-sq.
 Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields
 Deptford—Creek-street, Deptford
 Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi
 European—3, Moorgate-street
 Great Central Gas Consumers', 28, Coleman-street
 Imperial—33, John-street, Bedford-row
 Independent—Haggerston

London—26, Southampton-street, Strand
 North Surrey—26, Southampton-street, Strand
 Phoenix—70, Bankside
 Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street
 South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road
 Surrey Consumers'—201, High-st., Borough
 United General—5, Austin Friars
 Western—28, Argyll-street

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliff—Wellclose-square
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-street
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-street
 Westminster—Horseferry-road
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffries-square
 Finsbury—Whitecross-street

Blackfriars—Farringdon-street
 Covent Garden—Chandos-street
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-street
 Golden-square—King-street
 Tooley-street, 147
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch

Offices, till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1d. stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6d. The extra penny on all inland letters to be paid by a stamp, but upon foreign, colonial, or ship letters the penny must be paid in money.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; but parliamentary papers are an exception. The price of a postage is 1*d.*, which must be pre-paid by a stamp, or it will be charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double: thus, a letter weighing more than half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce, if bearing 1*d.* stamp only, will be charged an additional 2*d.* on delivery. Shilling stamps and tenpenny and sixpenny stamps are also now issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before half-past 5, and at the Receiving Houses before 5. To go free they must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and, contain no words or communication printed after publication, nor any writing other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; but, by affixing a stamp conspicuously on the cover, the paper itself may be written on, but this exemption does not apply to papers sent abroad; and they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. Books may be sent by post, within the United Kingdom, open at the ends, at the rate of 6*d.* per pound, which must be pre-paid by stamps, every fraction being reckoned as a pound. Single books may also be sent to the following British possessions—Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, West Indies, Gold Coast, Gibraltar, and Malta; under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6*d.*, above 1*s.*, and 1*s.* for each lb. or fraction of a lb. above; and to Mauritius, India, Ceylon, and Hong Kong at 8*d.*, not exceeding 8 ozs., prepaid by stamps.

British newspapers go free to foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the foreign post; where they do not, they are charged a British postage of 2*d.* each; or a rate equivalent to the foreign rate. French and Belgian newspapers are subject to a postage in England of one halfpenny. English papers pay in France a postage of 5 centimes.

Newspapers to and from the Colonies are transmitted free (unless sent by private ships), and must be posted within a week of their publication.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in

Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces. Addresses to Her Majesty will likewise go free of postage. Nothing else free.

Letters exceeding 4 oz. in weight, *must* be pre-paid. With this restriction, any weight may be sent by post; but the packet must not exceed two feet in length, and nothing should be posted which will not bear the crush in the letter bags. Letters directed to bankrupts are to be delivered to the assignees for three months after the issue of the fiat.

The rate of postage for Parliamentary Papers is 1*d.* for every 4 oz. They may be also sent to Hamburg, Bremen, or Lubeck, via Hamburg, open at the ends and pre-paid, if not exceeding 2 oz. for 1*d.*; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. for 6*d.*; above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. for 8*d.*; and 2*d.* per oz. extra up to 16 oz.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6*d.* and the postage, and to France 6*d.* and double the French postage. Such letters bearing a sufficient number of stamps will pass as paid letters, but the registration fee must in every case be paid in money.

Money orders for sums under 5*l.* are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3*d.* for Two Pounds, and 6*d.* for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all. Post Office Orders are recommended for small sums; and, if neither that nor registration be adopted, that all bills, notes, &c., be cut in halves, and sent by different posts; the numbers, dates, &c., should also be carefully taken. No money orders are issued or paid on a Sunday.

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as

o the Christian name, surname, and occupation of the person who obtained it.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
*Lisbon	2 2
*Spain (by Southampton packet)	1 6
*Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 6
Alexandria	2 0
*Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	1 5
*Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba, St. Thomas, & St. Croix excepted)	1 0
*New Granada and Venezuela	2 3
*Mexico and Cuba	0 6
Gibraltar	1 9
Malta	2 4
Honduras	1 10
British West Indies	1 0
Hong Kong, via Southampton	1 9
Ionian Islands	2 4
Aden, Ceylon, and India	1 0
*Madeira, via Lisbon	1 0
California, via Panama	1 0
*Madeira	1 0
*Brazil	1 0
*Buenos Ayres	1 0

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed. ½ oz. }	1 0
California		1 2½
Cuba		1 2½
Bermuda	{ Uniform Rate }	0 6
Newfoundland		0 6
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island	{ Uniform Rate }	0 6
Canada	{ Uniform Brit. and For. Rate }	0 6

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under ½ oz.)	0 6
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Prussia	Uniform British rate (not exceeding ½ oz.)	0 8
Belgium	Brit. and For. (under ½ oz.)	0 10
France and Algeria	(under ½ oz.)	0 11
Prussia, via France	(under ½ oz.)	0 11
Russia	do. do.	1 4
*Poland	do. do.	1 4
*Spain and Portugal, via France	do. do.	0 10
Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma and Piacenza	Must be sent unpaid.	
Greece, Archipelago, Ionian Islands, via France and Holland	(under ½ oz.)	1 4
Bavaria, via France	(under ½ oz.)	0 11
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France	Unif. Brit. Foreign rate, (under ½ oz.)	1 4
Baden	do. do.	0 11
Wurtemberg	do. do.	0 11
Switzerland	do. do.	0 11
Belgium	do. do.	0 6
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do. do.	1 4
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do. do.	1 11
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France	do. do.	1 10
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France	do. do.	1 10
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Prussia, or Hamburg	do. do.	2 3
Galatz and Ibraila	do. do.	2 1
Jassy and Bucharest	do. do.	2 1
Botuschany	do. do.	1 11

*Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia (except the places above-mentioned), via Prussia or Hamburg	s. d. 1 5
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet via Marseilles	do. 1 8
Tuscany and Naples	do. 1 4
*Sardinia and Sicily	do. 1 1
Greece	do. 1 4
Malta	do. 1 1
Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles	do. 0 11
Alexandria	do. 1 3
*India	do. 1 10
*Hong Kong	do. 0 11
*Ionian Islands	do. 1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Belgium	{ Unif. Brit. and For. Rate, under ½ oz. }	0 8
Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Prussia	{ Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony do. German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis do. Poland do. Russia do. Sweden do. Austrian States (by Belgium) do. Austrian Silesia and Galicia (by Hamburg) do. All other parts of the Austrian States do. }	0 8 0 8 0 8 0 11½ 0 11½ 1 2 0 8 1 3 1 7
Holland	do. not exceeding ½ oz.	0 8
Hanover and Brunswick	do. do.	0 9
Denmark	do. do.	0 10½
Lubeck	do. do.	0 9
Hamburg	do. do.	0 8
Bremen	do. do.	0 8
Oldenburg	do. do.	0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	do. do.	0 8
Mecklenburg Strelitz	do. do.	0 8
*Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland	do. do.	0 8
*Java, do.	do. do.	0 8
Sweden	do. ½ oz.	1 2
Norway	do. do.	1 5

The single uniform rate on letters between the United Kingdom and places beyond sea (Hamburg and Lubeck excepted), when conveyed by *private ship*, will be 8d., in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered. The rate of 8d. must be taken on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, &c., when conveyed by private ship.

Letters to and from warm climates are recommended to be sealed with wafers instead of wax.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving } at ½ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 10 p.m., or
 Chief } at 9 11 a.m., ½ bef. 1 2 3 4 5 6, and
 Office } at 7 and 9 p.m.
 Will be } at 10 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8 p.m.,
 sent out } at and at 8 a.m. following morn.

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six

The Postage to all the places marked * must be paid in advance.

deliveries a day, and letters posted in London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before

a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

MAIL ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail-Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post-Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post-Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time passing *to*, London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831.

BATH, BRISTOL, EXETER, DEVONPORT, and FALMOUTH.

Miles.	Night Mail.	leaves	arrives
	Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
4	Paddington Station..	8 55a	4 15m
17	West Drayton.....	9 20a	3 47m
22	Slough	9 30a	3 35m
26	M Maidenhead	9 42a	3 25m
39	Reading	10 10a	2 55m
51	Wallingford.....	10 35a	2 31m
56	Didcot	10 50a	2 14m
67	Faringdon	11 12a	1 50m
81	Swindon	11 40a	1 25m
95	Tetbury	12 15m	12 40m
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a
97	Chippenham.....	12 20m	12 40m
110	Bath	12 50m	12 10m
122	Bristol	1 15m	11 50a
154	Bridgewater	2 35m	10 30a
166	Taunton	3 0m	10 5a
173	Wellington	3 15m	9 48a
182	Tiverton Station...	3 35m	9 26a
217	Barnstaple	7 0m	6 30a
227	Ilfracombe	9 0m	4 30a
184	Collympton	3 40m	9 22a
197	Exeter	4 5m	9 0a
205	Crediton	4 40m	8 25a
206	Stareros	4 25m	8 27a
209	Dawlish	4 34m	8 17a
212	Teignmouth	4 43m	8 7a
217	Newton	4 55m	7 48a
226	Totnes	5 20m	7 25a
238	Ivybridge	5 50m	6 57a
218	Plymouth	6 25m	6 25a
250	Devonport.....	6 45m	6 5a
261	Liskeard	8 58m	3 34a
277	Bodmin	10 16m	2 16a
289	St. Austle	11 26m	1 6a
303	Truro	12 50m	11 32m
314	Falmouth	2 5a	10 27m

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

6 times from London.
4 times from Brighton.

BRISTOL and EXETER.

Day Mail.

	Gen. Post Office....	9 0m	3 0a
4	Paddington Station	10 0m	2 25a
22	Slough	10 40m	1 45a
26	M Maidenhead	10 52m	1 35a
39	Reading	11 25m	1 0a
56	Didcot	12 2a	12 18a
66	Oxford	12 40a	11 35m
81	Swindon	1 10a	11 20m
107	Gloucester	2 42a	9 45m
116	Cheltenham.....	3 0a	9 30m
97	Chippenham	1 38a	10 50m
110	Bath	2 3a	10 20m
122	Bristol	2 30a	10 0m
154	Bridgewater	3 58a	. .
166	Taunton	4 17a	. .
173	Wellington	4 32a	. .
197	Exeter	5 40a	. .

CAMBRIDGE Day Mail by Railway—See *Yarmouth.*

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD.

Express.

	Gen. Post Office	4 30a	11 28m
2	Euston Sq. Station..	5 0a	11 0m
179	Chester.....	10 25a	4 40m
263	Holyhead.....	1 5m	2 0m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CARLISLE, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN, & THURSO.—Night Mail.

	Gen. Post Office . . .	8 0a	4 58m
2	Euston Sq. Station..	8 55a	4 30m
34	Tring	9 55a	. .
71	Weedon	11 9a	2 6m
84	Rugby	11 32a	1 44m
96	Coventry.....	12 32m	12 50m
114	Birmingham	1 20m	12 15m
111	Tamworth	12 25m	12 42m
134	Stafford	1 16m	11 54a
148	Whitmore	1 51m	11 22a
158	Crewe	2 13m	10 50a
179	Chester.....	2 57m	10 10a
260	Holyhead	5 33m	7 20a
189	Manchester..	3 45m	9 30a
181	Warrington.....	3 9m	10 5a
200	Liverpool.....	4 0m	9 16a

LONDON TO GLOUCESTER, SWANSEA, AND HAVERFORDWEST.

	Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	5 0m
4	Paddington Station	8 55a	4 15m
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a
134	Chepstow	2 55m	9 50a
162	Cardiff.....	3 35m	8 35a
200	Neath	5 15m	7 23a
208	Swansea	5 45m	7 5a
237	Carmarthen	7 0m	5 45a
275	Haverfordwest	8 20m	4 25a

185	Newton	3 23m	9 50a
207	Preston	4 7m	8 53a
226	Lancaster	4 54m	8 13a
245	Kendal Junction ...	5 36m	7 32a
277	Penrith	6 39m	6 32a
294	Carlisle	7 14m	6 1a
303	Gretna	8 10m	5 0a
326	Dumfries	9 0m	4 0a
334	Beacock Bridge	8 43m	4 33a
390	Glasgow	11 10m	2 10a
401	Edinburgh	10 43m	2 36a
414	Stirling	11 35m	1 19a
450	Perth	12 47a	12 16a
463	Dunkeld	2 58a	10 2m
486	Blair Athol	5 16a	7 19m
470	Dundee	1 58a	11 6m
482	Forfar	2 11a	10 50m
524	Stonchaven	3 51a	9 13m
540	Aberdeen	4 25a	8 35m
580	Huntley	8 30a	3 56m
598	Fochabers	10 46a	1 55m
618	Forres	12 59m	11 42a
645	Inverness	0 4m	8 45a
690	Tain	11 0m	1 50a
710	Golspie	2 15a	10 20m
763	Wick	10 1a	3 4m
783	Thurso	12 39m	12 26m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CARLISLE, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, and ABERDEEN.

Day Mail.

	Gen. Post Office....	8 45m	11 28m
2	Euston Sq. Station..	9 15m	11 0m
34	Tring	10 7m	m
68	Northampton	11 15a	8 20m
111	Peterborough	1 0a	6 30m
71	Weedon		8 46m
84	Rugby	11 30m	8 25m
96	Coventry	12 5a	7 55m
114	Birmingham	12 40a	7 25m
128	Wolverhampton ...	1 20a	6 50m
111	Tamworth	12 22a	7 15m
117	Lichfield		7 3m
134	Stafford	1 10a	6 26m
148	Whitmore		
158	Crewe	1 57a	5 34m
179	Chester	2 45a	4 45m
189	Manchester	3 5a	4 24m
181	Warrington	2 50a	4 54m
200	Liverpool	3 40a	4 5m
185	Newton	3 0a	4 40m
207	Preston	3 45a	3 39m
226	Lancaster	4 22a	2 49m
245	Kendal Junction ..	5 1a	2 4m
277	Penrith	6 4a	12 58m
294	Carlisle	6 40a	12 20m
303	Gretna		11 46m
334	Beacock Bridge	8 15a	10 40a
390	Glasgow	10 30a	8 17a
401	Edinburgh	10 15a	8 30a
414	Stirling	10 55m	7 36a
450	Perth	12 30m	6 30a
470	Dundee	1 30m	5 33a
477	Arbroath	2 27m	4 41a
530	Stonehaven	3 59m	3 2a
546	Aberdeen	4 38m	2 21a

DERBY, LINCOLN, LEEDS, HULL, YORK, SCARBOROUGH, NEWCASTLE, and EDINBURGH.

Night Mail.

	Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	4 43m
2	Euston Sq. Station..	9 15a	4 15m

54	Wolverton	10 51a	2 15m
84	Rugby	12 0m	1 20m
104	Leicester	12 41m	12 25m
133	Derby	2 0m	11 30a
148	Nottingham	2 55m	10 0a
170	Lincoln	4 55m	8 30a
156	Chesterfield	2 37m	10 26a
172	Masbrough	3 5m	10 1a
185	Barnsley		
192	Wakefield		
195	Normanton	3 45m	9 24a
204	Leeds	4 10m	8 44a
240	Hull	5 25m	7 15a
218	York	4 45m	8 34a
260	Scarborough	8 0m	5 5a
240	Thirsk		
247	Northallerton	5 34m	7 26a
251	Darlington	5 55m	7 4a
273	Stockton	6 50m	6 5a
281	Belmont	6 30m	6 21a
298	Newcastle	7 0m	6 0a
314	Morpeth	8 0m	4 54a
332	Alnwick	8 0m	4 5a
349	Belford	9 10m	3 42a
363	Berwick	9 45m	2 54a
391	Dunbar	11 10m	1 45a
426	Edinburgh	12 20m	12 35a

DOVER.—*Night Mail.*

	Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	5 10m
	London Brge. Station	8 30a	4 50m
21	Reigate	9 4a	4 7m
41	Tunbridge	9 35a	3 26m
53	Staplehurst	9 50a	3 4m
67	Ashford	10 20a	2 36m
81	Folkstone	10 45a	2 10m
88	Dover Station	11 0a	2 0m
	Post Office	11 10a	1 45m

DOVER.—*Day Mail.*

		To Dover	From Dover	
Gen. Post Of- fice	9 40m	8 0m	1 35a	
London Bridge	10 0m	7 45m	1 15a	
21 Reigate ...	12 4a		12 14a	
41 Tunbridge ..	12 35a	6 30m	11 20m	
53 Staplehurst ..	12 58a		10 43m	
67 Ashford ...	1 20a		10 5m	
81 Folkstone ..	1 45a		9 27m	
88 Dover ...	2 0a	5 20m	9 15m	
Dover Post Of.	2 10a	5 10m	9 5m	

IPSWICH and BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Day Mail.

	Gen. Post Office....	10 30m	1 20a
	Shoreditch Station..	11 0m	12 5a
12	Romford	11 30m	11 12m
18	Brentwood	11 45m	10 56m
30	Chelmsford	12 15a	10 25m
38	Witham	12 35a	9 57m
51	Colchester	1 10a	9 15m
68	Ipswich	1 55a	8 25m
80	Stowmarket	2 30a	7 30m
95	Bury St. Edmunds .	3 10a	6 45m

LONDON, by Railway, to IPSWICH.

	Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	5 0m
	Shoreditch Station..	8 30a	4 30m
11	Romford	9 0a	3 53m
17	Brentwood	9 17a	3 38m
29	Chelmsford	9 48a	3 7m
38	Witham	10 13a	2 45m

41 Kelvedon	10 23a	2 35m
51 Colchester	10 49a	2 11m
68 Ipswich	11 45a	1 20m

PETERBOROUGH, by BLISWORTH.

By Liverpool *Day Mail* from Euston Sq. Station.

64 Blisworth	10 55m	8 35m
71 Northampton	11 15m	8 20m
82 Wellingborough ..	11 38m	7 55m
86 Ilgham Ferrars ..	11 49m	7 42m
92 Thrapstone	12 4a	7 27m
100 Oundle	12 26a	7 3m
106 Wansford	12 42a	6 47m
112 Peterborough	1 0a	6 30m

RUGBY, DERBY, and LEEDS.

Gen. Post Office....	9 0m	11 28m
2 Euston Sq. Station..	9 30m	11 0m
84 Rugby	11 40m	8 0m
104 Leicester	12 20a	7 15m
106 Loughborough		6 37m
133 Derby	1 15a	6 0m
156 Chesterfield	2 0a	4 27m
172 Masbrough	2 28a	3 57m
185 Barnsley		3 30m
192 Wakefield		3 16m
195 Normanton	3 5a	3 10m
204 Leeds	3 30a	2 35m

SOUTHAMPTON and DORCHESTER.

Gen. Post Office....	9 45m	12 5a
Waterloo Rd. Station	10 15a	11 45m
34 Farnborough	11 20m	10 38m
49 Basingstoke	11 55m	10 5m
59 Andover Road	12 20a	9 48m
67 Winchester	12 37a	9 25m
74 Bishopstoke	12 52a	9 10m
79 Fareham	1 34a	8 32m
90 Gosport	1 52a	8 15m
92 Portsmouth	2 0a	8 10m
79 Romsey	1 28a	11 13m
94 Salisbury	2 15a	10 30m
80 Southampton	1 10a	9 0m
100 Christchurch	2 20a	10 0m
105 Ringwood	2 32a	9 44m
111 Wimborne	2 54a	9 24m
120 Poole	3 40a	8 55m
124 Wareham	3 24a	8 51m
140 Dorchester	4 10a	8 20m

SOUTHAMPTON and DORCHESTER.

Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	5 0m
Waterloo Rd. Station	8 30a	4 30m
34 Farnborough	9 48a	3 13m
49 Basingstoke	10 18a	2 41m
59 Andover Road	10 40a	2 20m
67 Winchester	10 56a	2 0m
74 Bishopstoke	11 15a	1 41m
92 Portsmouth	12 25m	12 45m
80 Southampton	11 30a	1 30m
105 Ringwood	1 19m	11 35a
114 Wimborne	1 45m	11 15a

120 Poole	2 5m	10 57a
124 Wareham	2 19m	10 45a
140 Dorchester	3 0m	10 15a

STAFFORD AND SHREWSBURY.

By Liverpool *Night Mail* from Euston Sq. Station.

134 Stafford	1 27m	11 42a
147 Newport	1 47m	11 18a
154 Wellington	1 59m	11 3a
164 Shrewsbury	2 19m	10 43a

STROOD.

Gen. Post Office....	9 40m	2 50a
London Brge. Station	10 10m	2 30a
17 Dartford	10 47m	1 38a
24 Gravesend	11 5m	1 20a
31 Strood	11 30m	1 0a
Rochester Post Office	12 0a	12 30a

ELY, HULL, YARMOUTH, by Railway.

Night Mail.

Gen. Post Office....	8 0a	5 0m
Shoreditch Station..	9 0a	4 15m
14 Waltham	9 35a	3 15m
19 Broxbourne	9 45a	3 4m
26 Harlow	10 0a	2 44m
28 Sawbridgeworth ..	10 6a	2 38m
32 Bishop Stortford ..	10 15a	2 28m
41 Newport	10 38a	
47 Chesterford	10 53a	1 45m
57 Cambridge	11 13a	1 10m
72 Ely	12 0m	12 0m
103 Peterborough	1 33m	10 58a
120 Spalding	2 16m	10 16a
134 Boston	2 44m	9 45a
167 Louth ..	3 52m	8 42a
181 Grimsby	4 23m	8 12a
194 Hull	5 25m	7 13a
79 Mildenhall Road ..	m	a
88 Brandon	1 0m	11 19a
95 Thetford	1 17m	11 1a
110 Attleborough	1 50m	10 23a
115 Wymondham	2 3m	10 9a
125 Norwich	2 28m	9 42a
146 Yarmouth	3 30m	8 30a
Post Office	3 45m	8 20a

Day Mail.

Gen. Post Office....	11 0m	1 0a
Shoreditch Station..	11 30m	12 40a
19 Broxbourne	12 7a	11 56a
32 Bishop Stortford ..	12 33a	11 11m
57 Cambridge	1 25a	9 56m
72 Ely	2 10a	8 50m
88 Brandon	2 35a	8 7m
95 Thetford	2 49a	7 51m
110 Attleborough	3 18a	7 18m
115 Wymondham	3 30a	7 5m
125 Norwich	4 0a	6 45m
149 Lowestoft	5 30a	
146 Yarmouth	5 10a	5 45m
Post Office	5 20a	5 40m

<i>Dep. from Rail. Stns.</i>	<i>Arr. at Rail. Stns.</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Dep. from Rail. Stns.</i>	<i>Arr. at Rail. Stns.</i>
10 0 m	2 25 a	London ... and ...	Bristol	10 0 m	2 30 a
10 0 m	10 5 m	Do.	Brighton	8 45 m	11 50 m
12 0 a	3 45 a	Do.	Do.	1 45 a	1 55 a
2 0 a	5 25 a	Do.	Do.	3 30 a	3 30 a

<i>Dep. from Rail. Stns.</i>	<i>Arr. at Rail. Stns.</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Dep. from Rail. Stns.</i>	<i>Arr. at Rail. Stns.</i>
4 0 a		London	Brighton		5 30 a
5 0 a		Do.	Do.		6 20 a
8 30 a	4 50 m	Do.	Do.	11 0 a	3 0 m
11 0 m	12 5 a	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds	6 45 m	3 10 a
9 15 m	11 0 a	Do.	Carlisle	12 20 m	6 40 a
9 0 a	4 30 m	Do.	Do.	6 0 a	7 11 m
10 0 m	2 25 a	Do.	Cheltenham	9 30 m	3 0 a
8 55 a	4 15 m	Do.	Plymouth	6 25 a	6 25 m
10 0 m	1 15 a	Do.	Dover	9 15 m	2 0 a
8 30 a	4 50 m	Do.	Do.	2 0 m	11 0 a
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Dorchester	10 15 a	3 0 m
9 15 m	11 0 a	Do.	Edinburgh	8 30 a	10 15 a
9 0 a	4 30 m	Do.	Do.	2 36 a	10 43 m
8 55 a	4 15 m	Do.	Gloucester	11 40 a	1 2 m
5 0 a	11 0 m	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	1 5 m
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Hull	7 13 a	5 25 m
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Ipswich	1 20 m	11 45 a
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Peterborough	10 58 a	1 33 m
9 15 m	11 0 m	Do.	Do.	6 30 m	1 0 a
9 15 m	11 0 m	Do.	Perth	6 30 a	12 30 m
9 0 a	4 30 m	Do.	Do.	12 16 a	12 47 a
8 30 a	4 30 m	Do.	Portsmouth	12 45 m	12 25 m
10 15 m	11 45 m	Do.	Southampton ..	9 0 m	1 10 a
	5 0 a	Do.	Do.	12 30 a	
9 0 a	4 15 m	Do.	Yarmouth	8 30 a	3 30 m
11 30 m	12 40 a	Do.	Do.	5 45 m	5 10 a
6 0 a	6 50 m	Bath	Birmingham	2 10 m	11 0 a
10 30 m	3 10 a	Birmingham	Bristol	11 5 m	2 30 a
11 20 a	1 50 m	Do.	Lincoln	8 30 a	4 55 m
10 15 m	3 40 a	Do.	Liverpool	11 15 m	3 0 a
12 9 m	1 10 m	Do.	Stafford	11 54 a	1 6 a
7 50 m	5 30 a	Bristol	Plymouth	12 0 a	1 25 a
2 50 a		Do.	Exeter		5 40 a
10 10 m	1 15 a	Carlisle	Newcastle	10 15 m	1 10 a
7 45 m	5 40 a	Do.	Whitehaven ..	3 45 a	9 50 m
10 45 m	8 55 a	Do.	Do.	6 50 a	12 45 a
2 22 m	10 45 a	Crewe	Holyhead	7 20 a	5 33 m
2 0 a	5 34 m	Do.	Chester	4 45 m	2 45 a
8 20 m	4 10 a	Dorchester	Southampton ..	1 30 a	11 0 m
5 50 m	10 5 m	Dundee	Ladybank	8 45 m	7 12 m
2 30 a	6 5 a	Do.	Do.	4 50 a	3 55 a
Four times daily		Edinburgh	Glasgow	Four times a day	
2 35 a	10 43 m	Do.	Carstairs	9 58 m	3 28 a
8 30 a	10 15 a	Do.	Do.	9 25 m	9 25 a
6 30 m	9 30 m	Do.	Perth	6 30 m	9 30 m
2 45 a	6 0 m	Do.	Do.	3 10 a	5 40 a
12 18 m	12 8 m	Ely	Hull	7 13 a	5 25 m
2 10 a	11 10 m	Glasgow	Motherwell	10 34 m	2 43 a
8 17 m	10 30 a	Do.	Do.	9 55 a	8 50 m
4 30 a	7 0 a	Do.	Ayr	5 0 a	6 30 a
1 25 m	11 0 a	Gloucester	Caermarthen ..	5 45 a	7 0 m
6 45 m	5 5 a	Do.	Do.	10 35 m	12 30 a
8 10 m	5 0 a	Gretna	Dumfries	4 0 a	9 0 m
8 10 m	11 30 a	Do.	Ayr	6 50 a	12 15 a
2 35 m	9 45 a	Leeds	Hull	7 15 a	5 25 m
7 15 m	6 0 a	Hull	Scarboro'	3 15 a	10 10 m
7 5 m	5 45 a	Caermarthen	Haverfordwest ..	4 25 a	8 20 m
12 35 a	10 35 m	Do.	Do.	9 15 m	2 15 a
5 0 m	8 30 a	Exeter	Barnstaple	6 30 a	7 0 m
3 30 a	2 35 a	Do.	Do.	12 30 a	5 30 a
9 30 a		Leeds	Manchester		11 45 a
9 30 m	1 20 a	Liverpool	Chester	12 15 a	10 15 m
8 45 a	5 55 m	Do.	Holyhead	2 0 m	1 5 m
4 5 m	3 40 a	Do.	Warrington	2 50 a	4 51 m
9 16 a	4 0 m	Do.	Do.	3 9 m	10 5 a
4 24 m	3 5 a	Manchester	Crewe	2 5 a	5 27 m
11 15 m	2 25 a	Do.	Do.	1 0 a	12 45 a
9 30 a	3 45 m	Do.	Do.	2 35 m	10 45 a
Five times daily		Do.	Liverpool	Five times daily.	
10 0 a	6 30 a	Do.	Hull	10 0 a	5 25 m
9 30 m	11 0 m	London Gt. Northern	Edinburgh	5 55 a	8 20 a

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
11 45 m	8 0 m	Rugby	Leeds	2 35 m	3 30 a
10 15 m	2 0 a	Manchester	Leeds	11 20 m	12 35 a
3 45 m	9 24 a	Normanton	Do.	8 44 a	4 10 m
11 35 m	12 40 a	Oxford	Dideot	12 20 a	11 58 m
12 40 m	6 18 a	Perth	Aberdeen	2 24 a	4 38 m
1 0 a	12 0 a	Do.	Do.	8 35 m	4 25 a
1 0 a	12 0 a	Do.	Dundee	11 6 m	1 58 a
8 10 m	12 25 a	Portsmouth	Bishopstoke	11 15 a	9 10 m
12 45 m	2 0 a	Do.	Do.	12 52 a	1 41 m
11 30 m	8 19 m	Rugby	Birmingham ..	7 25 m	12 40 a
12 0 m	1 20 m	Rugby	Birmingham ..	12 15 m	1 20 m
10 30 m	2 15 a	Salisbury	Bishopstoke	1 2 a	11 42 m
1 27 m	11 42 a	Stafford	Shrewsbury	10 43 a	2 19 m
12 20 a	6 16 a	Sheffield	Manchester	4 30 a	1 52 a
6 5 a	6 50 m	Stockton	Darlington	6 20 m	6 40 a
1 10 a	11 13 m	Swindon	Gloucester	9 45 m	2 42 a
1 52 a	1 13 m	Do.	Do.	11 40 a	1 2 m
6 0 m	7 0 a	York	Scarborough ..	5 5 a	8 0 m

CROSS-ROAD MAILS.

6 15 m	1 35 a	Aberdeen	Ballater	8 0 m	11 50 m
7 0 m	12 8 a	Do.	Peterhead	8 0 m	11 8 m
6 30 a	7 25 m	Do.	Inverness	8 45 a	4 0 m
7 30 m	6 0 a	Barnstaple	Ilfracombe	4 30 a	9 0 m
8 20 m	6 40 a	Derby	Manchester	10 30 m	4 30 a
3 45 m	9 0 a	Do.	Yeovil	6 0 a	6 45 m
14 35 m	8 30 a	Exeter	Bude	12 45 a	12 25 a
9 30 m	3 25 a	Dumfries	Stranraer	6 15 m	6 40 a
6 30 m	12 38 a	Fraserburgh	Burnes	9 38 m	9 30 m
2 0 m	9 58 a	Gloucester	Aberystwith ...	8 35 m	3 28 a
3 10 a	5 0 a	Do.	Hereford	1 20 a	6 50 a
6 0 m	7 20 a	Inverness	Thurso	12 26 a	12 39 m
1 15 a	11 45 m	Perth	Inverness	9 48 a	3 12 m
1 45 a	11 15 m	Plymouth	Falmouth	3 11 m	9 59 a
6 20 m	5 41 a	Do.	Do.	10 11 m	1 49 a
4 0 m	9 40 a	Shrewsbury	Aberystwith ...	11 30 m	1 50 a
11 0 m	7 30 a	Worcester ...	Hereford	3 30 a	3 0 a
8 0 m	6 0 a	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright..	2 0 a	12 0 a

PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Alfred, 23, Albemarle-street	National, 2, Old Palace-yard
Army and Navy, Pall Mall	Oriental, 18, Hanover-square
Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street	Ormond, 45, Great Ormond-street
Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall	Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 and 72, Pall Mall
Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street	Parthenon, 16, Regent-street
Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street	Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-street
Carlton, 94, Pall Mall	Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall
City of London, 19, Old Broad-street	Smithfield, 47, Half Moon-street
Conservative, 74, St. James's-street	St. George's Chess, 5, Cavendish-square
Coventry, 106, Piccadilly	Travellers', 106, Pall Mall
East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq.	Union, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross
Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street	United Service, 116, Pall Mall
Garrick, 35, King-street, Covent-garden	United University, Pall Mall East
Gresham, Gresham-place	White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street
Guards', 70, Pall Mall	Whittington, Arundel-street, Strand
Junior United Service, 11, Charles-street, St. James's-square	Windham, 11, St. James's-square
Law Club, Bell-yard, Temple Bar	

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid for the Year 1853.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1853.	Duty paid for the Year 1853.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured exempt from Duty in 1853.		
£	OFFICES.	£	OFFICES.		
44,192..	Alliance	2,546,236	21,986..	London.....	279,933
3,303..	Anchor	30,708	381..	London and County...	—
310..	Athenæum	27,430	12,676..	Monarch	58,061
36,755..	Atlas	1,127,920	424..	National Guardian* ..	14,034
155..	Beacon.....	150	2,564..	National Mercantile†..	1,680
4,632..	British Empire Mutual	—	745..	National Provincial*..	13,780
13..	British Provident	—	122,061..	Phoenix.....	4,191,478
226..	Cambrian & Universal	—	31..	Preserver.....	—
4,913..	Church of England....	35,156	149..	Protestant	—
57,007..	County	6,624,754	75,592..	Royal Exchange.....	4,225,930
7,543..	Defender	67,020	12,516..	Royal Farmers'	4,611,137
2,093..	Equitable	60,210	4,447..	Star‡	76,725
138..	Era	3,920	185,474..	Sun	7,439,658
11,051..	General.....	91,563	1,099..	Times	31,715
35,233..	Globe	1,012,131	25,851..	Union	245,071
31,591..	Guardian	347,255	5,097..	Unity	186,368
10,031..	Hand-in-Hand	16,885	25,487..	Westminster	41,275
47,286..	Imperial	808,350			
25,019..	Law	144,030			
10,783..	Legal and Commercial	122,768			

829,987	Total London	34,483,331
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COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£	
14,015..	Birmingham	611,090	8,677..	Caledonian	607,613
7,312..	Birmingham District..	279,301	2,081 {	Forfarshire & Perth- shire	184,780
749..	Brighton and Sussex ..	300	179..	Morayshire	48,796
4,635..	Essex Economic	321,720	5,064..	National	380,808
6,033..	Essex and Suffolk	1,258,366	18,447..	North British	824,716
5,247 {	Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley	195,535	7,836..	Northern	555,705
2,591 {	Hants, Sussex, and Dorset	178,948	5,496..	Scottish Provincial ..	406,976
13,596..	Kent	928,573	24,828..	Scottish Union	1,385,746
2,621..	Kent Mutual	—	72,608	Total Scotch	4,395,140
11,302..	Lancashire	44,335			
16,179..	Leeds and Yorkshire..	460,396			
1,349..	Lincolnshire	741,825			
17,992..	Liverpool	280,064			
22,591..	Manchester	460,016			
6,128..	Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	425,728			
4,569..	North of England	295,276			
2,664..	Norwich Equitable ..	254,534			
73,971..	Norwich Union	8,974,629			
3,437..	Nottingham and Derby	389,371			
1,274..	Provincial	266,838			
21,870 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool	180,607			
3,817..	Salop.	501,598			
2,639..	Sheffield	58,315			
1,738 {	Shropshire and North Wales	321,045			
48,257..	West of England	1,193,308			
18,652..	Yorkshire	2,927,728			
325,228	Total Country	21,552,446			

£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£
8,677..	Caledonian	607,613
2,081 {	Forfarshire & Perth- shire	184,780
179..	Morayshire	48,796
5,064..	National	380,808
18,447..	North British	824,716
7,836..	Northern	555,705
5,496..	Scottish Provincial ..	406,976
24,828..	Scottish Union	1,385,746
72,608	Total Scotch	4,395,140
	IRISH OFFICES.	
5,679..	National	46,325
3,961..	Patriotic	39,900
47,585 {	Various English and Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland .	466,425
57,225	Total Irish	552,640
829,587..	Total London	34,483,331
325,228..	Country ..	21,552,446
72,608..	Scotch	4,395,140
57,225..	Irish	552,640
1,285,048	Total	60,983,557

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank-buildings	Alfred—7, Lothbury
Achilles—25, Cannon-street	Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane
Adamant—28, Bloomsbury-square	Amicable—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street
Ægis—41, Moorgate-street	Anchor—67, Cheapside
Age—64, Chancery-lane	Anglo-Australian and Universal—33, Moorgate-street, and 5, Cannon-st. West
Albert—11, Waterloo-place	Argus—39 Throgmorton-street
Albion—42, New Bridge-street	

* Three quarters only.

† Two quarters, ceased.

‡ Three quarters, ceased.

- Asylum—72, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall
 Athenæum—30, Sackville-street, Piccadilly
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, corner of King-st.
 Australasian—1, Leadenhall-street
 Birkbeck—8, Moorgate-street
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank
 British Commercial—35, Cornhill
 British Empire Mutual—37, New Bridge-street
 British Guarantee, 9, Waterloo-place
 British Industry, 303, Regent-street
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-street
 British Protector—27, New Bridge-street
 British Provident—4, Chatham-place
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street
 Cambrian and Universal—61, Moorgate-st.
 Catholic Law and General—8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square
 Church of England—5, Lothbury
 Church of England Schoolmasters and Mistresses—25, Bridge-street, Westminster
 City of Glasgow—126, Pall Mall
 City of London—2, Royal Exchange-buildings
 Clergy Mutual—41, Parliament-street
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—99, Great Russell-street
 Colonial—4A, Lothbury
 Commercial Credit Mutual—52, Threadneedle-street
 Commonwealth Provident, 7, Coleman-st.
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—45, Cheapside
 Counties Union—1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Defender—34, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 Deposit and General—18, New Bridge-st.
 Eagle—3, Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 East of England—6, King William-st., City
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, City
 Engineers', Masonic, and Mutual—345, Strand
 English and Cambrian—9, New Bridge-street
 English and Foreign, 38, Arundel-street
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-place
 English Widows' and General—67, Fleet-st.
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street
 Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Era—31, Sackville-street
 European—10, Chatham-place, Bridge-street
 Exchequer and Railway—4, Whitehall
 Family Endowment—12, Chatham-place
 Farmers' and General—346, Strand
 Fidelity Guarantee—36, Old Jewry
 General—69, King William-street
 General Annuity—93, Cheapside
 General Reversionary—5, Whitehall
 Globe—5 & 6, Cornhill, and 89, Pall Mall
 Great Britain Mutual—14, Waterloo-place
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street
 Home Counties—29, New Bridge-street
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street
 Hope Mutual—1, Princes-street, Bank
 Householders—15, Adam-street, Adelphi
 Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, and 16, Pall Mall
 Indisputable—72, Lombard-street
 Industrial and General—2, Waterloo-place
 Kent—6, Old Jewry
 Lancashire—2, King-street, Cheapside
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street
 Law Property—30, Essex-street, Strand
 Legal and Commercial—73, Cheapside
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King William-street
 Liverpool and London—20, Poultry
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange, and 10, Regent-street
 London and County—38, New Bridge-st.
 London & Provincial—17, Gracechurch-st.
 London and Provincial Joint Stock—39, Nicholas-lane
 London and Provincial Law—32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 London Life Association—81, King William-street
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-square
 London Mutual Life and Guarantee—63, Moorgate-street
 Manchester & London—454, West Strand
 Maritime Passengers—4, Moorgate-street
 Matrimonial, Cannon-street West
 Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall
 Medical, Legal, and General—126, Strand
 Mentor—2, Old Broad-street
 Mercantile Provident, Chatham-place
 Merchant and Tradesmen's Mutual—Cannon-street
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, Bank
 Metropolitan Counties', and General—27, Regent-street
 Minerva—84, King William-street
 Mitre—23, Pall Mall
 Monarch—4, Adelaide-place
 Mutual—39, King-street, Cheapside
 National—2, King William-street
 National and Investment Association—7, St. Martin's-place
 National Guardian—19, Moorgate-street
 National Loan Fund—26, Cornhill
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st.
 National Provincial—127, Cheapside
 New Equitable—450, West Strand
 New National, 484, Oxford-street
 New Protector—28, New Bridge-street
 North British—4, New Bank Buildings
 North of England—11, Cheapside
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 Oak Mutual—49, Moorgate-street
 Official and General, 15, Finsbury-place, South
 Oriental—71, Old Broad-street
 Palladium—7, Waterloo-place
 Parental Endowment, 24, Leicester Fields
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., and 57, Charing-cross
 People's Provident—47, Charing-cross
 Phoenix—1, Leadenhall-street
 Prince of Wales—105, Regent-street
 Professional—76, Cheapside
 Promoter, 9, Chatham-place
 Protestant, 19, Parliament-street
 Provident—50, Regent-street
 Provident Clerks—42, Moorgate-street
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill
 Railway Assurance—5, St. James's-street

Railway Passengers—3, Old Broad-street
 Realm—22, New Bridge-street
 Reciprocal—32, Great Coram-street
 Reliance—71, King William-street, City
 Rock—14, New Bridge-street
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, and 21, Old Bond-street
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, and 29, Pall Mall
 Royal Farmers—346 A, Strand
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place
 Scottish Amicable—43, Lombard-street
 Scottish Equitable—61 A, Moorgate-street
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-street
 Scottish Provident—12, Moorgate-street
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill
 Scottish Widows' Fund—4, Royal Exchange Buildings
 Self-Reliance—32, Charing-cross
 Solicitors' and General—52, Chancery-lane
 Sovereign—49, St. James's-street

Standard—82, King William-street
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-street, 3, Craig's-court, and 65, Welbeck-street
 Temperance Provident—39, Moorgate-st.
 Times—32, Ludgate-hill
 Trafalgar—40, Pall Mall
 Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street
 United Guarantee—36, Old Jewry
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place
 United Mutual—54, Charing Cross
 United Service and General—20, Cockspur-street
 Universal—1, King William-street
 Universal Provident, 52, King William-st.
 University—24, Suffolk-street
 Victoria—18, King William-street
 Waterloo—355, Strand
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place
 West of England—20, New Bridge-street
 Western—3, Parliament-street
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 5; closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in September, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, Pall Mall—same days and hours.

School of Design, Marlborough House—Monday 1 to 3, except in August and Sept.

Museum of Practical Art, Marlborough House—Mondays and Tuesdays, 10 to 4.

Gresham College—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

Westminster Abbey—Every day in the week, from 9 till dusk; on Sundays during divine service.

East India House Museum—Saturday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk.

New Botanical Gardens—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. The *Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

Woolwich Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.
Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

Windsor Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Moon, Threadneedle-st., Ackermann, Strand, and Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

London Missionary Museum, Blomfield-street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with orders from a director.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

Entomological Society's Museum, 17, Old Bond-street—Every Tuesday, from 3 to 8.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

Museum of Economic Geology, 1, Jermy-street, Piccadilly—Daily, from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE	£	s.	d.
Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post), Edinburgh and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			

Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin	9	0	0
„ elsewhere	6	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot ..	4	0	0
„ and for each horse, &c. used ..	4	0	0
„ in Ireland, on foot ..	2	2	0
„ ditto, for each horse used ..	2	2	0

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0	Maltsters, making not exceeding			
Medicine Vendors, London	2	0	0	" 550 quarters	4	6	7½
" any other corporate town	0	10	0	exceeding 550	4	14	6
" elsewhere	0	5	0	Beginners (and a surcharge) ..	0	7	10½
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0	" not exceeding 5 qrs. ...	0	2	7½
" elsewhere	7	10	0	Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2oz.				Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0
gold and 30oz. silver	5	15	0	Paper, every maker of Paper or			
" under the above weight	2	6	0	Pasteboard	4	4	0
For Marriages, special	5	0	0	Passage Vessels, on board which			
" not special	0	10	0	liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0
To hold a perpetual curacy	3	10	0	Postmasters' (Great Britain)			
For non-residence	1	0	0	Licenses to let Horses for hire—			
To Stage and Hackney Carriage				Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1			
Drivers and Conductors, and				Carriage	7	10	0
Watermen (London)	0	5	0	Not excdg. 2 horses or 2 carrs.	12	10	0
Auctioneers	10	0	0	" 4	20	0	0
Brewers of Table Beer only,				" 8	30	0	0
not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6	" 12	49	0	0
" 50	1	1	0	" 16	50	0	0
" 100	1	11	6	" 20	60	0	0
" exceeding 100	2	2	0	Exceeding	15		
Brewers of Strong Beer, not				" 15	70	0	0
exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6	Exceeding 20 horses, then for			
" 50	1	1	0	every additional number of			
" 100	1	11	6	10 horses, and for any addi-			
" 1,000	2	2	0	tional number less than 10			
" 2,000	3	3	0	over and above 20 or any other			
" 5,000	7	17	6	multiple of 10 horses, the fur-			
" 7,500	11	16	3	ther additional duty of	10	0	0
" 10,000	15	15	0	The above Licenses are in lieu			
" 20,000	31	10	0	of the mileage duty.			
" 30,000	47	5	0	Postmasters (Ireland)	2	2	0
" 40,000	63	0	0	" and 1s. in the £ thereon.			
exceeding 40,000	78	15	0	To kill Game (Ireland)	3	3	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to				Soap—every maker	4	4	0
be consumed on the premises	5	10	3	Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0
Brewers of beer for sale who use				Rectifiers	10	10	0
sugar in brewing, an addi-				Dealers, not retailers ..	10	10	0
tional licence of	1	0	0	Dealers for retailing			
Sellers of Beer only, not brewers	3	6	1¾	foreign liquors	2	2	0
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose				Makers of Stills (Scotland and			
premises are rated under £20				Ireland)	0	10	6
per annum (England and Ire-				Chemist or any other trade requir-			
land)	1	2	0½	ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0
" at £20 or upwards	3	6	1¾	" (Scotland and Ireland) ..	0	10	6
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and				Retailers of Spirits whose pre-			
Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV.				mises are rated under £10			
c. 85, to be drunk on the pre-				per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1
mises (England only)	3	6	1¾	" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2½
" not to be drunk on the				" 20	6	12	3½
premises	1	2	0½	" 25	7	14	4
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0½	" 30	8	16	4½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or				" 40	9	18	5½
Perry only in Scotland, whose				" 50 or upwards	11	0	6
premises are rated under £10				Retailers of Spirits and Beer			
per annum	2	10	0	whose premises are rated			
" at £10 per annum or				under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0
upwards	4	4	0	" At £10 and under £20	5	5	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa				" 20	25	9	9
Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper ..	0	11	6½	" 25	30	10	10
Maltsters, making not exceeding				" 30	40	11	11
50 quarters	0	7	10½	" 40	50	12	12
" 100	0	15	9	" 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0
" 150	1	3	7½	Retailers of Spirits in Ireland,			
" 200	1	11	6	being duly licensed to sell			
" 250	1	19	4½	Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre-			
" 300	2	7	3	mises are rated under £25			
" 350	2	15	1½	per annum	9	18	5½
" 400	3	3	0	" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6
" 450	3	10	10½	" 30	40	12	2
" 500	3	18	9	" 40	50	13	4
				" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7½

	£	s	d.
Sweets Retailers (United Kingdom)	1	2	0½
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0
„ excdg. 20,000, not ex. 40,000 ..	10	10	0
„ 40,000 „ 60,000 ..	15	15	0
„ 60,000 „ 80,000 ..	21	0	0
„ 80,000 „ 100,000 ..	26	5	0
„ exceeding 100,000 ..	31	10	0
Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made)	5	5	0
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff ..	0	5	3
Vinegar Makers	5	5	0
Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licenses for retailing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
„ having a license for retailing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits	4	8	2½
„ having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland) not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, viz. :—			
Every Grocer having the Justices' Certificate to retail Beer, but not Spirits	4	8	2½
„ to retail Beer and Spirits ..	2	4	1
Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain)	3	3	0
„ Supplementary license ..	0	5	0
Hackney Carriage, license to keep (London)	1	0	0
For selling Game	2	0	0

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

	£	s	d.
Draft or Order on demand . .	0	0	1
Bills not on demand, and Notes both on demand (except to bearer*), and not on demand—			
Not exceeding.....£5 ..	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not excdg. 10 ..	0	0	2
„ 10 „ 25 ..	25	0	0
„ 25 „ 50 ..	50	0	0
„ 50 „ 75 ..	75	0	0
„ 75 „ 100 ..	100	0	1
„ 100 „ 200 ..	200	0	2
„ 200 „ 300 ..	300	0	3
„ 300 „ 400 ..	400	0	4
„ 400 „ 500 ..	500	0	5
„ 500 „ 750 ..	750	0	7
„ 750 „ 1000 ..	1000	0	10
„ 1000 „ 1500 ..	1500	0	15
„ 1500 „ 2000 ..	2000	1	0
„ 2000 „ 3000 ..	3000	1	10
„ 3000 „ 4000 ..	4000	2	0
„ 4000 and upwards....	2	5	0

Foreign Bills in sets or otherwise.

Drawn in but payable out of the United Kingdom; or, both drawn and payable out of, but indorsed or negotiated within, the Kingdom (for which latter adhesive stamps to be used).

	£	s	d.
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more.....	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)		
If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—			
Not exceeding.....£25 ..	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not excdg. 50 ..	0	0	2
„ 50 „ 75 ..	0	0	3
„ 75 „ 100 ..	0	0	4
„ 100 „ 200 ..	0	0	8
„ 200 „ 300 ..	0	1	0
„ 300 „ 400 ..	0	1	4
„ 400 „ 500 ..	0	1	8
„ 500 „ 750 ..	0	2	6
„ 750 „ 1000 ..	0	3	4
„ 1000 „ 1500 ..	0	5	0
„ 1500 „ 2000 ..	0	6	8
„ 2000 „ 3000 ..	0	10	0
„ 3000 „ 4000 ..	0	13	4
„ 4000.....	0	15	0
Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom..	The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.		
Bill of lading	0	0	6

Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards ..	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates	0	0	1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, £10.			
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.			
Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....£0 ..	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300	0	1
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300	3	2
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.		

*Mortgages the same as Bonds.**Conveyances.*

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25 <i>l.</i> . .	0	2	6
For every 25 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part, above the first 25 <i>l.</i> , to 300 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
„ 50 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part, where above 300 <i>l.</i> , to 600 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
„ 100 <i>l.</i> , or fractional part, where above 600 <i>l.</i>	0	10	0
Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.			
And progressive duty on words.			

Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20*l.* per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.

Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
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* N.B. Notes to bearer on demand can only be issued by licensed bankers.

	£.	s.	d.
Above 5 <i>l.</i> , for every 5 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 25 <i>l.</i>	0	0	6
Above 25 <i>l.</i> , for every 25 <i>l.</i> and fraction to 100 <i>l.</i>	0	2	6
Above 100 <i>l.</i> , for every 50 <i>l.</i> and fraction	0	5	0

Leases exceeding 35 Years.

DUTIES.

	Not exceed- ing 100 years.	Exceed- ing 100 years.
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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Yearly rent not ex. £5	0	3	0	0	6	0
Excdg £5. & not ex. 10	0	6	0	0	12	0
" 10 "	15	0	9	0	18	0
" 15 "	20	0	12	0	1	4
" 20 "	25	0	15	0	1	10
" 25 "	50	1	10	0	3	0
" 50 "	75	2	5	0	4	10
" 75 "	100	3	0	0	6	0
" 100, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 . . . }	1	10	0	3	0	0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20*l.* or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10*s.* exclusive of progressive duty.

*Memorials of Deeds, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Warrants of Attorney*, given as security, same duties as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5*s.*

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skiu or paper, but not to exceed 10*s.* *Duplicates and counterparts* the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5*s.* nor 2*s.* 6*d.* progressive duty.

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.

Above the value of	and under	£	s.	£	s.
£	£	£	s.	£	s.
20	50	..	0	10	
50	100	..	1		
20	100	0	10		
100	200	2		3	
200	300	5		8	
300	450	8		11	
450	600	11		15	
600	800	15		22	
800	1,000	22		30	
1,000	1,500	30		45	
1,500	2,000	40		60	
2,000	3,000	50		75	
3,000	4,000	60		90	
4,000	5,000	80		120	
5,000	6,000	00		150	
6,000	7,000	120		180	
7,000	8,000	140		210	
8,000	9,000	160		240	
9,000	10,000	180		270	

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1080 words beyond the first. 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is under £30	£	s.	d.
If 30 and under	£50	2	0
50	100	3	0
100	200	6	0
200	300	12	0
300	400	20	0
400	500	25	0
500	600	30	0
600	800	40	0
800	1000	50	0
1000 and upwards	60	0	0
If no premium	0	2	6

LIFE INSURANCES.

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £500—6*d.* for every £50
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000.—1*s.* for every £100
Exceeding £1,000—10*s.* for every £1,000
Or fractional part thereof.

Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire 0 1 0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent. 0 3 0

MARINE INSURANCES.

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10*s.* per cent. on the sum insured 0 3
Exceeding 10*s.* and not exceeding 20*s.* per cent. 0 6
Exceeding 20*s.* and not exceeding 30*s.* per cent. 1 0
Exceeding 30*s.* and not exceeding 40*s.* per cent. 2 0
Exceeding 40*s.* and not exceeding 50*s.* per cent. 3 0
Exceeding 50*s.* per cent. 4 0
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.
Charter party 5 0

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and in all proceedings in Chancery.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments, within six months from their date. If parties reside beyond the said limit of ten miles, the application must also be made within six months from the date, when the stamps are upon executed instruments; but in all other cases, within twelve months from the date of the stamps becoming spoiled. The affidavit in support of the application, when not made before a Commissioner at Somerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the Country, when such Distributor is authorized to administer the same, must be upon a stamp of 2s. 6d., and made before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery. The days for changing bill stamps rendered useless by the recent Act are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 2 until April 5, 1855.

ASSESSED TAXES. From April 5, 1851.

Duties on Male Servants.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards	1	1	0
" under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Waiters in taverns	1	1	0
Under Gardeners and Game-keepers, each	0	10	6
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	1	1	0
,, under ,,	0	10	6

HOUSE DUTY.

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20*l.* per an. or upwards
If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the retail sale of beer, wines, or spirits; or if occupied by a tenant or farm servant for husbandry purposes only, for every 20*s.* of annual value—the sum of 6*d.*
If not occupied for any such purposes, for every 20*s.* of annual value 9*d.*

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses or Mules	3	10	0
" one Horse or Mule	2	0	0

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS

Of less diameter than 30 inches.

If drawn by two or more Ponies or Mules less than 13 hands in height ..	1	15	0
" one Pony or Mule ..	1	0	0

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses or Mules	2	0	0
" one Horse or Mule ..	0	15	0
" one Pony or Mule ..	0	10	0
less than 13 hands in height ..	0	10	0
And where such Carriages shall be kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire	Half of the above Duties.		

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

	£.	s.	d.
Carriage with four wheels	2	6	8
" less than four wheels ..	1	6	8

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Race Horses, each	3	17	0
Horses for riding or drawing Carriages charged with duty, exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1	1	0
Other Horses or Mules exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing a taxable Carriage, each	0	10	6
Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes, each	0	5	3
Farmer, Teacher, or Preacher, Roman Catholic Priest, Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary, Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, for one riding-horse, "if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage"	0	10	6

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in the ir business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Persons are charged for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsman	0	10	6
Let to hire	1	1	0

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description, each	0	12	0
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier, Setting Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher.			
Hounds where 66 or more are kept ..	39	12	0
Greyhounds where 15 or more are kept	9	0	0

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Persons not keeping such carriage, 13*s.* 2*d.*

Horse-dealers—London	27	10	0
" elsewhere	13	15	0

GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered—

If assessed as a servant	1	6	6
If not so assessed	4	0	10

On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game 4 0 10
By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to li-

censed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. and 10 per cent. additional.

10 per cent. is chargeable on the fore-going duties.

STAGE COACH DUTIES (See p. 91).

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

5*l*. per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr.	M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.		
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	11	0	18	4	0	2	0	7
2	0	3	4	0	9	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	4	7	0	8
3	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	13	1	1	8	0	4	11	0	8
4	0	6	8	0	1	6	0	14	1	3	4	0	5	4	0	9
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10
6	0	10	0	0	2	3	0	16	1	6	8	0	6	1	0	10
7	0	11	8	0	2	8	0	17	1	8	4	0	6	6	0	11
8	0	13	4	0	3	0	0	18	1	10	0	0	6	10	0	11
9	0	15	0	0	3	5	0	19	1	11	8	0	7	3	1	0
10	0	16	8	0	3	10	0	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 51	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½	Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4	Nails	
Yard	=	4	Quarters	
Ell	=	5	Quarters	
Hand	=	4	Inches	} used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6	Feet	
				} used in measuring depths, used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Link	=	7	In. 92 hds.	
Chain	=	100	Links	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4 Gills	= 1 Pint	= 34½	{ cub. ins. nearly.
2 Pints	= 1 Quart	= 69½	
4 Qts.	= 1 Gallon	= 277½	—
2 Gall.	= 1 Peck	= 554½	—
8 Gall.	= 1 Bushel	= 2218½	—
8 Bush.	= 1 Quarter	= 10½	{ cub. feet nearly.
5 Qrs.	= 1 Load	= 51½	

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz. :—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon,

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½	gr.
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½	—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000	—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)			
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)			
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton			

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow :—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	0	14	{ Used in the Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Ted	=	0	1	0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24	gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480	—
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760	—

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	<i>Gold.</i>	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Half Sovereign	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double Sovereign	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Silver.

Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Florin	7	6	6-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1856.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we intend in future to add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Tuesday.	April 1, Tuesday.	July 6, Sunday.	Oct. 5, Sunday.
" 6, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday	" 13, "	" 12, "
" 13, "	" 13, "	" 20, "	" 19, "
" 20, "	" 20, "	" 27, "	" 26, "
" 27, "	" 27, "	Aug. 1, Friday.	Nov. 1, Saturday.
Feb. 1, Friday.	May 1, Thursday.	" 3, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.
" 3, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.	" 10, "	" 9, "
" 10, "	" 11, "	" 17, "	" 16, "
" 17, "	" 18, "	" 24, "	" 23, "
" 24, "	" 25, "	" 31, "	" 30, "
March 1, Saturday.	June 1, "	Sept. 1, Monday.	Dec. 1, Monday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.
" 9, "	" 15, "	" 14, "	" 13, "
" 16, "	" 22, "	" 21, "	" 20, "
" 23, "	" 29, "	" 28, "	" 27, "
" 30, "	July 1, Tuesday.	Oct. 1, Wednesday.	" 31, Wednesday.

II.—Moveable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 20	Low Sunday	Mar. 30
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	Feb. 3	Rogation Sunday	Apr. 27
Ash Wednesday	" 6	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 1
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent	" 10	Whit Sunday	" 11
Palm Sunday	Mar. 16	Trinity Sunday	" 18
Good Friday	" 21	Corpus Christi	" 22
Easter Sunday	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 30

III.—Moon's Phases.

	<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>
Jan. 7, New	11 17 aft.	May 19, Full	11 57 aft.	Sept. 14, Full	2 8 aft.
" 22, Full	3 29 morn.	June 2, New	11 40 aft.	" 29, New	3 48 morn.
Feb. 6, New	10 36 morn.	" 18, Full	11 52 morn.	Oct. 13, Full	10 59 aft.
" 20, Full	9 40 aft.	July 2, New	9 30 morn.	" 28, New	9 54 aft.
Mar. 6, New	8 39 aft.	" 17, Full	9 31 aft.	Nov. 12, Full	8 55 morn.
" 21, Full	4 5 aft.	" 31, New	9 8 aft.	" 27, New	4 1 aft.
Apr. 5, New	5 53 morn.	Aug. 16, Full	5 55 morn.	Dec. 11, Full	8 13 aft.
" 20, Full	9 14 morn.	" 30, New	11 14 morn.	" 27, New	8 45 morn.
May 4, New	2 42 aft.				

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1855.

CONTAINING—

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS

OF

MATHEMATICS, NATURAL HISTORY,

AND

PHILOSOPHY,

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

II. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1854.

LONDON:

KNIGHT AND CO., 90, FLEET STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.

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COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

1855.

PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY,
GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

I. THE PROGRESS OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE EARTH'S MOTION, BETWEEN THE TIMES OF CO- PERNICUS AND GALILEO; BEING NOTES ON THE ANTEGALILEAN COPERNICANS.

ANY reader of the common accounts of astronomical history might suppose that the moment Copernicus sowed the dragon's teeth, a host of armed controversialists arose from out of the ground, and proceeded to mutual slaughter. This arises from the manner in which popular writers are naturally led to pass over an intervening time, and to bring their readers at once to the story of Galileo and the Inquisition. But when it is remembered that this period of excitement begins with the construction of the telescope in 1609, and that the work of Copernicus was published in 1543, it will appear that there is a term of no less than 66 years during which the progress of opinion is to be accounted for. That is, the contemporaries of Galileo looked back upon the announcement of the motion of the earth just as *we* look back upon the commencement of the first French revolution.

During this term of 66 years, the question was not, properly speaking, discussed. Various writers gave opinions, but no book was written against another book. Some leaned towards the actual motion of the earth: some got no further than the admission of that motion as a very simple and efficacious way of deducing the planetary motions. Some thought that the *diurnal* motion only could be maintained: others were equally in favour of the motion round the sun.

The difference between a *physical* and a *mathematical* use of the Copernican or any other theory, is one which is rather puzzling to a reader unaccustomed to such considerations. A *mathematical* Copernican was one who saw that, come how it might, the heavenly appearances are such as *would* take place *if* the earth *did* move about the sun, and also about its own axis: and that, consequently, the

supposition of such motions, true or false, would be a convenient and efficacious mode of explaining and predicting celestial phenomena. A *physical* Copernican added to the above the belief that the reason why things appear as they would if the earth had these motions, is that it really *has* them. The first said that the hypothesis *explains* or *demonstrates* phenomena; the second said that the hypothesis is a true statement of the causes which *produce* phenomena.

Every person who knows the heavenly motions, as they appear before our eyes, and has a little knowledge of geometry, *must* be a mathematical Copernican: he cannot fail to see that a Copernican universe would show the same appearances as that in which we live. Accordingly, from the moment when the work of Copernicus appeared, the beauty of the explanation was fully acknowledged, and the author took his place at once among mathematicians of the first order, both for his own novelties, and for his additions to the old system. The highest terms of praise are found in the writings of those who were most opposed to the physical truth of the hypothesis. Those who were inclined to blame the *novelty* of the system—for in every age the production of new opinions meets with reproach—had their mouths stopped by reference to those among the ancients who were known to have believed the actual motion of the earth.

It is said that Leonardo da Vinci held the motion of the earth, as appears by his manuscripts, about 1500: but it does not appear that he constructed any system of explanations. There was a work of Calcagnini actually written and made known (*divolgò*, says Tiraboschi, which we suppose does not imply printing) before that of Copernicus, in which the earth's motion was defended: but as the author was known to have travelled in Poland, where Copernicus had long been teaching his system in every way except through the press, as well as for other reasons, the Italians suppose he must have had knowledge of Copernicus and his opinions. In 1533, J. Albert Widmanstadt, afterwards known as an oriental scholar, explained the views of *Copernicus* before Clement VII., for which explanation that Pope presented him with a Greek manuscript, which was preserved at Monaco in the last century with an inscription by Widmanstadt recording the gift and the reason.

We shall now give some detached accounts of the mode in which the system presented itself to those whom we may term its *Antegaleilean* supporters* or opponents. The dates attached are those of death, but all the writers belong to the sixteenth century.

Nicholas Copernicus (1543).—The question whether Copernicus himself was a *Copernican* in the modern sense of the word is not easily settled. His phraseology is almost always that of a mathematical Copernican (*Comp. Alm.* 1853, p. 9, note ‡). In a very few places, and cautiously, he leans to the physical truth as probable, and to the diurnal motion as more probable than the orbital. When the Congregation of the Index, in 1620, propounded the alterations under which they could allow his book to be read as a mathematical hypothesis, they found those alterations very few in number: and, though confessedly disposed to cancel the whole of Chapter VIII., as treating of the truth of the motion of the earth, they were never-

theless able to allow it to stand, because the author seemed to be speaking *problematically*; whence they only imposed a few verbal alterations. Riccioli (*Alm. N.* ii. 294) affirms Copernicus to have been a physical* Copernican, and cites the passages which, in his opinion, prove it; but he does not feel able to get farther than the qualified statement that Copernicus maintained the motion of the earth as more probable, or even as demonstrated. The reader who can compare the passages in the page cited with the alterations demanded by the Congregation in p. 496. will be able to judge for himself: see also the life of Copernicus in the *Penny Cyclopædia*.

George Joachim Rheticus (1576).—This celebrated friend of Copernicus, and one of the principal instigators of his publication, was himself the first announcer of the forthcoming system, in his *Narratio*, &c., published in 1540 (*Comp.* 1853, p. 9). It may be collected from this letter that Rheticus was, more than Copernicus, inclined to express his belief in the motion of the earth as an absolute truth. But the passages which prove this are imbedded in accounts of the manner in which the system explains phenomena, and it would take more space than we can give to put in evidence† the distinction between the phrases of Copernicus and those of his herald. The following paragraph, however, will show the manner in which the account struck another person.

Achilles Gassarus.—His letter (*Comp. Alm.* 1853, p. 9, note *), written in 1540, upon receipt of a copy of the *Narratio* from his friend Rheticus accompanied by a very full private letter, *epistola harum rerum refertissima*, was printed at the head of the edition of the *Narratio* referred to in the note just cited. No doubt this private letter gave very explicit statement of the view actually taken by Rheticus. Delambre (*Astr. Mod.* vol. i. p. 138) imagines that it was the work of Copernicus himself which was sent to Gassarus; and concludes, from copies being thus issued three years before the date of the book, that Copernicus delayed its publication even after it was printed. But this is a mistake: we know perfectly well that Copernicus never opened his own book, and received the only copy he ever saw on the very day of his death. Gassarus describes the publication of Rheticus as of novelty enough to stupefy any one, as most contrary to the doctrines of the schools, and as what the monks would certainly call heretical. He instances the motion of the earth as among the wonders, but enters into no detail, apparently because he sends on the work itself to his correspondent. We infer, then, that Rheticus was a *physical* Copernican. This Gassarus was the constructor of a series of almanacs, under the title of *Prognosticon*

* All the writers who make a similar affirmation in the sixteenth century are opponents, except only Thomas Digges, who stoutly and expressly denies (in 1594) that Copernicus meant his assertions "onely as mathematical principles fayned, and not as philosophical truely averred."

† Some give a very different account. In the *Penny Cyclopædia* (Rheticus), apparently after Zedler, it is stated that this *Narratio* is absolutely written in opposition to Copernicus, "to show that the rotation of the earth about the sun is not a mere probable hypothesis, as Copernicus had thought fit to announce it, but an incontestable truth." And many writers, though not going so far as this, are yet decided in their statements that Rheticus was a physical Copernican. We arrive at the same opinion with more difficulty.

Astrologicum. That for 1546 is dedicated to Rheticus, who, says Gassarus, after the example of his master Copernicus, gave easier introduction and clearer demonstration to the celestial motions. It is probable enough that, next after Rheticus, Gassarus was the first who ventilated the name of Copernicus in print.

Erasmus Rheinhold (1553).—He was the friend of Copernicus, and an abettor of the publication; but his view was very different from that of Rheticus. In his Prutenic (Prussian) tables, he makes use of the *observations* of Copernicus, and he constructs tables of the planets both on the old and on the Copernican data. He enters into no discussion, and (according to Delambre) finds no occasion to speak either of the motion of the earth or of the sun. It must be remarked that several of the early Copernicans, whatever they might think of the system physically or mathematically, found their chief source of admiration in the changes which Copernicus made in the *numerical* data of the planetary, and especially of the lunar, theory. These numerical data might with ease have been transplanted into the Ptolemaic system. Rheinhold, then, so far as he declares himself, heads the school of *numerical* Copernicans.

Peter Ramus (1572).—This celebrated leader of opinion is reckoned rather among the *philosophers* than the *mathematicians*. In the common language of our day, those who investigate *matter* have usurped the name of philosopher, or rather, perhaps, have had it usurped for them; while those who were once called philosophers* are now usually called metaphysicians. This is of no consequence,† except in the confusion it creates: we shall in this article use the term *philosopher* in its old sense. Ramus, a thorough opponent of the old philosophy, began life, when he disputed at Paris for his degree of master of arts, by offering to maintain the contrary of any assertion whatsoever of Aristotle. His writings‡ were censured by the University of Paris in 1543, the year in which Copernicus published his great work. He was a correspondent of Rheticus, and states (*Sch. Math.* book ii.) that he endeavoured by letter to persuade him to free astronomy altogether from hypothesis; and that if Rheticus had not been obliged by circumstances to betake himself to the practice of medicine, the mathematics might have had another Copernicus to celebrate. Ramus, then, was for astronomy without hypotheses, but with a very high opinion of Copernicus and of his system as against previous ones; so far his meaning is not very clear. Mæstlinus took him literally, as advocating merely

* It must, however, be observed, that mind and matter were both subjects of the ancient philosophy, physics being *natural* philosophy. The new school advocated *experimental* philosophy, professing to draw *all* their conclusions from experiment. The two terms were antagonists for some time; but at last they coalesced: and for more than a century writers and teachers have talked of natural and experimental philosophy, a combination which still lingers in the prospectuses of schools and lectures.

† It is impossible to keep words to their meanings. The words *physician* and *naturalist* are of the same original meaning, namely, investigators of the external world; but the first now means a person who looks after the health of men, while the second means one who looks after the classification, &c. of brute- and vegetables.

‡ It is a coincidence of date worth noting, with reference to the attack on the old system, that the astronomy of Copernicus and the logic of Ramus were published in the same year.

the determination of numerical data: What, says he, will mere numerical proportions in the human mind move the heavenly bodies? But Ramus had a very different meaning. In the work above cited, published in 1569, he presumes that those who preceded Aristotle, and especially the Chaldæans and Egyptians, were in possession of an astronomy founded on observation and experiment; that Eudoxus invented the *orbs* (the crystal spheres in which the Ptolemaists placed the heavenly bodies), and Aristotle amended them; that these spheres were not taken as fictions, but as real and existing; that the Pythagoreans complicated the system, and made it more ridiculous, by epicycles and excentrics; that Copernicus, an astronomer not merely comparable to the ancients, but one especially to be admired, rejected a whole antiquity of hypotheses, and revived others, not new indeed, but most excellent, which demonstrate astronomy, not from the motion of the stars, but from that of the earth. He afterwards adds that astronomy wants such men as Regiomontanus, Copernicus, and Rheinhold, who would contrive a system, not upon feigned hypotheses, but upon geometry and arithmetic applied to the truth and nature of the stars themselves. Such an astronomy, he says, the Chaldæans once had, and the Egyptians and Greeks (*semper feriatur Leo*) before Aristotle; such an astronomy he is satisfied the Germans* might construct, if they would abandon fabulous hypothesis worked up into something like method and science. He would throw away all the notions of the ancients, and even their observations, and begin with the heavens as if they were only just created, and by aid of new and careful observations, he would appeal to logic, geometry, and arithmetic, to induce and infer a general explanation, if indeed there be anything fixed in celestial phenomena. But if everything really do change from age to age, then there can never be any science of astronomy. If Ramus had only so far modified his assertion, as to allow that changes might possibly follow laws which could be detected, and that the oldest observations might be useful in detecting the very slow changes, there would have been nothing to object to in his lecture. As it is, we see that he is one of the most rational of the Copernicans. Bacon, indeed, calls him a skulking-hole of ignorance, a pernicious book worm, who grasps nothing but the chaff, and so on. But this is in a paper intended as a kind of brief to counsel against all the philosophers, and the expressions must be looked upon as wilfully exaggerated. But for this, we should have supposed that the English opponent of the overgrown Greek could not bear the idea of a French alliance.

* By this marked reference to the Germans, the distinguished Frenchman probably means that there would be theological difficulties in a Catholic country. Luther set science free from the fear of direct interference. But it must not be supposed that the rule of the church over opinion in philosophy was an invention of the sixteenth century. In the preceding ages, when every man of learning was a priest, it was exceedingly common for those who cultivated philosophy to invent applications to, and illustrations from, theology. To suppose that the church would not watch this philosophy would be exactly the same thing as supposing it would not watch the theology taught by its own priests; and none were more on the watch than the philosophers themselves, each over the rest, a few over themselves. Hence the habit which procured even for the laymen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that blessed order of things which is briefly illustrated in the table of contents of Hallam's *Literature of Europe*, as follows:—"The Jansenists take a distinction, page 271; and are persecuted, page 272."

Francis Maurolycus (1575).—On the fear shown by Maurolycus (*Comp.* 1853, p. 9) that the question of the earth's motion was likely to be agitated, we may add to our mention of Caleagnini and Widmanstadt the tradition that, so early as 1530, Copernicus was ridiculed on the stage in his native country. Maurolycus disposes of the whole question by saying that Copernicus is more worthy of a whipping* than a refutation. In palliation, it must be remembered that the day of reviews was not yet come, when Maurolycus might have quietly carried his views into practice, under profession of impartial examination. New truths often go through a time of whipping before refutation comes on, and when the refutation is quite complete, they begin to be admitted. Then comes another fermentation, in which either the reputed author is shown to be not the real original, or else he is blamed for not going far enough: this stage over, his statue is erected, he receives divine honours, some of the doings of his successors are attributed to him, and those who would have whipped him, if he had arrived in their day, make him a bulwark against further progress.

Francis Bacon (1626).—Bacon asks whether there be a *system at all*, that is, a spherical universe with some one body immoveable in its centre. He remarks that all, except Copernicus (he means the ancients and Gilbert), of those who have maintained the motion of the earth, sprinkle the stars through the universe like islands in the ocean, and reject the common centre, which Copernicus maintained, placing the sun in it. If there be a system, the sun and the earth contend for the central place. The sun, as of greatest efficacy, and as vivifying and animating the universe, seems very properly placed in the middle; and the more so, as Mercury and Venus, at least, are his satellites. But the Copernican system has the inconveniences of loading the earth with three different motions, of separating the sun from the planets, of introducing a great deal of immobility (all the fixed stars being reputed immoveable), and of connecting the moon with the earth as in an epicycle. If the motion of the earth be allowed, it seems that there should be no system at all. All this is

* We have always supposed, with all who have read the passage, that Maurolycus intended to say that Copernicus ought to have a whipping; but on looking once more, we are inclined to suspect that his meaning was not quite so savage. It should be noted that Maurolycus is apt to express disdain rather than indignation. Of Cardan he says, that he is so ridiculous that he is more worthy of contempt than of reprobation; of Erasmus, that he must not call himself a theologian who plays the parasite in silly colloquies. In the article now in question he has been describing the sphere, and proceeds to say that he does not pretend to supersede other books. He then names some erroneous authors, against whose faults he hopes the reader may be protected by what he has written. He then goes on as follows:—*Toleratur et Nicolaus Copernicus, qui solem fixum et terram in girum circumverti posuit; et scutica potius, aut flagello, quam reprehensione dignus est.* This we conjecture may mean that he would also tolerate N. Copernicus, who makes the sun stand still and the earth whirl round and round [after the manner of a boy's top]; and is more worthy of a whip [to keep his plaything up with] than of a grave rebuke. The usual translation hardly consists with itself; the notion that to whip an astronomer is to tolerate him is utterly rejected at Greenwich and at Somerset House; and a person cannot merit the greater punishment more than the smaller one. He who deserves a whipping, *à fortiori*, deserves a rebuke; but here the *scutica* is spoken of as the lesser, the *reprehensio* as the graver, punishment. Whichever way it may be, it is to be noted that Maurolycus did not give the last corrections to this work, as he died while it was being printed, or perhaps before the printing commenced.

not meant for conclusion, but for reflexion preliminary to inquiry. Bacon afterwards, in the *Novum Organum*, lays it down as for examination, whether the motions of the earth be real, or only convenient hypotheses for calculation; and this, separately and distinctly, both for the diurnal and the orbital motions. In his ideas of astronomy he perfectly agrees with Ramus, but goes further. It is degraded, he says, by being placed among the mathematical arts, when it should be the noblest part of physics. It ought to show the substances, motions, and influences of the heavenly bodies as they really are; but it gives us only the numbers and motions of the stars. The observations and hypotheses lead only to ingenious representations, but are not the real causes and truth of things. So that astronomy is like the stuffed hide which Prometheus imposed on Jupiter for an ox, with a fair outside, but neither flesh nor entrails. So far as masses and attractions are substances and influences, what Bacon desired is now obtained: he wants something beyond simple geometry. In the *Novum Organum* Bacon expressly lays down the question of the earth's motion as one to be examined. In the *De Augmentis* he says that the absurdity and complication of the Ptolemaic system has driven men to the doctrine of the earth's motion, which is clearly false, *quod nobis constat falsissimum esse*. In another place he lays it down that this doctrine cannot be opposed by astronomy, but can be opposed by the principles of natural philosophy, correctly exhibited. We rather suspect, putting all the passages together, that when Bacon impugns that doctrine as manifestly false which he elsewhere propounds for inquiry, he is taking, for the moment, an advocate's license, in aggravation of the case against the Ptolemaic system. This licence, it seems to us, he often takes. The whole of what he has said on this subject, when put together, does not justify Hume's assertion that he rejected the Copernican system "with the most positive disdain." Like so many others of his day, his view is of one colour or another, according as he is thinking of astronomy or of physics. We take the opinion of the *Novum Organum* to be better cured than that of the *De Augmentis*—because Bacon valued the first more than any other of his writings,—because the first is wholly systematic and argumentative, the second more approaching the discursive and rhetorical,—and because, though the Latin of the second was published three* years after the first, yet the second is known to have been written before the first. We are not among the strongest admirers of Bacon, yet we cannot help thinking that, on this point, he has not been fairly represented.

Joh. Bapt. Benedictus (1590).—In a letter published in 1585, but probably written long before, he gives a cautious reasoning in favour of the earth's motion, without committing himself, as being what a person might say who used his reason without any light from above (*i. e.*, from the Inquisition). He rejects the mechanical difficulty, because the air and water would have the *same natural impetus* of motion as the earth itself. He even gives a hint of the plurality

* The dates of publication are 1620 and 1623. But it is incredible that Bacon should have absolutely pronounced, in 1623, upon a question (and such a question) left open among things to be carefully examined in 1620.

of worlds. Those who follow Aristarchus and Copernicus will never believe that the whole creation is merely meant as an arrangement in favour of *the centre of the lunar epicycle*. Benedictus, or Benedetti, is placed by Libri very high among the Italians of the sixteenth century, though little known to those of our day.

Tycho Brahé (1601).—The system of Tycho Brahé, imagined in or about 1587, combines, as he intended it to do, the mathematical advantages of the system of Copernicus, with absence of any contradiction to the mechanics and physics of his time. In asserting the absolute stability of the earth, and the daily motion of the whole universe round it, he agrees with the Ptolemaists; but he makes all the planets (except the moon) move round the sun, while the sun itself moves round the earth. Thus Tycho was a mathematical Copernican and a physical Ptolemaist. He is the strongest of all the admirers of Copernicus. Of Longomontanus, we need only mention that he was a follower of Tycho, whose writings do not come within our period.

Christopher Rothmann (1596).—He was the friend of Tycho Brahé, and, at one time, his follower. But, as appears by a letter of Tycho written in 1595, he was then a defender both of the annual and diurnal motion of the earth. He was, then, a physical Copernican at the end of his life, a fact not noted by the historians. He is known as a writer only by his published correspondence with Tycho Brahé.

Didacus à Stunica.—He was of Toledo, and published a commentary (afterwards among the prohibited works) on the book of Job, of the date of which we only know that one * edition is said to be of 1584. The writer appears to be a physical Copernican, and his work is the first in which the Bible argument is discussed by a Copernican. It was afterwards prohibited; and what Lalande calls the prohibited *letter of Zuniga*, is probably a reprint of so much of Stunica's† comment as related to the subject. This writer may be, probably, the originator of the argument found in his book, that the words of Job—"Who shaketh the earth out of her place, and the pillars thereof tremble,"—prove that the earth moves. The other party replied triumphantly that the very words prove that the earth has a *place*, out of which she can only be moved by the special interference of the Creator.

Francis Patrizi, or *Patricius* (1597).—Here is another philosopher, even whose name has not been noticed by the mathematical historians of this subject. Riccioli has, indeed, got Peter Ramus in his list, and asks whether he be the medical man who is mentioned by Junctinus (a collector of nativities) as having been born in 1532, at 23 minutes after 3 in the afternoon of February 22. He knows

* The index of prohibited books ought to give some information on this point; but the bibliographer has to regret that this catalogue is the worst of all catalogues. We have before us one published at Rome, about 1745. Very few books are dated or described; and we learn that every anonymous *Disputatio de Festo Corporis Christi* must be forbidden; every *Historia de Germanorum origine*; and every book having the title *De disciplina puerorum, recteque formandis eorum studiis et moribus*. Such is the effect of prohibiting anonymous works, under nothing but titles.

† Drinkwater-Bethune inadvertently speaks of Diego Zuniga on the book of Joshua.

only the author of the *Scholæ Mathematicæ*, and seems never to have heard that this writer was also the philosophical heretic who shook the schools of Paris. Of Patricius he knows nothing, though he makes one quotation from him. In a former article (*Comp.* 1836), we see that Fienus of Louvain associates one *Bernard* Patricius with Copernicus, and cites no other maintainers of the earth's motion by name. For eighteen years we have looked, from time to time, at biographies and histories, that we might discover this lost Copernican, if possible. We have recently found that Fienus made a mistake in the Christian name, and that *Francis** Patricius is the person intended. This philosopher was a noted opponent of Aristotle, but not in the usual manner: he strove to revive Platonism. Among his modes of doing this, we may mention his collection of points on which he conceived Plato was orthodox, and Aristotle was not, according to the orthodoxy of Rome. His own orthodoxy does not seem to have served his turn, for De Thou tells us that his doctrine was censured by ecclesiastical authority, and that he was obliged to retract. Tiraboschi (who has given a fuller general account) doubts this, on the ground that the work of which we shall speak is studded with the *postillæ* of a certain priest, da Lugo by name, whose business it was to make such remarks as would be sufficient preservatives against heresy. This very circumstance seems to show that the author was a suspected person: and we may hazard a conjecture that he had fallen into disgrace, had made his *pur si muove* recantation all right and regular, and had been allowed to publish, on condition of admitting the inspection and comment of a dry nurse of safer principles than his own. Nevertheless, Patricius was invited to Rome by Clement VIII., in 1592, and, in spite of Cardinal Belarmine and other powerful Aristotelians, taught the Platonic philosophy there until his death.

The work of which we are to speak is the *Nova de Universis Philosophia*, Venice, 1593,† but having subordinate titles, dated Ferrara, 1591, and evidently ready in that year. Patricius describes the systems of Copernicus and Tycho Brahé, and declares altogether against the orbital motion of the earth; he thinks it impossible. In common with a great number of natural (and experimental) philosophers of every age, he sets out with his notion, founded upon the knowledge he possesses, of what is possible and what is impossible in physics: and, in common with the same philosophers, he is very little disposed to allow his reader any appeal from his own preconceptions. When he comes to examine the diurnal motion of the earth, he cites in favour of it Nicetas, Philolaus, Heraclides, Eephanus, Seleucus, and Aristarchus, before, whose authority that of Aristotle and Ptolemy falls to the ground. He adds Copernicus, whom he calls the greatest astronomer of the age. Having thus cleared the field, he begins to examine the possibilities of the case. Since the stars appear to move in a circle, they must either be

* The person of all others with whom Patrizi was likely to be confounded was Telesio, whose Christian name was *Bernardino*.

† It is often stated that it was published in 1591; and it may be suspected that the title-page of 1593 is a new one. The excessive rarity of the work has prevented it from being cited in modern times. Fabricius makes two editions: but this is a mistake.

carried round with the heavens, or each must have its own separate motion, or the earth must have a rotation. The first supposition he pronounces impossible, on account of the immense rapidity of the motion. The second supposition is impossible as to the more distant stars, possible, *perhaps*, as to the nearer ones, and possible enough as to the nearest. That the earth should revolve is more consonant to reason than either of the other suppositions. He cites cases of apparent motion, such as that of the shores to those in a ship, and pronounces a similar deception to be very likely as to the stars. It is remarkable that Father da Lugo, the dry nurse, says not a word against these speculations; his annotations on the chapter which contains them refer only to the question whether the sun and planets are animated bodies. And we must infer, from the later facts of the life of Patricius, that from 1592 to 1597, the probable diurnal motion of the earth was taught at Rome, under the patronage of the Pope.

Christian Urstisius (1588).—He was a professor at Basle, who wrote on the planetary theory of Purbach, and published a book on arithmetic, which was translated into English. Nothing more is known of him, except the one circumstance which will immortalise his name—he publicly taught the theory of Copernicus, in some lectures which he gave in Italy, and is supposed to have made a convert of Galileo. (Drinkwater-Bethune, *Life of Galileo*, p. 7).

William Gilbert (1603).—This is the celebrated writer on the magnet; and in his work (1600) he declares in the strongest terms for the *diurnal* motion of the earth, as not only probable, but manifestly true. His chief reason is the enormous motion which the heavens would otherwise have. He passes over the orbital and precessional motions, as being beside his purpose to treat of. Bacon describes him as distinctly opposing all except the diurnal motion; and this description, probably the result of private conversation, was somewhat confirmed by the posthumous publication (in 1651) of Gilbert's work, *De mundo nostro subhmari philosophia nova*. Gilbert here finds Tycho Brahé's difficulty of the immense void between the solar system and the fixed stars, and Bacon's difficulty of the *three motions*. But he does not draw a positive conclusion, and he treats with contempt the notion that the earth *must* be the centre.

Edward Wright (1615).—This eminent discoverer in the art of navigation does not give the least appearance of abandoning the old system, either in his work on navigation or in that on the sphere. But in an encomiastic address, as he calls it, written for Gilbert, and prefixed by Gilbert to the work on the magnet, he discusses the diurnal motion, points out in strong terms the improbability of the great motion of the whole sphere of the heavens, decides against the force of the Scriptural argument, does not see why those who advocate so difficult a system as the common one should not give permission to others to adopt something more simple, and ends by declaring the diurnal motion probable enough (*satis probabile esse*), though he does not think that any higher certainty will ever be arrived at. Wright is evidently doing his best; but, looking at the character of the panegyrics which it was common for authors to

write in the prefaces of the works of other authors, we are afraid we cannot with certainty infer more than that he was so near the line of demarcation that it did not hurt his conscience to step over it to serve a friend. This address was written before 1600; in 1613 Wright published his work on the sphere, the very title-page of which indicated a Ptolemaist in an unusually marked manner. The book has not even an allusion to the motion of the earth, nor any thing to the point, except the statement that the *primum mobile* is "imagined by the astronomers to show the reason of that dayly motion." The old system is here reduced to an hypothesis.

Christopher Clavius (1612).—This celebrated Jesuit, whose depth of learning was the admiration of his age, calls Copernicus (in 1570) the excellent restorer of astronomy, whom all posterity will gratefully celebrate and admire as a second Ptolemy. But he rejects the actual motion of the earth as absurd, contrary to the senses, and rash (*temeraria*, the word applied to doctrines suspected of heresy before they were actually condemned). He brings forward the arguments against the earth's motion from the ancients and the Scriptures. It is said that, in his collected edition of his own works, prepared in 1611, just after the discovery of Jupiter's satellites, he gave it as his opinion that the old system would no longer do, and that another must be looked for; but we have no reference to the place, and the collection is in five folio volumes. Our authority for the assertion is Foscarini, who made it in 1615.

Francis Vieta (1603).—It would be difficult to find anything to the point in the printed writings of the greatest French mathematician of the sixteenth century, except in one word. He refers to mathematical tables made by certain *rhapsodists*. As he was well versed in Greek, and pedantically fond of introducing words from it, we should have passed this over, if we had not found the word rhapsodist in contemporary writers, used in our modern sense. The makers of tables were Rheticus and Rheinhold, both Lutherans and both Copernicans; for which reason Vieta, when forced to allude to them, only names them by a term of contempt. Those who have examined the manuscript of his *Harmonicon Cæleste* report that he thinks the excellence, if any, of the system of Copernicus, is destroyed by the badness of its geometry. This is the most singular of all the opinions which were uttered on the subject.

Michael Mæstlin, or *Mæstlinus* (1631).—Successively a Professor at Heidelberg and Tübingen, made his first appearance, at what age is not known, as a writer on the new star of 1572. Tycho Brahé (*De Nova Stella*, pp. 543-8) has inserted a writing of his entire, and says of him, that, though he had but a thread to observe with, he had come nearer the mark than several who had used elaborate instruments. Mæstlinus is known as the preceptor and correspondent of Kepler, as one of the opponents of Clavius in the matter of the calendar, as the constructor of ephemerides, and as the author of an epitome of astronomy, which was several times reprinted. The common story of his having lectured on the Copernican doctrine in Italy, and having made a convert of Galileo, is sufficiently disposed of by Drinkwater-Bethune (*Galileo*, p. 7): it seems clear enough that

Vossius confounded Mæstlinus with Urstisius of Basle. Had Copernican opinion been a little more closely watched, it would have been evident that Mæstlinus could not have taught Galileo an extent of Copernicanism which he himself never held. Weidler, and many others after him, place the death of Mæstlinus in 1590; but his correspondence with Kepler extends to 1620, and he edited an enlarged edition of his own epitome in 1624. Our date of his death is given without authority by Drinkwater-Bethune. Riccioli places Mæstlinus among his Copernicans, on the strength of additions made by him to the *Narratio* of Rheticus, in the republication of that Copernican writing, in the *Prodromus* of Kepler in 1596. But any one who will examine the *Appendix M. M. de dimensione orbium et sphaerarum caelestium juxta Tabulas Prutenicas ex sententia N. Copernici*, either in the *Prodromus* itself or in Kepler's correspondence, will see that Mæstlinus professes no more than adherence to the dimensions given by Copernicus. He held by the system as an hypothesis for the calculation of the places of the heavenly bodies. His private opinion (as given in correspondence with Kepler) was that astronomers should let physics alone, as rather disturbing than informing the reader. Throughout all his writings, from that published by Tycho Brahé up to his last edition of his own epitome, there is much on Copernican *numerals*, but little on Copernican *opinions*. And yet he seems to have had a feeling in favour of the *reality* of his notions; and on one occasion, unwittingly, his favourite word *hypothesis* was but a synonyme for an agent. We have already cited his remark on Ramus; now an hypothesis in the human mind will no more move a heavenly body than would a numerical proportion. The most decided expression of opinion which we can find, occurs in one of the additions which he made to his epitome in 1624, posterior, it must be noted, to the time when the Inquisition began to interfere in Italy. Speaking of the enormous revolution of the *primum mobile*, he says, "Among all the reasons which gave Copernicus occasion to think of other hypotheses, and other dispositions of the heavenly bodies, more consonant to reason, *nature*, and observation, this incredible velocity is not the last, if indeed it be not the very first." The word in italics is the strongest proof we can find that the reputed master of Galileo was at all inclined even to hint at what he is said to have taught.

Jordanus Brunus, or *Giordano Bruno* (1600).—He was first a Dominican priest, then a Calvinist; and was roasted alive at Rome, in 1600, for as many heresies of opinion, religious and philosophical, as ever lit one fire. Some defenders of the papal cause have at least worded their accusations so to be understood as imputing to him villanous actions. But it is positively certain that his death was due to opinions alone, and that retractation, even after sentence, would have saved him. There exists a remarkable letter, written from Rome on the very day of the murder, by Scioppius (the celebrated scholar, a waspish convert from Lutheranism, known by his hatred to Protestants and Jesuits) to Rittershusius, a well-known Lutheran writer on civil and canon law, whose works are in the index of prohibited books. This letter has been reprinted by Libri (vol. iv.

p. 407). The writer informs his friend (whom he wished to convince that even a Lutheran would have burnt Bruno) that all Rome would tell him that Bruno died for Lutheranism; but this is because the Italians do not know the difference between one heresy and another, in which simplicity (says* the writer), may God preserve them. He then proceeds to describe to his Protestant friend (to whom he would certainly not have omitted any act which both their churches would have condemned) the mass† of opinions with which Bruno was charged; as that there are innumerable worlds, that souls migrate, that Moses was a magician, that the Scriptures are a dream, that only the Hebrews descended from Adam and Eve, that the devils would be saved, that Christ was a magician and deservedly put to death, &c. In fact, says he, Bruno has advanced all that was ever brought forward by all heathen philosophers, and by all heretics, ancient and modern. A time for retraction was given, both before sentence and after, which should be noted, as well for the wretched palliation which it may afford, as for the additional proof it gives that opinions, and opinions only, brought him to the stake.

The work of Bruno in which his astronomical opinions are contained is *De Monade*, &c., Frankfort, 1591, 8vo. He is the most thorough-going Copernican possible, and throws out almost every opinion, true or false, which has ever been discussed by astronomers, from the theory of innumerable inhabited worlds and systems to that of the planetary nature of comets. Libri (vol. iv.) has reprinted the most striking part of his expressions of Copernican opinion.

Nicolas Raimarus Ursus Dithmarsus (1600?) published works on astronomy in 1588 and 1597, in which he claims the invention of Tycho's system, and charges Tycho with plagiarism. Tycho made the same charge against him; and probably neither charge is true: both were scurrilous. But he makes a great mistake when he imagines that his system agrees with that of Tycho. The difference lies in this, that Tycho combined the reputed advantages of both systems, while Ursus (to choose the name which best represents his style) managed to introduce the alleged disadvantages of both. Tycho, by fixing the earth, avoided the mechanical difficulties which were then unanswerable; while, by making the sun a centre of motion for all the planets, he introduced nearly all the mathematical advantages of the

* That is to say, they knew the difference between a live heretic and a roasted one by actual inspection, but had no idea of the difference between a Lutheran and a Calvinist. The countrymen of Boccacio would have smiled at the idea which the German scholar entertained of them. They said Bruno was burnt for Lutheranism, a name under which they classed all Protestants: and they are better witnesses than Schopp or Scioppius.

† In this medley of charges the Scriptures are a dream, while Adam, Eve, devils, and salvation are truths, and the Saviour a deceiver. We have examined no work of Bruno except the *De Monade*, &c. mentioned in the text. A strong though strange *theism* runs through the whole, and Moses, Christ, the fathers, &c. are cited in a manner which excites no remark either way. Among the versions of the cause of Bruno's death is *atheism*: but this word was very often used to denote rejection of revelation, not merely in the common course of dispute, but by such writers, for instance, as Brucker and Morhof. Thus Morhof says of the *De Monade*, &c., that it exhibits no manifest signs of *atheism*. What he means by the word is clear enough, when he thus speaks of a work which acknowledges God in hundreds of places, and rejects opinions as blasphemous in several.

Copernican system. Ursus, by allowing to the earth a diurnal rotation, introduced all the mechanical difficulties; while, by giving orbital motion to the sun, he lost some of the simplicity and truth of the Copernican system without anything in exchange.

Joh. Ant. Maginus (1617).—Maginus was one of those whom we have called numerical Copernicans; he published works in which the *observations* of Copernicus are used in conjunction with those of Tycho Brané. Of Copernicus, he thinks that there is only Ptolemy with whom he can be compared; but when he speaks of the hypothesis physically, he calls it absurd.

Simon Stevinus (1620).—He describes the mathematical hypotheses of Ptolemy and Copernicus, without a word of comment on the great difference between them: insomuch that, when he ends by desiring every one to think as he pleases, we cannot even gather that he intends this permission to include the opinion of the earth's motion; it may refer merely to the mathematical hypotheses which he has been describing.

John Kepler (1630).—Though Kepler was the friend and fellow-labourer of Galileo, yet he has his *antegalilean* period of reputation, and it is but fit that he should close such a list as the present. He lets us know very distinctly that about 1590 he was a defender of the system of Copernicus on physical or metaphysical grounds; and that not till after he had arrived at this stage did he see the mathematical superiority of that system, which at length he did see, partly by the instructions of Mæstlinus, partly by his own efforts. How he first came by his opinion of the physical truth of Copernicanism, he does not inform us. The work of Bruno appeared in 1591, in Germany, and Kepler shows his acquaintance with that work in after life. He took the degree of Master of Arts in August 1591, and tells us that he defended Copernicus in the physical disputations of the candidates. It is just possible that Kepler may have spoken but vaguely when he says, "about six years ago," and that Bruno may have been his leader. It should also be noted that a work professing Copernicanism was published by Bruno (according to Bayle), so far back as 1584.

We have before spoken of the earliest English Copernicans, Recorde, Field, and Digges (*Comp.* 1837, pp. 35-40; and *Penny Cyclop.*, "Motion of the Earth"). Robert Recorde, in 1556, avowed, in an elementary work, but in a very cautious manner, his leaning towards physical Copernicanism. John Dee, in 1556, in his epistle prefixed to Field's Ephemeris for 1557, said he had hoped that the herculean labours of Copernicus, Rheticus, and Rheinhold, would have been heard of in England. He describes them as restoring the science of astronomy, and supporting their views by the strongest weight of reasons: disgusted by the neglect of these divine lucubrations, he had instigated Field to construct an ephemeris from the data of Copernicus, &c. Field, the pupil of Dee, expresses a similar opinion: both may be suspected of holding the physical system, but their expressions are not conclusive. Thomas Digges, in the preface to the *Alæ &c.* (1573), engages to publish a work in which the hitherto exploded paradox of the motion of the earth shall be sup-

ported, at least by probable arguments, and *perhaps* by the strongest demonstration. In 1594, he added to a reprint of his father's work an account and defence of physical Copernicanism, with good answers to some of the mechanical objections. Rejecting Rheticus and Rheinhold, the personal friends of Copernicus, the whole Continent does not produce, by 1573, so large an amount of unbiassed adherence to any view of the Copernican system as we find given in England to its physical truth.

But, both in England and abroad, it would seem that the Copernican, when he ventured his opinion, considered his work as consigned to circulation among astronomical heretics; and that he never gave it in any book which he did not wish to risk. Thus the indignant Copernican, John Dee, would not drop a word on that system in the preface to Billingsley's Euclid (1570), but makes it the office of astronomy to measure the distance of the planets from the centre of the earth. John Blagrave, in 1585, after describing the Ptolemaic system, adds, "This I say after the opinion of old writers, though Copernicus hath ascribed another order." He could go no further; but this reduction of the old system to an opinion looks suspicious. Perhaps Wright's reserve, already mentioned, is to be explained in the same way.

There is one more English anti-Copernican to be mentioned, Thomas Lydiat, who died in 1646. He was a good scholar, and incurred Joseph Scaliger's severest abuse by beating him on points of chronology. In his *Prælectio Astronomica* (1605) he so far departs from received opinion as to maintain that the stars are not fixed in solid orbs, but pendent in æther. He almost ignores Copernicus. In the one mention which he makes of his system, he refers to the argument derived from the immense velocity of the fixed stars, and says, that if the followers of Copernicus had never seen anything swifter than the flight of a bird, the velocity of an arrow or of a cannon-ball would have been equally incredible. This was, perhaps, as good an answer as the celebrated objection deserved. The moderns, who blame their predecessors for not being willing, with Patricius, to declare a certain amount of velocity *impossible*, received with perfect satisfaction the doctrine that light consists of particles of matter flying 200,000 miles in a second. Had they followed their own maxims, this velocity would have made them keep the undulatory theory in view. But though the Copernican system was never allowed to drop out of sight, in spite of the unanswerable objections to it, the undulatory theory was in total neglect for a much longer period than that of which we are writing. Two hundred thousand miles in a second is a much greater velocity than the Ptolemaists wanted for their *primum mobile*, a much greater velocity than that which our school-boys and school-girls are taught to point the finger at them for admitting.

We have now named all the writers of most note, who treated of the subject before the invention of the telescope. The discovery of Jupiter's satellites was the first great blow to the ancient system: it led many at once to the doctrine of *other worlds* besides our own. Bruno and Kepler had maintained this opinion before the

telescope was known, and Tycho Brahé had held it; but after the discovery of the satellites, and the resolution of the milky way, it ceased to be so monstrous as it had till then appeared to be. Sciooppius makes this opinion the head and front of his charges against Bruno, and ends his attempt to settle terms of combustion with his Lutheran friend by observing that Bruno was gone to tell the inhabitants of the worlds he had invented how blasphemers were treated at Rome. After the establishment of the distribution of stars through space, and of separate planets with satellites, the idea of maintaining that no star except our own had its inhabitants of some kind seemed to most like a declaration from the insects on one leaf that there was no life except their own in the whole forest. Truly, says James Hume (a Scotchman, settled at Paris, well known in the mathematical world) in 1637, if I could only believe with the Copernicans that the earth moves round the sun, I should at once be persuaded that the earth and planets are of one kind, and that all of them, if not the fixed stars also, have air, water, earth, beasts, birds, and fishes, either such as ours or different. He omits *man*, probably on account of the theological question it would have raised; this question is at the bottom of the dispute now in progress.

It must be remembered that the system imagined (and perhaps believed as true in fact) by Copernicus is not altogether that which we now call by his name. It is what Bacon calls a system in which the whole universe is one: everything is *solar system* with Copernicus. The sun is the immoveable centre of the whole: this idea of an immoveable centre was seldom lost sight of, except by such ultra-heretics as Bruno. The fixed stars, instead of being distributed through space, were placed on a sphere at the outer confines of the creation. The laws of planetary motion not being yet discovered, their primitive circular orbits were complicated with the subordinate epicycles, &c. of the old or Ptolemaic system: and Copernicus does not explicitly reject, and in some passages almost seems to favour, the idea of the solid crystal orbs in which the planets were wheeled round, and which Tycho Brahé dismantled by showing that comets pass through them. Copernicus may here be held to have deferred to learned opinion: for those who set out in physics with clear ideas of the possible and impossible had ruled that no heavenly body could move except with its heaven, and as a knot in the board by the motion of the board, to use their own illustration. But, however this may be, the reader who desires to understand this controversy, must remember that those who spoke in favour of the Copernican system (it was otherwise with many of the opponents) understood by it the system taught in the book of Copernicus, upon the supposition that the author meant what he said. Whether he did mean what he said, or whether, on the other hand, he believed more than he said, may be matter for argument: but this question was never raised in the time of which we are speaking. When Kepler and others wanted to show themselves believers in the actual motion of the earth, they declared themselves followers, not of Copernicus, but of Philolaus or Aristarchus. When they speak of Copernicus and his *hypothesis*, they soon let us see that this is from no jealousy of the

great mathematician, of admiring whom they are never tired, but from the necessity of being distinctly understood.

Again, most readers will find a difficulty in remembering that the names now unknown to them, and which sound like names of nobody, are to be looked at as if they were names of persons known over the whole literary world. Who is Rheinhold? who is Ursus Dithmarsus? who is Patricius? The questions asked ought to be, Who *was* Rheinhold? &c. The coupling of such names with Copernicus and Galileo may have a strange appearance; but we can cite something so much more strange that we hope our reader will be reconciled to what we have done by comparison. An excellent literary epitomist of the last century (Stolle, 1728) says he remembers to have read that no one could make progress in poetry, oratory, or philosophy, without algebra. This, he says, is a good joke (*egregia concludendi ratio*); as if Virgil, Ovid, Opitius, Gryphius, Hoffmannswaldavius, Lohensteinius, Abschatzius, Neukirchius, Besserus, Brokesius, and others of poetical fame, owed it to algebra. This proves beyond a doubt, he says, that mathematicians* can talk absurdly as well as philosophers.

The reader who is unaccustomed to think of scientific history may transfer more modern views to the credit of older systems, and may not be able to learn that names which are now unknown to general fame are essential to a sufficient view of history; and in both these errors he may receive some encouragement from many who ought to know better. But there is one still greater error which he will actually learn from the writings of the best historians, and from the conversation of those who are best qualified to read the histories: namely, to judge the merit and demerit of a former age by the comparison of their methods with our own, instead of with the methods of those who went before them. No one is so conspicuous a teacher of this folly as Delambre, the greatest of astronomical historians: but the fault is that of his time. We are in the midst (let us hope near the culmination) of a long reaction consequent upon the long period of excessive reverence for antiquity. The nineteenth century will be known in history as the most uplifted of the self-glorifying centuries: and those of a remote time, to whom the difference between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries will, as viewed from a distance, not seem quite so great as to us, will be amused by our crowing.

By investing Copernicus with a system which requires Galileo, Kepler, and Newton to explain it, and their pupils to understand it, the modern astronomer refers the want of immediate acceptance of that system to ignorance, prejudice, and over adherence to antiquity. No doubt all those things can be traced; but the ignorance was of a

* This means that the writer lived at a period at which the new philosophy of the material universe was busy in depreciating psychological studies. Time brings about a reaction, and psychology and metaphysics take their *innings*, if we may venture such a word; after which the other party begins again. Common sense, the diffusion of sound thought, and the growth of good manners, act as resistances to the swings of this absurd pendulum, so that each is less than the one before it. In process of time, the philosophies will know each other's value, and it will then be historically expedient to publish "The Nursery of Knowledge, showing how the children quarrelled and scratched about which was the prettiest," in 10 volumes quarto, date and place not yet ascertained.

kind which belonged equally to the partisans and to the opponents, and which fairly imposed on the propounder of the system the onus of meeting arguments, which, in the period we speak of, he did not and could not meet. It must be remembered that, in the sixteenth century, the wit of man could not imagine how, if the earth moved, a stone thrown directly upwards would tumble down upon the spot it was thrown from. Easy experiments verify the law of motion which now explains this; but to be proved by experiment, a law must be conceived and imagined. To be put under discussion, it must be proposed. Now the advocates of the earth's motion never, before the time of Galileo, even conceived this law, never proposed it, and of course never proved it. It might be supposed that they would at least conjecture that progress in the mechanics of motion would, at some future time, reconcile the beautifully simple system of Copernicus with common sense: but no such conjecture was ventured on. And for sufficient reasons. It would have been absurd to expect assent to an astronomical system, because of its clearness and simplicity, on the faith of an assurance that opposite arguments, of an equally clear and simple character, would at some future time be refuted. Any person might prove anything if he could get removal of objections discounted. It is to be remembered that no astronomical system can be a verifiable fact, like the satellites of Jupiter, the circulation of the blood, and the efficacy of vaccination. To this day we do not know the motion of the earth as we know either of the things just mentioned. The evidence is inferential and cumulative: no one ever saw the earth move. Even the brilliant experiment which a few years ago attracted so much attention (as well as a beautiful variation of it just now shown at the British Association) is one, the evidence of which not one man in ten thousand is able to follow. Why was this experiment so eagerly welcomed? Who would run after any new proof, as proof, of the satellites, the circulation of the blood, or the good effect of vaccination?

The matter of reproach is, that the Copernican system progressed very slowly. But the proper question is, Did it progress as fast as any improvement in the details of the existing system would have done? We do not think it did; but we do not think it was much behind its natural pace, according to this test.

The inquirers of the sixteenth century, on the whole, took the actual Copernican system at a fair valuation. They saw its beauty, and they saw its difficulties. The author gained his place immediately: there never was a doubt that Copernicus was one of the greatest of mathematicians. Even his opponents placed him by the side of Ptolemy as a master of hypothesis. The astronomical world was divided, so far as the physical question was concerned, into those who would not reject the evidence of the senses, and the arguments in which they believed, without proof that that evidence was deceptive; and those who attempted to answer that evidence used arguments which would now be held no better than those produced on the other side. Modern historians dwell very little on the *Aristotelian* arguments which were urged on the Copernican side of the question, even by Copernicus himself.

Those who were attached to astrology would necessarily be among the most backward to entertain the idea of the earth's motion. It is probably to this that we owe the not being able to cite an opinion of Cardan either one way or the other. We cannot find that he mentions the name of Copernicus, though he makes some* allusion to the dispute about the central body, quotes the Prutenic tables, and records a conversation on astrology with Rheticus in 1546.

The Copernican controversy of the sixteenth century was passionless; system against system, hypothesis against hypothesis, argument against argument, Philolaus against Ptolemy. It was not until Galileo showed in the heavens a model of the system on a smaller scale, that those who would at any hazard preserve the ancient opinions took real alarm. The exhibition of Jupiter and his satellites was an argument which was not only worth much, but was sure to go for more than it was worth with the whole of the educated community. Hence the difference between the state of the controversy before and after the year 1610. The Cardinals of the Index never prohibited the work of Copernicus until men began to read it through Galileo's glass. Up to that time it was a question for astronomers only; but after that time it was the property of the world at large. The intention of this paper is to illustrate the distinction between the two periods of the controversy.

The abiding interest of the later dispute has partly arisen from the assertion of Protestant writers that the Roman Church, claiming infallibility in matters of faith, decided the doctrine of the earth at rest to be a truth affirmed in the Christian revelation. It has been sufficiently shown that this is an exaggeration (*Penny Cycl. Suppl.*, "Galileo"), and that the most zealous Roman anti-Copernicans, and even Protestants, were aware, at the time, that no decree of any Inquisition could be held as determining a matter of faith, though it might demand obedience of action and suppression of opinion throughout the jurisdiction of *that particular Inquisition*. To the

* Foscarini cites Cardan as the author of a new system of his own; but there is nothing in the chapter referred to which at all concerns the earth's motion, except notice that this question is to be passed over. Cardan speaks only of sublunary phenomena.

† Galileo, following the example of his opponents, entered upon the question of the interpretation of the Scriptures, and advanced or implied various canons of interpretation from his private judgment. No Protestant thinks it unreasonable to affirm that, so long as a man remains Roman Catholic, he has no business to do any such thing. Men's minds were much stirred on this question, and *some* interference was inevitable, on principles which all the disputants admitted. The Inquisition interfered, and made a blunder. Instead of enjoining silence on all parties, as to the question of modes of interpretation, they relied on the earth's motion being a tenet which would soon go the way of most novelties, and pronounced it false and heretical. This was the proceeding of 1616; that of 1633 was its necessary consequence: it is seldom permitted to governments to escape saying B when they have said A. Most of the defenders of the Papacy have found themselves hampered by some necessity which we cannot understand of defending the conduct of the Inquisition, as to the manner and direction of the interference. If Protestants continue to believe, much to the dissatisfaction of the old church, that this same infallible church made a *demonstrable* mistake, the fault lies very much in the manner in which Roman Catholics have argued their defence. Tiraboschi finds it necessary to omit that the Inquisition declared the doctrine of the earth's motion false (*falsa philosophiā*), and only mentions the *heresy*. See his *Memoir, Sulla Condanna del Galileo e del sistema Copernicano*, in which he gracefully compares himself, when finding some fault with Galileo, to Galileo himself finding spots in the sun. The sophism of this paper is, that the condemnation of the earth's motion is quietly assumed to be justified so soon as it is shown that the conduct of Galileo cannot be fully justified.

authorities cited in that article, it may be added that even Riccioli, from whose work all writers draw their account of the trial and sentence of Galileo, himself one of the strongest theological opponents of the earth's motion, most expressly declares (and is allowed by the censorship of the press to declare, as had been many who went before him) against any declaration having been made by the Church itself. As follows:—

"The sacred congregation of Cardinals, taken apart from the Supreme Pontiff, does not make propositions to be of faith, even though it should actually define them to be of faith, or the contrary ones heretical. Wherefore, since no definition upon this matter has as yet issued from the Supreme Pontiff, nor from any council directed and approved by him, it is not yet of faith that the sun moves and the earth stands still, by force of the decree of the Congregation; but at most, and alone, by the force of the Sacred Scripture, to those to whom it is morally evident that God has revealed it. Nevertheless, Catholics are bound, in prudence and obedience, at least so far as not to teach the contrary. But of this subtilty* of theology I have treated in my treatise *De Fide*."

It must also be borne in mind that the Inquisition did not interfere until both sides had got into a warm and angry dispute about certain interpretations of the Scriptures of which both sides admitted every interpretation to be the exclusive property of the Church. From many circumstances we feel a right to suspect that if Galileo and his followers had never made any other answer to the Scriptural argument except declining to assume the power which, by their own concession, belonged only to popes and councils, they never would have been called to account. The general temper of the higher orders of the clergy seems to have been unobjectionable. When Galileo applied to Maraffi, the general of the Dominicans, complaining of an indecent attack made upon him by one of the order, he received a written answer, expressing regret and the vexation of the writer at being liable to be compromised by all the brutalities (*bestialità*) which might and did take place among twenty or thirty thousand monks. Had each offender against common sense and common modesty been a pope, a cardinal, an abbot, or a monk, acting in his single capacity, we should have been pleased to remember how vast and how many have been the obligations which both literature and science have owed to those orders. And we should have recalled the great encouragement which the Copernican system received from popes and cardinals at its first promulgation; nor should we have forgotten that immediately after the first proceedings against Galileo, a pope invited Kepler, the greatest and most noto-

* We have spelt this word after the Latin, that the reader may not fall into Delambre's error, who says, "As if he repented of what he had just written, he adds that this solution is *only a theological subtilty*." Truly, we should like to see, even in our day, a Roman Catholic priest apply such a phrase, in Delambre's sense, to the difference between the decree of a general Council and of the Inquisition. If Delambre had ever, by any accident, dipped into Occam or Duns Scotus, and found the word *quidditas*, he would have said, "The schoolman admits that his assertion is nothing but a quiddity." A *subtlety*, in the old use of the word, is a distinction which requires thought and explanation: all knowledge swarms with subtleties. Nothing was more common than to say, in answer to the Scriptural arguments, that the Scriptures do not enter into physical and geometrical *subtleties*. Certainly Delambre would not have supposed that his Copernican friends meant to speak scornfully of the difference between the two systems. The word *subtlety* has led to some curious mistakes. At one time it was partially disused, and, how is not explained, the word *calculation* took its place. Suisset wrote, in the fourteenth century, a book which he headed "Calculator," meaning the *maker of distinctions*. The earlier historians of mathematics got hold of this title (the work itself was scarce), represented him as a great improver of arithmetic, and even as an inventor of algebra. An easy *subtlety* was much wanted here,

rious of the Copernicans next after Galileo, to be his professor of astronomy at Bologna. But the Inquisition, the common sewer of the *odium theologicum*, has no redeeming point in its general history, though the case before us has this much of alleviation, that (taking for granted that Galileo was *not* put to the torture) there is not enough of atrocity to take off the edge of the ridicule.

What inference is to be drawn from the Church allowing this scandal to remain for two centuries without interference, cannot be settled until the point has been argued by both sides. But the Protestants prefer to stand by their opinion that the Inquisition is the Church; and the Catholics are much too acute to invite the enemy to occupy Sebastopol if the enemy prefer Odessa.

The position of the Roman Inquisition of the seventeenth century is ridiculous enough without any exaggeration. We do not laugh at their declaring the earth's motion *heretical*, but at their declaring it *absurd* and *false*. *E pur si muove* has done its work, and is doing it still; misrepresentation will but undo some of it. To take a hint from Maurolycus, it would be much better to give the Inquisition a few fathoms of stout chain cable to make the earth fast to the spot from which Archimedes proposed to move it, than to compliment the holy office, for party purposes, with the functions of a general council. And it might be worth considering whether the price of the cable should not be raised by a tax upon all who have, in a land of private judgment, endeavoured to prevail upon public opinion to attempt against geology what the cardinals attempted against astronomy.

A. DE MORGAN.

University College, London,
October 16th, 1854.

II. CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

IN the "Companion to the Almanac" for 1854 we gave a brief analysis of the "Report of the Sixth Census of Great Britain, 1851," then newly published. Since that volume was issued, the official "Report of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850," has reached this country, and we now propose to set before our readers the result of a careful examination of its contents. In thus looking at the two Reports in connexion with each other, it is impossible to avoid drawing comparisons, and while some that have forced themselves upon us are sufficiently startling, they are such as may well afford matter for serious consideration. Let us look at one.

We showed in our review of the English Census the extraordinary increase of the population of this country in the past half century. But great as that was beyond any European example, its magnitude appears less remarkable when the American is placed beside it. The population of England and Wales had about *doubled* in the fifty years from 1801 to 1851. In the same period, from 1800 to 1850, the population of the United States had *quadrupled*, and two millions over—an increase that may fairly be ranked as one of the most remarkable phenomena in the modern history of the inner life

of nations. We may compare the increase in another way. The population of the United States in 1800 was somewhat over five millions (5,305,925), or about equal to that of England and Wales in 1700. England doubled this population in rather more than a hundred years; the United States in little more than 20 years: * consequently the population of the United States in 1820 was about the same as that of England and Wales in 1800. This population was again doubled in England and Wales in 50 years; in the United States in 25: the population of the United States, therefore, which in 1800 was little more than half that of England and Wales (5,305,900 and 8,892,000) had in 1845 reached an amount only attained by England and Wales in 1851. The respective populations at the dates of the last Censuses of the two countries were as follows:—the United States in 1850 contained 23,191,876 inhabitants; while in 1851 Great Britain (including the Islands in the British Seas) contained 20,959,477, or 2,232,399 less than the United States. But when the population of Ireland (6,551,970) is added to that of Great Britain, the population of the United Kingdom exceeds that of the United States by nearly four millions and a half (4,319,571).

This is a statement sufficiently remarkable to make us turn with more than common interest to the details of this rapid growth of the North American population. Before doing so, however, we may, as in our notice of the British Census, first look for a few moments at the Report itself and the account it gives of the machinery of the Census. We will at once confess that we had been anticipating its publication for a long while with considerable curiosity. In a preliminary report, dated December 1, 1851, signed by J. C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of Census, it was said that “the zeal and industry of many of the officers [appointed to superintend the collection of the statistics of the several States] have contributed to furnish materials, rich and various, illustrative of the history, geography, and geology of the country:” and that in the full Report of this Census it was proposed to make considerable deviations from all former Reports; the chief deviations being,—

“1. In the form.

“2. In accompanying the statistics of each state with a condensed account of the most important events connected with its history from its first settlement; exhibiting the progress of our whole social system to the year 1850; also in presenting short accounts of each separate county, from the date of its settlement, with the date of its organization; an account of its physical features, its rocks, minerals, streams, timber, water, and adaptation, naturally and artificially, to the purposes of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

“3. In the general geological account of the state.”

Then there were to be likewise various particulars respecting the progress of each state, a review of its character for health and longevity, and a “number of new subjects.” To the same effect, also, we recollected, were the statements made by Mr. Kennedy at meetings of statistical societies which he attended in

* More exactly, the population of England and Wales was doubled in 110 years, that of the United States in 24 years.

Europe. With no little curiosity, therefore, did we hail the announcement of the arrival, in the early summer of 1854, of the long-promised Report. The delay in its publication was readily accounted for by a consideration of the vast range of topics which were to be embraced in it. At length, however, it was before us; but judge of our dismay when, on turning over the huge volume of nearly 1200 large quarto pages, we found that, with the exception of the twenty or thirty pages of letter-press at the commencement (and these, including the Acts of Congress, relating to the Census of 1850, and an account of the British Census), the whole was a dense, horrific mass of figures! Of all our promised historical, geographical, geological, ethnological, sanitary, and endless other 'particulars,' not a scrap! Looking a little closer, we found, indeed, a statement that "the assistant marshals have in most cases made some general remarks upon the topographical features of the section, its geology, healthfulness, &c. This information," it being coolly added, "whether valuable or not, *has not been examined* or used." The Report, in a word, we found to be confined to what is usually understood as belonging properly to a Census return. But this great change of plan, and its publication without any explanation, involves some considerations which need to be looked at in order to estimate aright the character of the Census.

The Report bears, as its author, the name of J. D. B. De Bow, Superintendent of the United States Census; no trace remains of that of Kennedy. The fact is, that since Mr. Kennedy's Preliminary Report was published, a new President of the United States has been elected, and, as the reader may be aware, a clean sweep is on such occasions made of a large proportion of the holders of public appointments, the change extending to departments that in this country would be regarded as wholly unconnected with parties, and the officers consequently permanent. The system may have advantages which the eminently-practical Americans may regard as outweighing all the obvious evils; but the evils are obvious enough. Here, for example, we find it stated in the opening remarks, that "on the 18th March, 1853, an entire reorganization of the Census office took place under the direction of the present Superintendent." This was more than two years and a half after the Census had been taken, and, of course, just when the persons employed to revise, classify, and tabulate the returns must have become thoroughly conversant with their work, and in possession of an amount of knowledge and experience which no new hands could possibly obtain without an enormous expenditure of superfluous labour. No wonder, therefore, that we find the Superintendent complaining of the difficulty of "obtaining, at a short notice and for a brief period, able statistical talent in Washington. By the time," he adds, "an office has acquired experience, it is abandoned,"—and able men are hardly likely for such a chance to undergo the laborious training necessary to fit them to perform the necessary duties in a masterly manner.

In the Report of the Census of the United States, therefore, there must not be expected, and will certainly not be found, any such comprehensive grasp of the subject as is shown in that of the United

Kingdom. Nor, unfortunately, can the details be regarded with anything like equal confidence. We prefer no charge against the Superintendent. He appears to have addressed himself earnestly to his task, and considering that he allowed scarce three months to pass from the reorganization of the office before he began to print the Report, it will be readily admitted that he displayed no lack of industry. But the Report shows plainly that persons have been engaged on it who are not used to dwell upon statistics with the amount of reflection absolutely necessary to render any compilation of statistics trustworthy. A home illustration will show what we mean. The Report contains a great deal of extraneous matter, especially relating to European statistics. Now, this, of course, to be of any service to the reader in the United States, should have been taken from official or semi-official authorities. The reporter has frequently done so, but there is enough to show that he does not always know where to turn for safe guidance, nor always how to use his materials. Thus he compiles a large and curious table of the "Population of the Principal Cities of the World at various periods," and he makes London to have actually decreased in population, between 1841 and 1852, no less than 197,140; the fact being that between 1841 and 1851, the only periods when the population was taken, it had increased 586,181, an error of more than three quarters of a million! For his authority he quotes a certain Leipsic "*Volk's Kalender*," though the official Census was, of course, at hand. But if such an apparent decline in the population of the British metropolis had not seemed strange to an American tabulator, it may be supposed that he would know something of the progress of the cotton capital of England. Let us see. Manchester, according to this table, had 360,000 inhabitants in 1841, and 296,000 in 1852, being a decline of 64,000 in 11 years; while the true numbers were (including Salford) 311,269 in 1841, and 401,321 in 1851, or an increase of 90,052—showing an error in the American table of above 150,000. Bristol, again, has the population given in 1841 (inaccurately), in 1851 (correctly), and again in 1852, at above 22,000 less than 1851. These and many other mistakes, equally palpable and ludicrous, are given without any remark of any kind, although the very contiguity of the figures, one would think, could not have failed to suggest the reflection that there must be something rotten in the state of England, if its chief towns were losing their inhabitants in this extraordinary manner, and have led to an examination into its reality. In the accounts of the relative population of the European kingdoms, like errors abound. Of course, there is not the remotest suspicion of their being any intention to deceive, but we must say that such things show either singular inaptitude or want of experience in the compiler, and render it needful to read the Report with much caution where it treats of less familiar matters.

And while there is evident on the face of the Report the absence of the thoroughly trained intellect, there are no less manifest, when the arrangements and machinery of the Census are considered, circumstances which go far to remove from the particulars all pretension to the precision which has been so carefully aimed at, and to a great extent attained in the British Census. Much of this, indeed,

is very fairly admitted in the Report: "The present census system of the United States is in many respects defective. . . . The persons selected as enumerators are often proved by the returns to be entirely incompetent, for which, perhaps, the low rate of compensation, or [? and] the mode of appointment, may be assigned as reasons. The districts embraced by each enumerator are too large; if practicable, for accuracy they should be as small as those of Great Britain. In this case, the permanent state and county officers ought to form a part of the machinery." We should not lose sight of a most fertile source of inaccuracy. In taking the British Census, the proper officer leaves at each house in his district, during the previous week a schedule, to be filled up by the householder on the morning of enumeration; and this schedule is called for on the day of enumeration, and its correctness as far as possible verified. In the United States, the schedules are directed to be filled up "with reference to" a particular day, but the officer does not call with the schedule for days—perhaps weeks or even months after the day specified.

The duty of taking the Census in all the different enumerations, was entrusted to the marshals of the United States, and to assistants appointed under them. The number of marshals so employed was 45; of assistants 3,231; a staff, of course, utterly inadequate for anything approaching a simultaneous enumeration of the population of so vast a country. For the enumeration of the population in 1851, England and Wales were divided into 624 registration districts, each having a superintendent-registrar; these were divided into 2,190 sub-districts, each having a local registrar; and these again into 30,610 enumeration districts, each of which was assigned to an enumerator who was required to complete his enumeration in *one day*. So that for enumerating the population of England and Wales, a territory of 58,320 square miles, no less than 33,424 persons were employed, while for the same purpose in the United States, with an area of 3,300,000 square miles, only 3,276 persons were employed.

We turn to the *results* of the Census. Stated broadly, the Seventh Census of the United States, showed that on the 1st of June, 1850, the republic consisted of thirty-one states, and five territories, occupying an area of 3,306,865 square miles, and containing a total population of 23,191,876 persons. The first census was taken in 1790, when there were 17 states and territorial governments included in the Union, with a total population of 3,929,827. In 1800, there were 21 states and territories; in 1810, 25 states and territories; in 1820, 27 states and territories; in 1830, 28 states and territories; in 1840, 30 states and territories; and in 1850 (as said above), 36 states and territories. These few figures show in a striking manner, not only the rapid, but the continuous advance of the republic in extent, as well as in population.

The republic of the United States, in the words of Mr. Kennedy's Preliminary Report, has gained during the ten years, from 1840 to 1850, "by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 833,970 square miles," an increase of area, nearly equal to the area of the whole of the United Kingdom, with its European settlements, France, Austria, Prussia, and Spain—the area of which together amounts to 874,791

square miles; while the addition gained by admission of title in the treaty with Great Britain exceeds the area of Turkey in Europe, Denmark, Portugal, Bavaria, and Belgium. The addition to the population of the United States, between 1840 and 1850 (6,122,423), would form two nations, very nearly equal in population to the kingdoms of Portugal and Denmark, whose inhabitants together number 6,179,518.

We may follow out and illustrate the remarkable increase of the Union, by a few comparisons confined principally to its own boundaries. We have seen that the population of the United States has multiplied nearly sixfold between the first Census in 1790 and the seventh Census in 1850; that in the half century, 1800-1850, it has quadrupled, and two millions over; and that on comparing the Census Returns of 1830 and 1850, the population appears to be doubling in 25 years. Looking, however, at the last ten years only (1840-1850) we see that it would require nearly 28 years (27 years $10\frac{1}{2}$ months), to double the population at its then rate of increase; so that as it doubled in 24 years from 1800 to 1820; in 25 years from 1820 to 1845; and is now doubling in 28 years; there appears to be a slow but steady decline in the rate of increase of the population of the United States.

But further, this population is made up of three classes, Whites, Free Coloured persons, and Slaves, and the rate of their increase is very different. The white population is doubling itself in 25 years. The free coloured population would require very nearly 56 years. The slaves rather less than 37 years (36 years 10 months). These are the results of a comparison of the population in 1830 and 1850; but if only the last *ten* years be taken, it will be found that while the whites will require $26\frac{1}{2}$ years to double their numbers, the free coloured will require just over 80 years; the slaves 44 years and 8 months. The extraordinary rapidity of increase is therefore mainly due to the white population, and much of that must be attributed to the stimulus imparted by the rapid increase of territory, and the enormous addition by immigrants from Europe. And how great this addition has been is seen at once by the statement, that while the total increase of the white population between 1840 and 1850 was under five millions and a half (5,357,373), the number of foreigners who between those years arrived in the United States exceeded one million and a half (1,542,850). Allowing that the deaths are greater among the newly-arrived foreign than the native population (although probably the births are relatively greater also), it would not be too much to say, that the native white population had only increased four millions between 1840 and 1850, at which rate it would require above 35 years to double its numbers. In other words, no slaves being permitted to be brought into the United States, the actual increase of the native white population is not very much more rapid than that of the slave; the one requiring, in order to double its numbers, 35 years, and the other 44 years. The actual increase of the slaves would indeed approach nearer that of the native white population, but for various disturbing causes. Thus, in 1850, about 3,000 persons ceased to be slaves; 1,467 having been manumitted, 1,011 having escaped from their masters, and

562 (who are described as coloured emigrants, and were probably in part from the class of free coloured persons), having been sent by the Colonization Society to Liberia; and like processes were going on in the preceding years, though we have no similar statement of numbers.

The numbers of the several classes at the respective censuses are shown in the following Table:—

CLASSES.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Whites. . . .	3,172,464	4,304,489	5,862,604	7,861,687	10,537,378	14,155,625	19,553,068
Free Coloured .	59,466	108,375	186,446	238,156	319,579	383,703	434,495
Slaves	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,467,455	3,204,313
	3,329,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,007,453	23,191,876

At the end of this article we have given a table of the area, inhabitants (distinguishing the classes), and density of the population of the states and territories, arranged in alphabetical order.

The ratio of increase per cent. of the States during the ten years 1840-50 was:—New-England States, 22·7; Middle States, 29·44; Southern States, 18·58; South-Western States, 47·89; North-Western States, 54·43. The great increase consequently being in the Western States. The greatest increase in individual States was in Wisconsin, which increased from 30,945 to 305,391 inhabitants, or 886·88 per cent. in the ten years; in other words, it multiplied its population nearly tenfold! Iowa, which increased from 43,112 to 192,214, or 345·85 per cent.; and Arkansas, which increased from 97,574 to 209,897, or 115·12 per cent. All the other States increased, and most of them largely, but only these three doubled their numbers in the ten years. The least increase was in Vermont, which rose from 291,948 to 314,129, or only at the rate of 7·59 per cent. in the ten years: the next lowest were New Hampshire, which increased 11·73; and South Carolina, which increased 12·47 per cent. The State which has, however, most declined in relative rank during the last 60 years is Connecticut, which, in 1790, was eighth in regard to population, and in 1850 was only twenty-first. The State which most gained in relative rank is Ohio, which was first reckoned as a State in the Census of 1800, when it ranked only seventeenth in population, while in 1850 it had risen to be third, though in area it only ranked as twenty-third. The first place in regard to population is taken by New York, which in 1790 was fifth.

In the Report are tables which give specifically the *places of birth* of the inhabitants of all the States; but they were drawn up before the Census office was placed under its present management, and it is pointed out that “time has not admitted of their re-examination,” while, “in many particulars, they do not agree with other published results.” They are to be received with some caution, therefore; but a few of the broader features may be given, as they are of considerable interest, and it is not likely that there is any important error. Out of the 19,553,068 *white* inhabitants of the United States in 1850, 13,103,650 were born in the State in which they were resident at

the taking of the Census; 4,176,225 were born in other States; 2,240,535 were born in foreign countries; and of 32,658, the place of birth was unknown. These figures show that, of the native population (*i. e.*, persons born in the United States), nearly one-third reside in a different State to that in which they were born. The returns of places of birth in the several States afford note-worthy evidence of the *westward* march of this native migration. If we look at two of the largest States—Pennsylvania and Ohio—we shall find this brought out strongly. Pennsylvania has a native population of 2,014,619, of whom only 165,690 were born in other States; while Ohio, with 1,757,556 native inhabitants, has 529,208, who were born in other States. Of these native immigrants Pennsylvania received the largest number from New York, 58,835; and New Jersey, 29,117; and only 7,729 from Ohio: while Ohio received the largest number from Pennsylvania, 200,634; Virginia, 85,762; New York, 83,979; and Maryland, 36,698. At the same time we find the natives of Ohio in their turn going still further west: thus there are 120,193 natives of Ohio in Indiana, 64,291 in Illinois, 30,713 in Iowa, 12,737 in Missouri, 14,677 in Michigan, and 11,402 in Wisconsin; while in Pennsylvania, to which the eastward-moving natives of Ohio chiefly wend their way, there are only 7,720. In all, 311,395 persons born in Ohio—or more than 1 in 5 of all born in the State—were resident in other States at the taking of the Census. Much has been said of the propensity of the American people to seek new homes, but few things we venture to think can be found to show this propensity in a more striking light than the fact that Ohio, the wealthiest and most prosperous of the new States,* and one to which not only such numbers of foreign immigrants yearly flock as to a land of promise, but one-third of the native population is derived from other States, so large a proportion as one-fifth of the persons born in the States should be found seeking their fortune in other, and for the most part newer, States. The westward movement of the native population may be further illustrated by two or three more hasty comparisons. Thus while Connecticut has of the native population 284,978 born in the State, and only 39,117 born in other States, Illinois has but 331,089 born in the State to 399,733 born in other States, and Indiana has, to 520,583 born in the State, 398,695 born in other States. In Kentucky, on the other hand, to 813,891 born in the State, there are only 57,502 born in other States, illustrating with the figures quoted above that it is to the Free States that the native as well as the foreign migration is principally directed. In the newest States, of course, the majority of the population is from other States: thus in Wisconsin, out of 197,912 native inhabitants, only 54,312 were born in the State; in Iowa, 41,305 out of 170,620; in Texas, 43,281 out of 137,053; and in California, 7,696 out of 69,610. In Texas the immigrants are chiefly from the Slave-holding, in California from the Free States.

The addition made to the population of the United States by *emigration* from foreign countries is, to an Englishman, one of the most interesting features of the Census. Mr. Kennedy says that the European emigration alone fully accounts for the great increase of

population during the ten years. As we have seen, the number of foreigners in the United States in 1850 was nearly two millions and a quarter; but Mr. Kennedy estimates the total number of European immigrants and their descendants at nearly four millions and a half (4,350,934). The actual number of foreign passengers who arrived at the different ports of the United States, during the ten years 1840-1850, was upwards of a million and a half. The numbers, as will be seen, have rapidly increased since 1846 :—

1840-41	83,504	1846-47	220,182
1841-42	101,107	1847-48 (13 months)	296,387
1842-43	75,159	1848-49	296,938
1843-44	74,607	1849-50	279,980
1844-45	102,415		
1845-46	147,051	Total	1,677,330

Since 1850 the arrivals have averaged above 400,000 a-year. The immigration of so large a number of foreigners—by far the greater portion of whom are in the vigour of life—must evidently tend to considerably modify the American character, and from the easy terms of citizenship, exert an influence upon its institutions; and it becomes an easy matter for one accustomed to strikes against non-society workmen to understand the rise and spread of such societies as the “Native Know-nothings.” Of the two millions and a quarter of foreigners resident in the States in 1850 considerably over one-half (1,340,812) were natives of the United Kingdom; of these, 961,719 were from Ireland, 278,675 from England, 70,550 from Scotland, and 29,868 from Wales. Next in number were natives of Germany, 573,225; France, 54,069; Switzerland, 13,358; Norway, 12,678; Prussia, 10,549; Holland, 9,848; Italy, 3,645; Sweden, 3,559; Denmark, 1,838; Russia, 1,414; Belgium, 1,313; Portugal, 1,274; Austria, 946; Turkey, 106; Greece, 86; and Sardinia, 34. British America contributed no fewer than 147,711; the West Indies, 5,772; and Mexico, 13,317. Asia is put down for 377; Africa for 551; while China figures for 758 (of whom 660 were in California); and the Sandwich Islands for 5,772.

The European immigrants are, for the most part, settled in the Free States. The chief are in the Atlantic States, but large numbers have gone to the Western States. New York contains the largest number, 651,801, of foreigners; next are Pennsylvania, 294,871; Ohio, 218,512; Massachusetts, 160,909; Illinois, 110,593; Wisconsin, 106,695; Missouri, 72,474; Louisiana, 66,413; New Jersey, 58,364; Michigan, 54,852; Indiana, 54,426; Maryland, 253,288; Arkansas has the fewest, 1,628.

Of the English 84,820 are in New York; 38,048 in Pennsylvania; 25,660 in Ohio; 18,952 in Wisconsin; 18,628 in Illinois; 16,685 in Massachusetts; 11,377 in New Jersey; 10,620 in Michigan; and in smaller numbers in every other State, Arkansas having fewest, 196. In California there were 3,050, and in Utah, the Mormon territory, 1,056. The Irish (who are mostly found in the larger towns) number 343,111 in New York; 151,723, in Pennsylvania; 115,917 in Massachusetts; 51,562 in Ohio; 31,092 in New Jersey; 27,786 in Illinois; 26,689 in Connecticut; 24,266 in Louisiana; 21,043 in

Wisconsin; 19,557 in Maryland; and in lesser numbers in every other State, the fewest, 514, being in Arkansas. Scots are also most numerous in New York, where they number 23,418; in Pennsylvania, 7,292; in Ohio, 5,232; in Massachusetts, 4,469; in Wisconsin, 3,527; and so on through all the States, the smallest number (71) being, as with the others, in Arkansas. The Welsh are most numerous in Pennsylvania, 8,920; in New York, 7,582; in Ohio, 5,849; and in Wisconsin, 4,319: none of the other States contain 1,000 Welshmen; North Carolina, which has the fewest, contains only 11.

Among the German immigrants a larger proportion than among our countrymen practise agriculture, but New York still contains the greatest number, 118,398; Ohio, however, has nearly as many, 111,257; the other States in which they are most numerous are Pennsylvania, 78,592; Missouri, 44,352; Illinois, 38,160; Wisconsin, 34,519; Indiana, 28,584; Maryland, 26,936; Louisiana, 17,507; New Jersey, 10,686; and there are some in all the other States, the fewest, 147, being in New Hampshire. Of the French the largest number are in New York, 12,515; Louisiana, 11,552; Ohio, 7,375; and Pennsylvania, 4,083; the fewest are in Vermont, 40, and North Carolina, 43. The Swiss are distributed through all the States, the largest number being in Ohio, 3,291; and New York, 1,850; and the smallest in Vermont, 2; and North Carolina, 3. The Norwegians have full five-sixths of their number in Wisconsin, 8,651, and Illinois, 2,415. The Prussians are somewhat more generally distributed, but 3,545 of them are in Wisconsin, and 2,211 in New York. The Dutch are most numerous in New York, 2,917; and Ohio, 2,542. The Italians are most numerous in Louisiana, 915; and New York, 833.

The number of *free coloured persons* in the United States in 1850 was 434,495. As we have seen, they increase in numbers at a progressively slower rate. Their rapid increase in the early years of the republic has been, no doubt, correctly attributed to the general desire then felt, especially in the new Free States, to emancipate the slaves; and much of the slower rate of increase in later years, to manumission having necessarily ceased, with the cessation of slavery in the Free States, while in the Slave States slavery has come to be more and more cherished as a vital institution. But, further, the increase is also attributable in no small measure to the social degradation of the black race—a degradation felt not least strongly in the Northern and Western States—the very laws, and in some instances, even the constitution carrying out the public feeling:—as in Indiana and Illinois, where, though slavery is prohibited, there are clauses in the constitution of each State which make it an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment for any “free person of colour to come into the State and settle;” all contracts with such persons are absolutely void; and any persons employing such render themselves liable to a heavy penalty—the fines to be appropriated to the colonization of the coloured persons already in the State who may be willing to emigrate. When such is the tone of public opinion towards a class, its comparatively slow progress in some States, or its actual decline in others, will not appear surprising. In Mississippi, the free coloured popu-

lation decreased from 1,366 to 930, or 31·91 per cent., between 1840 and 1850; in Louisiana, from 25,502 to 17,462, or 31·52 per cent. In some of the Western States, however, though the numbers of this class are small, their rate of increase has been very large, as in Wisconsin, 243·24 per cent., or from 185 to 635; and Iowa, 93·6 per cent., or from 172 to 333. The free coloured persons are most numerous in Maryland, where they increased from 62,078 in 1840 to 74,723 in 1850; in Virginia, where they numbered 54,333 in 1850; in Pennsylvania, 53,626; and in New York, 49,069.

The number of *slaves* in the United States in 1850 was 3,204,313. The Slave States (enumerated according to the number of slaves which they possess—from Virginia, which has nearly half a million to Delaware, which has only 2,290, New Jersey has 236 returned as slaves, but they are really ‘apprentices’ under the State Act for Abolishing Slavery, of April 1846)—are Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, district of Columbia, and Delaware. The rate of increase of the slave population has been, on the whole, pretty equal during the decennial periods: it is about 9 per cent. less than that of the whites. The proportion to whites has diminished about 3 per cent. since the first Census; the proportion having been in 1790—whites, 80·73; slaves, 17·76; and free coloured, 1·51; and in 1850—whites, 84·31; slaves, 13·82; and free coloured, 1·87. In only two states do the slaves exceed the free population, namely, in South Carolina, where the slaves are 387,984, and the total free only 283,523; and Mississippi, where there are 309,858 slaves, and 296,678 free.

According to the principle laid down in the Act of Congress, the number of representatives which each State sends to Congress depends upon the amount of population at the last census. The aggregate representative population is ascertained by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States three-fifths of the number of slaves, and dividing the aggregate by 233 (the number of members of Congress), “and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction, is to be the ratio or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration.” The Census of 1850, under this rule of apportionment, gave 21,767,673 as the aggregate representative population, and (this being divided by 233) 93,423 as the rule of apportionment among the States—the residue being left to be assigned to the States having the largest residuary fractions. Thus New York, having a representative population of 3,097,394, has (at the rate of one member to every 93,423) 33 representatives in Congress; Pennsylvania (representative population 2,311,786) has 25 representatives, and so on, California having by special act an additional member: we have added the number of representatives of each State to the table at the end. This apportionment gives to the Free States a representative population of 13,436,931, and, consequently, 143 representatives in Congress, and to the Slave States a representative population of 8,330,742, and 90 representatives in Congress. In Congress, therefore, the Slave States have a decided minority of

members. But the representation in the Senate is apportioned on an entirely different principle. To the Senate every State, without distinction, sends two members. Now, as there are thirty-one States, and fifteen of them are Slave States, and as every measure must pass both houses, it will be at once evident why the admission of every new State or territory becomes a battle-field between the advocates and opponents of slavery. In all questions respecting "the institution," the representatives of the Slave States act as one man, and as equal unanimity can hardly be looked for among the representatives of the other States, a majority in the Senate may be reckoned as secure. To overturn this practical majority, by preventing, if possible, the admission of a new State as a slave-holding one, is, therefore, the earnest endeavour of one party, while the other as strenuously supports the opposite course.

One of the points of difference between the population of the United States and that of Great Britain is in the *proportion of the sexes*. In Great Britain there was, at each Census during the past half-century, a greater number of females than males; the numbers being, in 1851, 10,735,919 females to 10,386,048 males, or 103,369 females to 100,000 males—*i. e.*, somewhat less than 30 males to 31 females. In the United States, on the contrary, one of the most striking facts in the classification of sexes, &c., is the excess of males in the white, and of females in the free coloured population. In 1850, there were among the white population, 10,026,402 males to 9,526,666 females, or, as 100 to 95. In the free coloured population there were only 208,724 males to 225,771 females, or 100 to 108. Among the slaves the males and females were almost exactly equal, there being 1,602,535 males to 1,601,778 females, or 100 to 99.9.

The number of *families* was "3,598,240 for the free population, to which should be added for the slaves not taken, at least 599,674, swelling the aggregate of families to 4,197,914. . . The total number of *dwellings* of the free inhabitants of the United States is shown to be 3,362,337, and there can be no hesitation in admitting the figures to be correct, as the marshals numbered from door to door. If to these be added, for purposes of comparison with European nations, the houses of the negroes—on the average quite as good as those of the peasants and operatives generally in Europe, and better than those in Ireland—one house for every six slaves, the total number of houses will be 3,896,385. . . The number of houses of every kind, in use for other purposes than dwellings, is not ascertained, but from the nature of the country, must be immensely greater than is found anywhere else." No return is made of the number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings, but it is stated that "For the free population, fourteen out of every fifteen of all the dwellings in the United States are occupied, each, on the average, by a single family, leaving 235,903 families, or the other fifteenth, occupying houses with others, &c. By comparison with European countries, this will appear to be a favourable state of things." It may be so; but a vague estimate of this kind is hardly enough to establish any such comparison, and it does not carry a very trustworthy aspect.

With regard to cities, towns, and villages, no information is given in the Report beyond that contained in one or two imperfect tables. It is said, indeed, in the "Remarks upon the Schedules," that "It is to be regretted that instructions were not given to separate minutely upon the schedules every village, town, or urban aggregation whatever, as the information thus obtained would have been very valuable. This ought to be done hereafter. In the present work many towns of importance are mixed up with the counties, and could not be separated. The smaller towns in the South are generally neglected in this way by the enumerators." At the end of the Report is given an extremely long alphabetical list of "Places," and to some few of them are attached a T. for town, or B. for borough. But the great bulk are without any distinguishing mark, and the long succession of similar names is utterly bewildering. Thus there follow each other a list of no less than 163 "places" named Washington, 136 Jacksons, 90 Jeffersons, 101 Franklins, and 72 Monroes, 121 named Union, 66 Libertys, two dozen Concordes, and half a hundred Centres. Even less interesting names find almost as many local habitations: thus, there are no less than 67 Perrys, of which 26 are in Ohio (having populations varying from 262 to 4,667); 22 Browns, 10 Jones, and at least half a dozen Robinsons; while, even in 1850, Kossuth had his name to a couple of places, at present he has nearly a score, and Jenny Lind half a dozen. At the end of this paper will be found a table of all the cities and towns in the Union, which have 20,000 inhabitants, with their population in 1840 and 1850.

Tables are given of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, but they are admitted to be of very little value, and it would, therefore, be idle to quote them. The same may be said of the Tables of the Deaf, Dumb, and Insane. The Religious and Educational Statistics are more valuable, though, as must in fairness be expected, very imperfect. The Report states, that "The Church Statistics are as complete as they can be ascertained from the schedules of the marshals. It will be observed that they do not undertake to give, as they are often quoted to do, the number of members of each religious denomination, or even the number of attendants upon churches. Nothing in this respect is given but the capacity of the buildings to accommodate." In many places the same building is used by different sects. Of course this presents a difficulty in knowing to whom to appropriate the building and its accommodation. The knot, too hard, perhaps, to untie, has been rather roughly cut. "Wherever several sects are reported as worshippers in the same building, its accommodations, &c., are divided between them in the table. This, though objectionable in itself, seemed to be less so than any other method which could conveniently be adopted." But in this case to which sect does the building go? or does it reckon as one to each, and so, perhaps, count as half a dozen? Then if the building counts for more than it ought, the accommodation plainly reckons for less. Twenty-one sects are named; and there is a heading of "Minor Sects," which, we are told, includes "such sects in each of the States as were so few in number as not to be deemed entitled to

special notice." The sects enumerated (and arranged according to the number of churches) are as follows:—*Methodists* (there is no distinction of Wesleyan, Primitive, &c.) 13,280 churches, affording accommodation for 4,343,579 persons. They appear to be most numerous in Ohio, where they have 1,529 churches, affording accommodation for 543,090; in New York 1,231 churches, and accommodation for 481,270; and Virginia 1,025 churches, with accommodation for 323,708. *Baptists*, 9,375 churches, with accommodation for 3,247,029. They appear to be most numerous in the Slave States; in Georgia, they have 879 churches, with accommodation for 319,293; in Kentucky, 803, with accommodation for 291,855; in Virginia, 649, with accommodation for 247,589; and in Tennessee, 646 churches, with accommodation for 195,315. *Presbyterians*, 4,824 churches, with accommodation for 2,079,690. They are most numerous in Pennsylvania, where they have 775 churches, with accommodation for 359,966; in New York, 671 churches, with accommodation for 373,264; and in Ohio, 663 churches, with accommodation for 272,274; in Rhode Island they have no church. *Congregationalists*, 1,706 churches, with accommodation for 801,835. The largest number of churches is in Massachusetts, 448, with accommodation for 239,142; Connecticut, 252 churches, with accommodation for 127,320; and New York, 215 churches, with accommodation for 102,430; no less than 16 of the States (including Pennsylvania, and nearly all the Slave States) are returned as having no churches of this denomination. *Episcopalians*, 1,459 churches, with accommodation for 643,598. There are Episcopal Churches in all the States, but they are most numerous in New York, 279, with accommodation for 140,195; Virginia, 173, with accommodation for 79,684; Pennsylvania, 136, with accommodation for 67,574; and Maryland, 133, with accommodation for 60,105. *Roman Catholics*, 1,221 churches, with accommodation for 667,823. There are also Roman Catholic Churches in all the States, but they are most numerous in New York, where there are 176, with accommodation for 126,288; in Pennsylvania, 139, with accommodation for 89,251; and Ohio, 130, with accommodation for 76,215. The (German) *Lutherans* have 1,217 churches, with accommodation for 534,250; of which 498, with accommodation for 261,502, are in Pennsylvania, and 260, with accommodation for 90,448, in Ohio. The 'Christians' have 853 churches, with accommodation for 300,005. *Friends* (Quakers), 726 churches, with accommodation for 286,323. *Unionists*, 608 churches, with accommodation for 202,624. *Universalists*, 529 churches, with accommodation for 214,115. *Free*, 386 churches, with accommodation for 114,780. *German Reformed*, 338 churches, with accommodation for 158,932; of which 209 are in Pennsylvania. *Dutch Reformed*, 330 churches, with accommodation for 180,636, of which 233 churches, accommodating 131,025, are in New York. *Moravians*, 328 churches (of which, 160 are in Ohio), with accommodation for 109,257. *Unitarians*, 242 churches, with accommodation for 136,417; of which 163 churches, with accommodation for 92,938, are in Massachusetts. *Mennonites*, 113 churches, with accommoda-

tion for 29,160; of which 92 are in Pennsylvania. *Tinkers*, 51 churches, with accommodation for 22,325. *Jews*, 30 synagogues, with accommodation for 15,175. Swedenborgians, 16 churches, with accommodation for 5,170. *Orthodox Congregationalists*, 9 churches, all in Pennsylvania, with accommodation for 3,100. *Minor Sects*, 409 churches, with accommodation for 133,802.

The summary result of the inquiry, with respect to churches and church accommodation, is that there are in the United States 38,061 churches affording accommodation for 14,234,825 persons, being about equal to 61 per cent. of the entire population. This is much larger than the proportion (about 57 per cent.) shown to exist in England and Wales by the Census of 1851. With respect to the distribution of the accommodation among the several sects, it will not have escaped the reader's notice how large a proportion, considerably more than half, falls to the share of the Methodists and Baptists. If to these be added the Presbyterians, less than one-third of the entire accommodation will be found to belong to the other eighteen principal, and all the minor sects. There is a heading, "Value of Church Property in the United States," which in nowise concerns us, except as it may serve as a slight indication of the relative position in society of the members of the several sects. The total value of church property is returned at 87,328,801 dollars. Of this 14,822,870 dollars belong to the Methodists, while the Presbyterians, who possess less than half the church accommodation, own a nearly equal share of church property (14,543,789 dollars). Again, the Baptists, the next most numerous sect to the Methodists, possess church property to the value of 11,020,855 dollars, while the Episcopalians (with only one-fifth the church accommodation) possess church property value 11,375,010 dollars. In the enumeration of sects, one omission will have been noticed: there is no mention of *Mormonites*. The word does not, in fact, occur in the Report. But under Utah, the Mormon territory, we are told, "the marshal returns nine churches, without giving the denominations, with 4,200 accommodations, and 51,000 dollars value."

The education of the children of the free population of the United States has always received a large share of attention from both the General and States' Legislatures, and very considerable sums have been set apart for educational purposes. The educational statistics obtained in the Census of 1850 are, however, far from being either complete or satisfactory. It is certainly sufficiently unsatisfactory to be furnished with tables of results of the inquiries on this very important subject, and to be told, three years and a half having elapsed between the day of enumeration and the date of the Report, that "time has not admitted of such criticisms as are absolutely necessary to prevent erroneous conclusions, and to present the subject correctly if anything is to be published upon it at all."

While, therefore, it hardly appears worth while to quote at any length the educational statistics which are confessedly likely in their present state "to lead only to erroneous conclusions," we will give the broad results, leaving the reader to take them for what they are worth, just adding one other word of elucidation or caution (as the

reader pleases to regard it) from the Appendix. "In several of the States there seems to be no general public school system, some particular counties supporting public or free schools by taxes levied within their own limits. The different modes in the several States involve so much confusion in the returns, that any accurate distribution of them, as to public or private, has been found impracticable. The plan adopted has been to arrange those schools, showing taxation as a source of income (with some exceptions as to academies) in the table of public schools."

The total number of white children in the United States in 1850, between 5 and 15 years of age, was 2,598,013 males and 2,508,144 females; between 1 and 5 years, there were 1,198,746 males and 1,160,051 females. The total number of free coloured children, between 5 and 10 years of age, was 54,867 males and 55,493 females; between 1 and 5 years, 24,743 males and 24,902 females. The total number of white children attending school during the year, as "returned in the schedule of population," was 2,146,432 males and 1,916,614 females; total 4,063,046. Of free coloured children, 13,864 males and 12,597 females; total 26,461. Of these 4,089,507 children attending school in 1850, there was 3,942,081 native born, and 147,426 foreign. The education returns made up by the marshals, as mentioned above, give somewhat different figures, showing as the aggregate 80,991 public schools, having 92,000 teachers and 3,354,173 pupils, which if the pupils in all other schools be added, will be swelled only to 3,642,694: a discrepancy which the Census authorities acknowledge themselves unable to explain, and which we of course have no means of elucidating. These 80,991 public schools have a total income of 9,591,530 dollars, of which 182,595 are derived from endowment, 4,686,414 from taxation, 2,574,669 from public funds, and 2,147,853 from "other sources." Of colleges, there are 234 with 1,651 teachers, 27,159 pupils; and a total income of 1,916,628 dollars, of which 452,314 dollars are from endowment, 15,485 from taxation, 184,549 public funds, and 1,264,280 from other sources. Of academies and other schools there are 6,032 with 12,207 teachers, and 261,362 pupils; and a total income of 4,653,842 dollars, of which 288,855 dollars are from endowment, 14,202 from taxation, 114,798 from public funds, and 4,235,987 from other sources.

The return of colleges being admittedly inaccurate, it may be interesting to place alongside it a statement of the number of colleges from a list given in the "American Almanac for 1854"—a publication which contains a great body of valuable statistical information relating to the United States, collected with judgment and care. To obtain this particular information, "circulars were sent to each college, and from most of them returns were received of their condition, January 1, 1853." The total number of "colleges and professional schools" on that day was 119, having 1,006 instructors and 11,730 students; 37 medical schools having 255 instructors and 5,038 students; 44 theological institutions, having 129 instructors and 1,351 students; and 16 law schools, having 35 instructors and 482 students.

There are, of "Adults in the United States over 20 years of age,

who cannot read and write," 962,898 whites (389,664 males and 573,234 females), or 4·4 per cent. of the entire white population; and 90,522 free coloured (40,722 males and 49,800 females), or 20·8 per cent.: in all, 1,053,420, or 5·2 per cent. of the free population. Of these, 858,306 were native born, and 195,114 foreign. This table, of which the above are the results, the Report says, "is no doubt reliable, so far as the whites are concerned—at least as reliable as any similar table published in previous years."

In the education returns it will be seen that slaves are not noticed. School instruction is not permitted to their children. They are regarded as labouring animals, and their education is conformable:—they are taught how to do their work.

The subject of education may be very properly followed by that of public libraries, which are happily extremely numerous in the United States, and the statistics of which appear to have been carefully collected and tabulated. The total number of "libraries other than private" in the States (California and the territories were not returned) was 15,615, containing 4,636,411 volumes. Of these 1,217, containing 1,446,015 volumes, were *public*; 12,067, with 1,647,404 volumes, were *school*; 1,988, with 542,321 volumes, were *Sunday-school*; 213, with 942,321 volumes, were *college*; and 130, with 58,350 volumes, were *church* libraries. Of the public libraries Michigan had the largest number, 280, with 65,116 volumes; but several other States had more volumes—Massachusetts having 177 libraries, with 257,737 volumes; New York 43 libraries, with 197,229 volumes; Pennsylvania 90 libraries, with 184,666 volumes; South Carolina 16 libraries, with 73,758 volumes; the district of Columbia 7, with 66,100 volumes, and Ohio 65, with 65,703 volumes. The worst-furnished State was Arkansas, which had only one public library, with 250 volumes, and two Sunday-school libraries of 170 volumes: in all 420 volumes. A second and more elaborate table, prepared in 1851 by the Smithsonian Institution, gives somewhat lower aggregate results, but the Census returns are probably most accurate; the brief notes, however, which were prepared by Professor Jewett to accompany the Smithsonian table, furnish such valuable information respecting the public libraries of the States that we cannot refrain from giving a few extracts. He says, "The several classes of public libraries in each State may be characterized in general terms as follows:—

1. *State Libraries*, including those of the general government, and of the executive departments, and those of the State courts. Almost all the States in the Union have organised State libraries; those which have not, possess collections of books which will, ere long, serve as the foundations of such libraries. These libraries are composed, to a great extent, of public documents of the General and State governments, with works on statistics, political economy, history, &c. Some of them, as the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, &c., take a much wider range, and are extremely valuable collections for general reference.

2. *Social Libraries*, including athlenæums, lyceums, young men's associations, mechanics' institutions, mercantile libraries, &c. These

libraries are generally composed of popular works for reading rather than for reference; but among them are many of the best collections in the country. . . In some States almost every town has, under some name, a social library. . . (The Smithsonian table shows an aggregate of 126 of these social libraries, containing 611,334 volumes.)

3. *College Libraries* (exclusive of students' libraries).—Our colleges are mostly eleemosynary institutions. Their libraries are frequently the chance aggregation of the gifts of charity—too many of them discarded as well-nigh worthless from the shelves of the donors. This is not true of all our college libraries, for among them are some very important collections, chosen with care and competent learning.

4. *Students' Libraries*, in colleges, professional schools, academies, &c. . . . These are generally useful collections of books of a popular character. . .

5. *Libraries of Professional Schools and Incorporated Academies*.—This class includes theological seminaries, law schools, medical colleges, and military academies, as well as high schools, generally termed in this country 'academies.' The professional schools, several of them, possess the best special libraries in the country.

6. *Libraries of learned Societies—scientific, literary and historical*.—These libraries are mostly composed of the transactions of similar societies, and of periodicals which contain the current records of science and letters. . . . Some of these collections are extensive and important. The historical societies are doing great service in gathering and guarding the precious memorials of our early annals.

7. *Public School Libraries*.—Several of the States have taken great interest in supplying every township and school district with a library. Other States have commenced such collections, and it is to be hoped that they may be greatly multiplied. They are not intended for pupils alone, but for all the population of the district or township to which they belong. They are composed of valuable books, designed and adapted to communicate useful knowledge in a popular way, and to cultivate all the higher elements of character. They are in continual use, and it is impossible to over-estimate their beneficial influence."

8. *Sunday-school Libraries*."

From books the transition is easy to *newspapers*. The newspapers of America are a marked feature in the literary and social character of the people; and it is well that the authorities availed themselves of the machinery of the Census to obtain some definite particulars respecting them. According to the Report, "The newspaper and periodical statistics fall short of, rather than exceed the reality. . . . Of the whole list, between forty and fifty are published in German, about a dozen in French, several in Spanish, Italian, &c."

In 1850, there were published in the United States, 2,526 newspapers and periodicals, issuing annually 426,409,978 copies. Of these 254 were issued daily, printing annually 235,119,966 copies; 115 tri-weekly, printing 11,811,140 copies annually; 31 semi-weekly, printing 5,565,176 copies; 1,902 weekly, printing 153,120,708

copies; 95 semi-monthly, printing 11,703,480 copies; 100 monthly, printing 8,887,808 copies; 19 quarterly, printing annually 103,500 copies. These are classified as follows:—literary and miscellaneous, 568, printing annually 77,877,276 copies; neutral and independent, 83, printing annually, 88,023,953 copies; political, 1,630, printing annually, 221,844,133 copies; religious, 191, printing annually, 33,645,484 copies; and scientific, 53, printing annually, 4,893,932 copies.

Of a subject so extensive, and so difficult, even in an old country, to condense and classify, as the *occupations of the people*, the statistics could hardly be expected, in such a country as this, to be other than very imperfect. The Report says, “It is much to be regretted that no better exposition could be made in this publication of the employments of the people of the United States. The same difficulties have occurred with us that occurred in taking the Census of Great Britain. The tables which are given include only the free males over 15 years of age; it is easy, at a glance, to detect the frequent deficiencies of the figures. States are returned with an aggregate of certain occupations greatly short of what is known to be the fact, and what can be proved by local directories and registers. Occupations are not registered which, in the same manner, are ascertained to exist. A small State will approximate to the number of a large one in occupations that are known to obtain in very nearly equal proportions in all of the States. The ratio of occupations to the whole number of males over 15 years of age in the several States, varies, without regard to, and even in spite of, known rules. The occupations on the population sheet differ widely—more widely than was called for—from those collected on the sheets of industry, and aggregated and annexed, &c.”

This being so, it does not appear necessary for us to spend much space on this head of our subject. The most broad statement of the results will probably suffice. Of the free male population of the United States over 15 years of age, there were, in 1850, 1,596,265 employed in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanic arts, and mining; in agriculture, 2,400,583; labour not agricultural, 993,620; the army, 5,370; sea and river navigation, 116,341; law, medicine, and divinity, 94,515; other pursuits requiring education, 95,814; government civil service, 24,966; domestic servants, 22,243; other occupations, 22,159; total, 5,371,876. Had we space, we might perhaps select some interesting particulars from the list of occupations. The characteristic employments of the country appear to be fewer than might be expected; the most noticeable perhaps are, ice-dealers, 219; hunters, trappers, and rangers, 619; lumberers, 10,070; and pedlars, 10,669. A few might be selected as showing the different way in which words have come to be accepted in the United States and in the mother-country. Thus while there were, at the last Census of Great Britain, only 2,328 physicians to 15,163 surgeons, in the United States there were only 191 surgeons to 40,564 physicians! This might be cited as an example of the fondness of the Americans for big-sounding words: but then, on the

other hand, we find that they have 6,013 barbers, and not one "hairdresser."

The subject of *agricultural statistics* has of late attracted considerable attention in this country. In the United States these statistics are collected with much minuteness. The difficulties attending their collection have not been, however, overcome; and the results tabulated in the Census returns must be received rather as approximations than accurate statements.

The number of acres of improved land in farms, June 18, 1850, was 113,032,614; of unimproved, 180,528,000 acres. The principal grain crop of the United States is *maize* (Indian corn), of which the amount raised was 592,071,104 bushels: it was raised largely in all the States, but the greatest quantities were, in Ohio, 59,078,695 bushels; Kentucky, 58,672,591 bushels; Illinois, 57,646,984 bushels; Indiana, 52,964,363 bushels; and Tennessee, 52,276,223 bushels. Of *wheat*, the total crop was 100,485,944 bushels; of which were raised in Pennsylvania, 15,367,691 bushels; Ohio, 14,487,351; New York, 13,121,498; and Virginia, 11,212,616 bushels. Of *rye*, the total quantity raised was 14,188,813 bushels; whereof Pennsylvania raised 4,805,160; New York, 4,148,182; and New Jersey, 1,255,578 bushels. Of *oats*, 146,584,179 bushels were raised; of which, 26,552,814 bushels were raised in New York; 21,538,156 in Pennsylvania; 13,472,742 in Ohio; 10,179,144 in Virginia; and 10,087,241 in Illinois. Of *barley*, 5,167,015 bushels were grown, of which, about two-thirds, 3,585,059 bushels were grown in New York. Of *buckwheat*, 8,596,912 bushels were raised; of which, 3,183,953 bushels in New York, and 2,193,692 in Pennsylvania. The cultivation of *rice* is confined to the Slave States. The total quantity of rice raised was 215,313,497 lbs.; of which nearly three-fourths, 159,930,613 lbs. were raised in South Carolina; and 38,950,691 lbs. in Georgia. Of *potatoes*, 65,797,896 bushels, and of *sweet potatoes*, 38,268,148 bushels were raised. Of *peas and beans*, 9,219,901 bushels. Of *tobacco*, the total crop was 199,752,655 lbs.; the principal tobacco states being Virginia, 56,803,227 lbs.; Kentucky, 55,501,196 lbs.; Maryland, 21,407,497 lbs.; Tennessee, 20,148,932 lbs.; and Missouri, 17,113,784 lbs.; *Cotton* is only grown in the Slave States. The quantity of ginned cotton packed was 2,469,093 bales, of 400 lbs. each. The States which produced the largest quantity were, Alabama, 564,429 bales; Georgia, 499,091 bales; Mississippi, 484,292 bales; and South Carolina, 300,901 bales. Of *cane sugar*, 247,577,000 lbs. were produced, of which, Louisiana alone produced 226,001,000 lbs.; the next largest producers being Alabama, 8,242,000 lbs.; and Texas, 7,351,000 lbs. Of *maple sugar*, the quantity made was 34,253,436 lbs.; 10,357,484 lbs. being made in New York, and 6,349,357 in Vermont. Of *mollasses*, 12,700,896 gallons were made, 10,931,177 gallons being made in Louisiana. Of *wine*, 221,249 gallons were made; the largest quantities being made, in California, 58,055 gallons; Ohio, 48,207; and Pennsylvania, 25,590 gallons. Of *hay*, 13,838,642 tons were made. Of *hops*, 3,497,029 lbs. were raised; 2,536,299 lbs. being

raised in New York. Of clover-seeds, 468,978 bushels were gathered; of other grass-seeds, 416,831 bushels. Of flax-seed, 562,312 bushels; and of flax, 7,709,676 lbs. The value of orchard products was 7,723,186 dollars, of which New York claims 1,761,950 dollars. Of market-garden produce, the total value was 5,280,030 dollars.

The live-stock consisted of 4,336,719 horses; 559,331 asses and mules; 6,385,094 milch cows; 1,700,744 working oxen; and 9,693,069 other cattle; 21,723,220 sheep; and 30,354,213 swine; together valued at 544,180,516 dollars; the value of animals slaughtered, being 111,703,142 dollars. The products of animals were—butter, 313,345,306 lbs.; cheese, 105,535,893 lbs.; wool, 52,516,959 lbs.; bees'-wax and honey, 14,853,790 lbs.; silk cocoons, 10,843 lbs. The value of home manufactures was estimated at 27,493,644 dollars.

We have thus, as far as space permitted, endeavoured to set forth the results of the seventh Census of the United States. From the want of any clear summary in the Census Report, our task has been a somewhat laborious one; but we hope we have succeeded in showing pretty distinctly the amazing progress of this mighty country, so that the reader will be ready to acknowledge in this record, the accomplishment of a great present, as well as the promise of a nobler future, if he be not quite prepared to adopt the swelling words with which the Superintendent of the Census, Mr. De Bow, concludes his "Introductory Letter."

"In the magnificent progress of the country within the past sixty years, so elaborately shown in this volume, in territory, in population, in industry, and in wealth,—beyond all precedent in history, beyond all the dreams of enthusiasts,—how much room is there for gratitude in every American heart! With free institutions; with just and equitable laws, meted out with the same hand to the low and to the high; with virtue, and intelligence, and energy, and industry, co-working harmoniously together, the many constituting one; with power at home and character abroad; who shall question the future which is before us? The balance-sheet of the past has been made up: the record is presented here!"

Grand words, truly! But an American, straining to be eloquent on such a theme, may well be pardoned if he do not, as judicious Master Hooker hath it, "take the measure of his words" with perfect accuracy.

No enumeration was made of the Indians in the United States when the Census was taken; but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs estimated "the total number of Indians of both sexes and all ages" in the United States, November 10, 1853, at 400,764, who were thus distributed:—California, 100,000; New Mexico, 45,000; Texas, 29,000; Utah territory, 11,500; in Oregon and Washington territories, 23,000; in the Valley of the Missouri, 43,430; 20,000 Indians of the Plains or Arkansas Valley; and the remainder for the most part in Indian Territory West. It will thus be seen that the Indians have been entirely removed from the older states, and that the great bulk of them are the native Indians of the newly-acquired states and territories.

TABLE I.—AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY, &c., of the UNITED STATES in 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Whites.	Free Coloured Persons.	Slaves.	Total.	Inha- bitants to a Square Mile.	No. of Repre- sentatives in Congress.
Alabama	50,722	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	15.21	7
Arkansas	52,198	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	4.02	2
California	188,982	91,635	962	..	92,597	0.49	2
Carolina, North	45,500	553,028	27,463	288,518	869,039	19.1	8
" South	28,000	274,563	8,960	381,984	668,507	23.87	6
Columbia, District of	50	37,941	10,059	3,687	51,687	1033.74	..
Connecticut	4,750	363,099	7,693	..	370,792	78.66	4
Delaware	2,120	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	43.17	1
Florida	59,268	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	1.48	1
Georgia	58,000	521,572	2,931	351,682	906,185	15.62	8
Illinois	55,409	846,034	5,436	..	851,470	15.37	9
Indiana	33,809	977,154	11,262	..	988,416	29.24	11
Indian Territory	187,171	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	50,914	191,881	333	..	192,214	3.77	2
Kansas & Nebraska Territories	136,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	37,680	761,413	10,011	210,981	982,405	26.07	10
Louisiana	41,346	235,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	12.52	4
Maine	35,000	581,813	1,356	..	583,169	16.66	6
Maryland	11,000	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	53.00	6
Massachusetts	7,250	985,450	9,061	..	994,514	137.17	11
Michigan	56,243	395,071	2,583	..	397,654	7.07	4
Minnesota Territory	141,839	6,038	39	..	6,077	0.04	..
Mississippi	47,151	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	12.86	5
Missouri	65,037	592,004	2,618	87,422	682,044	10.49	7
New Hampshire	8,030	317,456	520	..	317,976	39.6	3
New Mexico Territory	210,774	61,525	22	..	61,547	0.29	..
New York	46,000	3,048,325	49,069	..	3,097,394	67.33	33
New Jersey	6,851	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	71.46	5
North West Territory	528,725	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	39,964	1,955,050	25,279	..	1,980,329	49.55	21
Oregon Territory	341,463	13,087	207	..	13,294	0.04	..
Pennsylvania	47,000	2,258,160	53,626	..	2,311,786	49.19	25
Rhode Island	1,200	143,875	3,670	..	147,545	122.95	2
Tennessee	44,000	756,836	6,422	239,459	1,062,717	22.79	10
Texas	325,520	154,034	397	58,161	212,592	0.65	2
Utah Territory	187,923	11,330	24	26	11,380	0.06	..
Vermont	8,000	313,402	718	..	314,120	39.26	3
Virginia	61,352	894,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	23.17	13
Wisconsin	53,924	304,756	635	..	305,391	5.66	3
Total United States	3,366,865	19,553,068	134,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	7.01	234

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE POPULATION of THIRTY of the LARGEST CITIES in the UNITED STATES.

CITY.	State.	1800	1830	1840	1850
New York	New York	60,489	202,589	312,710	515,547
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	69,403	161,410	220,423	340,045
Baltimore	Maryland	26,114	80,625	162,313	169,054
Boston	Massachusetts	24,937	61,392	93,383	136,881
New Orleans	Louisiana . . . . .	..	46,310	102,193	116,375
Cincinnati	Ohio	750	24,831	46,338	115,436
Brooklyn	New York	3,298	15,396	36,233	96,838
St. Louis	Missouri . . . . .	..	5,852	16,469	77,860
Albany	New York	5,289	24,238	33,721	50,763
Pittsburg	Pennsylvania	1,565	12,568	21,115	46,601
Louisville	Kentucky	359	10,341	21,210	43,194

CITY.	State.	1830	1830	1840	1850
Charleston . . .	South Carolina . .	20,473	30,289	29,261	42,985
Buffalo. . . .	New York . . . .	. .	8,653	18,213	42,261
Providence . . .	Rhode Island . . .	7,614	16,832	23,171	41,513
Washington . . .	District of Columbia	3,210	18,827	23,364	40,001
Newark	New Jersey . . . .	. .	10,953	17,290	38,894
Rochester . . . .	. . . . York . . . .	. .	9,269	20,191	36,403
San Francisco . .	California . . . .	. .	. .	. .	34,776*
Lowell	Massachusetts . . .	. .	6,474	20,796	33,383
Troy	New York . . . .	. .	11,405	19,334	28,785
Richmond	Virginia	5,737	16,060	20,153	27,570
Syracuse	New York . . . .	. .	. .	6,500	22,271
Detroit	Michigan . . . .	. .	. .	9,102	21,091
Portland	Maine	3,677	12,601	15,218	20,815
Mobile	Alabama . . . .	. .	3,194	12,672	20,515
New Haven	Connecticut	4,049	10,180	12,960	20,345
Salem	Massachusetts . . .	9,457	13,895	15,082	20,264
Milwaukie	Wisconsin . . . .	. .	. .	1,700	20,061
Utica	New York . . . .	. .	8,323	12,782	17,565
Savannah	Georgia	5,166	7,776	11,214	15,312

* State Census, 1852.

III. THE SANITARY STATE OF TOWN DWELLINGS.

THE recent desolating effects of cholera in the metropolis and a few other of our large towns have shown how absolutely necessary are improved arrangements for cleanliness in the dwellings of our dense population. Although there have been exceptions to the rule, certainly the worst attacks have been in the distressed neighbourhoods. But irrespective of cholera attacks, there is most crying need of house reform. We have to convince the dwellers themselves that a change is necessary; if *they* were convinced and resolute, no niggardly or heedless landlords would long be allowed to leave their houses in wretched plight. The law of supply and demand prevails here as elsewhere; if lodgers would not hire unwholesome rooms, or tenants hire unwholesome houses, a magical effect would soon be produced on those to whom the rent would be paid. But the people are slow to learn, and heedless to observe on this matter: they know that the evil exists, but they do not know how much lies in their own power towards working a cure. It is in this direction that the labours of societies render service in pointing out to others how those others may work out their own improvement. A few examples of this may be given:—

The 'Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes' has sought to carry out its objects by many concurrent methods; viz., by arranging and executing plans, as models, for the improvement of humble dwellings; by establishing the field-garden system, the cottage-allotment system, the friendly-benefit system, and the provident-loan system, on sound principles, and reporting the results for the guidance of other parties; by the formation of county, parochial, and district associations, acting upon uniform plans; and by correspondence with clergymen, magistrates, landed proprietors, and other

persons willing to aid the general plan in their respective localities. It is only in relation to the dwellings of the labouring classes that we notice these plans here; but it is right to know what the Society has effected in this respect.

The Society was established in 1844, and for some years brought forward models of improved dwellings adapted to the various circumstances of the industrial classes. It was felt that "no description or reasoning, however forcible—no plans or estimates, however suitable and accurate—would be likely to make such an impression on the public as actual experiments, and the demonstration by experience that a fair return might be obtained for all investments judiciously laid out" in this direction. The Society built its first set of model dwellings on a vacant piece of ground between Gray's Inn Road and Bagnigge Wells Road.* They consist of a double row of two-story houses facing each other; there are three distinct plans followed in their form and arrangement; and the whole will accommodate 23 families and 30 single females. Nine families occupy each a small house of three rooms; fourteen families occupy seven houses, a floor of two rooms for each family; thirty widows or single females occupy one room each in a centre-building appropriated to all of them. On all the three plans, a main object in view has been to combine every point essential to the health, comfort, and moral habits of the inmates, especially in regard to ventilation, drainage, and an ample supply of water.

A second example presented by the Society, was in the erection of an improved lodging-house for working-men. The Earl of Shaftesbury, when Lord Ashley, showed that single men were as badly off as families, in respect to the means for obtaining decent lodgings at moderate rents. "A labouring man comes to a town where employment is to be had, when he is in the prime of life, from 25 to 35, and capable of making fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five shillings per week. It is necessary he should take a lodging near the place where his work is carried on. The tenements he has to choose from are many of them in ill-drained, ill-ventilated neighbourhoods, of filthy description. From these, however, he is compelled to make his selection. What is the consequence? The consequence, as appears from the testimony of city missionaries and ministers of all denominations, is, that of hundreds and hundreds of these men, who come in the prime of life to a town in search of employment, it is found, ere long, that their health is broken down—that they come on the parish—that they sink into the grave!"

So far as regards single men, artisans and labourers in London, it is pretty well known that they pay an average rental which ought to secure for them clean and wholesome, instead of dirty and squalid lodgings; and it was to make this manifest that the Society built its model lodging-house for working men, in George Street, Bloomsbury. This is intended for 104 working men. Suffice it here to say, that the aim was to combine everything deemed essential or valuable in

* Many of the buildings mentioned in this article have been described in the last five or six volumes of the '*Companion*,' in the sections relating to 'Public Improvements.' Any detailed description of them here may be dispensed with.

such an establishment, such as complete ventilation and drainage; the use of a distinct living room; a kitchen and wash-house common to all; a bath with an ample supply of water; separation and retirement in the sleeping apartments. All these plans have been thoughtfully carried out.

The Society wished also to show that, without incurring the expense of erecting an entirely new building, much good might result from remodelling existing buildings. With this view, three lodging-houses were taken in one of the worst neighbourhoods in London, Charles Street, Drury Lane. They were completely renovated, and converted into one house, which has been fitted up with clean and wholesome beds, and all other appurtenances requisite for the health and comfort of 82 working men. These men pay fourpence per night, or two shillings per week—the same amount as is usually charged in the neighbouring wretched lodging-houses. The house is clean and orderly, the comforts are far beyond the usual average, and yet the rental pays a fair return on the capital expended—just the result which it was desired to exhibit. The Society then fitted up, in Hatton Garden, a somewhat similar lodging-house for 57 women, since occupied as a female emigrant dépôt.

The George Street establishment is an example of a lodging-house for single men on the continental system—that is, having a great number of separate tenements or homes in one large building. The Society then resolved to attempt something of the same kind for families. Hence the ‘model lodging-house for families,’ in Streatham Street, Bloomsbury. A leading feature here is, the preservation of the domestic privacy and independence of each distinct family. Another work by the Society arose out of a suggestion made by the Bishop of London, that the thank-offerings of November 15, 1849, after the cessation of the cholera, should be applied to the promotion of some well-considered plan for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes. The funds obtained by the Society through this channel were appropriated to the purchase of a freehold site in Portpool Lane, Gray’s Inn Lane, and to the building of a lodging-house which should comprise 20 tenements for poor families, apartments for 128 single women, a public wash-house, and a cellar beneath for hucksters’ goods. Such are the ‘Thanksgiving Model Buildings.’ The 128 single females are believed to be mostly poor seamstresses: they live two in a room, and pay one shilling per week each.

The total expenditure by the Society on the six properties in Bagnigge Wells Road, George Street, Streatham Street, Portpool Lane, Charles Street, and Hatton Garden, down to the middle of 1854, was about 35,630*l*. On these the gross rents for the last year were 3,150*l*., the current expenses and repairs 1,923*l*., and the net rents 1,227*l*. The ratio which the aggregate current expenses bear to the aggregate gross rents received for all the buildings is 61 per cent. A very large per-centage this, and one which leads many of the friends of this institution to question whether the building of costly new dwellings will be so easy to manage as the improvement of old ones. The point is—not how much return will be obtained for so much money, but how many persons can obtain an

improvement in their houses for so much money. The George Street establishment pays now a dividend of about 6 per cent., on a cost of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* for 104 inmates; but could not more than 104 persons be enabled to exchange dirty comfortless homes for clean healthy homes, by an appropriation of 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.* in some other way? The Charles Street establishment is an example wherein a small sum has been expended in improving cheap existing houses; and the number of persons who feel the benefit is large in relation to the sum expended, while the returns of those who advanced the money will be satisfactory. At the last annual meeting of the Society, the chairman announced it as the future plan to take some large extensive, filthy locality, some place that has neither ventilation nor drainage, where people are living in the greatest misery and want of the decencies and comforts of life; to "take such a place either by purchase or lease, and expend upon it a certain sum of money to lay down drainage, to destroy the *cul-de-sac*, to refresh and enliven the courts and alleys, repair and whitewash the houses, and then let them out—not at the same rent, but at reasonable, fair, and remunerative rents, probably to the people who now occupy them. My belief is, that 5,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* expended in that way would give greater relief, or certainly as much relief, as 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* expended in the other way. You would not have precisely the same amount of accommodation, it is true; but you would inconceivably improve their present condition."

We must not end our notice of this Society without mention of the praiseworthy exertions of the honorary architect, Mr. Roberts. He has assisted the Society in every possible way, relating to his professional services. He has published a volume, on "The Dwellings of the Labouring Classes," containing not only plans and elevations of all the buildings belonging to the Society, but suggestive plans, elevations, descriptions, and estimates, for the use of any and all who may wish to engage in the good work of building wholesome dwellings at moderate expense. Such services are valuable, and should be borne in mind. The authorities of many towns in foreign countries have applied to the Society for advice and suggestions relative to these matters.

Another institution now calls for a little notice at our hands:—In looking at what has been done by the 'Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes,' we cannot do better than take as our basis Dr. Southwood Smith's 'Results of Sanitary Improvement'—a pamphlet published in 1854, containing a large amount of information at the smallest price.

About the year 1841, a number of persons, convinced that clean, wholesome houses might be let at a low rent, and yet pay a fair interest on the capital expended, determined to make this truth manifest by actual experiment. Their plan was to erect a large building, divided into suites of apartments, capable of accommodating a number of families, and having provision for the thorough subsoil drainage of the site, the free admission of air and light to every inhabited room, the effecting of complete house-drainage by the abolition of the cess-pool system, the maintenance of an abundant supply of pure water,

and the means for easy removal of all dust and solid refuse. If such a plan were carried out, and found to be successful, it was hoped that it might serve as a stimulant in other quarters; for the germ of the theory was, not to *give* good dwellings, but to show that good dwellings might be had as cheaply as bad ones. At first the state of the law in respect to the unlimited liability of partnerships interfered with the formation of the proposed association; but a charter granted by the Crown removed this difficulty. A kind of joint-stock company was sanctioned by the charter, of which the shareholders were limited to 5 per cent. interest on the capital advanced by them. This capital was in the first instance limited to 100,000*l.*; but powers were afterwards obtained to raise it to 1,000,000*l.*, as a fund for establishing branch associations in provincial districts.

All these preliminary arrangements, and the building of the first group of houses, occupied six or seven years. This first group, called the "Metropolitan Buildings," is situated in Pancras Road, near the Old Church. On account of the high value of land, the houses were built five stories in height, to make the most of the space. Considering it as one large house, the building comprises 110 sets of rooms, 20 being sets of two rooms, and 90 of three rooms—all well provided with arrangements for comfort and cleanliness. The total expenditure was 17,736*l.* The sets of rooms let at rents varying from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* weekly per set—which is known to be below the rental of miserable, dirty rooms in the Drury-Lane district, or in the low courts of Westminster. One week's rent is paid in advance. It is seldom that any set remains unoccupied longer than a week; and in general there are numerous applicants on the list for any vacancies that may occur. The association built another group in Albert Street, Mile End New Town; this group has 60 sets of rooms, and cost 10,297*l.* They also purchased 25 houses in Pelham Street and Pelham Row, Mile End, and adapted them to the purposes in view; the cost was 5,121*l.*, and the families accommodated 25.

Without detailing, one by one, the proceedings of the Association, it will suffice to give a few results from the Tenth Annual Report, to March 1854. It appears that there are now six establishments belonging to the Association, in Pancras Road, Albert Street Mile End, Pleasant Row and Pelham Street, in Mile End Road, Nelson Street in the Borough, and Soho Chambers. These have cost 51,414*l.* The net rents in the year ending March, 1854, amounted to 1,769*l.* The gross rental was 4,809*l.*; but the charges—comprising ground-rents, poor, police, paving, lighting, and sewers' rates, house-duty, land-tax, property-tax, repairs, water, gas, cleaning, superintendents, servants, insurance, and a few other items—amounted to the seriously large sum of 3,040*l.*, being more than 60 per cent. on the rental. Besides the above, the Association have in progress two other properties, in New Street, Golden Square, and in Queen's Place, Dockhead. Both of these were commenced by the 'Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes,' but afterwards passed over to the Association.

The recent report speaks favourably of the country branches. These have been formed at Brighton, Dudley, Newcastle, Ramsgate,

Southampton, and Torquay, with an aggregate capital of 34,000*l*. Affiliated associations are also expected to be formed at Liverpool, Bristol, Coventry, Derby, Exeter, Gloucester, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Worcester; and applications to the parent association for information and assistance have been made from Lambeth, Westminster, St. Martin's in the Fields, Sydenham, Stoke Newington, Camden Town, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Richmond, and other places.

† So much for the *financial* result, which, though not brilliant, is expected to be ultimately satisfactory. And now for the *sanitary* result.

In 1850-51-52, the mortality at the Paneras buildings was so much below the general London average as to excite considerable surprise. It was, on a mean of the three years, only 13·6 per 1,000; and the mean of all the Association's buildings, in the year ending March 1854, was only 7 per 1,000; while the average for the whole metropolis in 1852 was 22 per 1,000. But it is in relation to infant life that the wretched homes of the labouring-classes tell most fearfully, and it is here that the improved dwellings bring out the strongest contrast; the deaths of children under 5 years of age have been, in the various buildings, about 5 per 1,000 per annum; whereas in the whole metropolis it has reached, in the same year, 46 per 1000. The notorious place called the "Potteries," in the Notting Hill district of Kensington parish (further noticed in another page), has presented a sad contrast to this. In 1852, while the whole deaths in the Association's buildings were 7 per 1,000, in the "Potteries" they were 40 per 1000; and of children under 10 years of age, 10 per 1,000 in the one case, and 109 per 1,000 in the other.

It is, indeed, a great fact, in respect to all these praiseworthy efforts, that wherever cleanliness and comfort have been thus increased, disease and death have lessened. In the year 1849, when the cholera attacked the metropolis, not one single death, we believe, took place from this cause at any one of the buildings belonging to either of the two institutions; and we have lately ascertained that during the calamitous attack of 1854, none have suffered from the cholera among the inmates of the Society's establishments, and a few members of only one family in one of the establishments belonging to the Association. The ratio of deaths at these last-named establishments we have already mentioned as having been very low in the years 1850-1-2-3. In the Society's establishments, 24 died out of 1470, in the year 1853, being 1 in 61, or 1·6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In London generally, taking all deaths from all causes, about 12 per cent. are caused by typhus or-similar fever—not one death from such a cause has occurred in the various model-dwellings, so far as we have heard.

A hasty glance must now be made at two statutes which are calculated to aid in sanitary reform, the "Common Lodging-Houses Act," and the "Labouring Classes Lodging-Houses Act."

On the 8th of April, 1851, Lord Ashley obtained leave to introduce the bills into the Commons, and on the 24th of June—having in the interim succeeded to the earldom of Shaftesbury—he moved the second reading in the Lords. The appalling facts which led to

these enactments came upon the public by surprise. Few were prepared to believe the state of degradation, both moral and physical, which was exhibited in the vast majority of the humbler lodging-houses. The Reports of the Health of Towns' Commission, and a pamphlet on the Lodging-Houses of London, by the London City Missionary Society, were received with incredulity in many quarters; but they are now believed to have been scarcely, if at all, coloured or exaggerated. The Earl of Shaftesbury, when he introduced the bills into the Commons, cited some of the (now well known) instances of lodging-houses in which disease and dirt result from a whole family living in one room; and then he added: "But this return said nothing of the condition of a great many of the residences of the working people, in which there was not merely one family in a room, but two families, three, four, and, as he had himself seen, five—four occupying the corners, and the fifth the middle of the room. Nothing produced so evil an effect upon the sanitary condition of the population as overcrowding within limited spaces; and if people are in a low sanitary condition, it is absolutely impossible to raise them to a just moral elevation. Their general state of health and capacity for work reduced, they must be brought upon the parish and the general charity of the community."

A brief notice will suffice to convey an idea of the general scope and purport of the "Common Lodging-House Act." The main object is, in fact, to apply, generally, provisions similar to, but more efficient than, those which were before in force with respect to the registration, inspection, and general supervision of common lodging-houses in districts under the 'Public Health Act' of 1848. A "common lodging-house," in the eye of the statute law, is "any public lodging-house, not being a licensed victualling house, in which persons are harboured or lodged for a single night, or for less than a week at one time, or in which any room is let for hire, to be occupied by more than one family at one time." The Act is to be put in force by the commissioners of metropolitan police, or by a local board of health, or by a municipal corporation, or by improvement commissioners, or by justices of the peace, according to the circumstances of any particular place. As the 'City of London Sewers Act,' 1848, contains provisions for the well-ordering of common lodging-houses within the City, the present Act is not made applicable in that part of the metropolis. Whoever may be the governing body, and wherever may be the district, notice is to be given to the keeper of any common lodging-house, requiring him to register his house, under penalty. From that time he is not to receive any lodger until the house has been inspected and approved. The authorities have power to make bye-laws and regulations, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, respecting the well-ordering of the lodging-houses, the separation of the sexes therein, and fixing the number of lodgers who may be received in each house. The keeper of the house is bound to subject it to such cleansing as the authorities may direct, to give notice to a medical officer of the existence of any fever or contagious disease in the locality, and to admit the inspecting officer at all times.

Now it is gratifying to know that these stringent rules—interfering somewhat with the old cherished maxim of “every man doing what he likes with his own”—have wrought much good in the metropolis, and may equally work good elsewhere. Captain Hay is the chief inspector in the metropolis, and he has thrown an immense amount of labour and energy into the cause. By the middle of 1854, the whole of the common lodging-houses, about 7,000 in number, had been visited and carefully inspected, and 1,440 of them had been registered as being in a satisfactory condition for the reception of lodgers; the others are visited from time to time, and will continue to be so until they are pronounced to be in a satisfactory state. It is felt that ultimate good will best be wrought by gradual means, without hurry or too great stringency. The Earl of Shaftesbury, at a meeting held at Exeter Hall in June, 1854, speaking of the result of Captain Hay’s registration of these 1,440 houses, said, “These houses are whitewashed four times in the year, and swept every morning; the sexes are separated; and not more than a certain number of persons are allowed in each room, the full amount of cubic feet of air being allotted to each person. And what has been the result? The result in London has been, that among the 30,000 persons living in these 1,440 houses, there have been during the whole of the twelve months only ten cases of fever, and no one of them has terminated fatally; and yet many of these houses have had twenty cases of fever in a single year in a single house. This has had a corresponding effect upon the morals of the people; for I am told that nothing can be more orderly, decent, and cleanly than they now are.” The same nobleman unexpectedly received, about the same time, an address of thanks from the inhabitants of lodging-houses in a court near Long Acre, for his instrumentality in procuring the passing of the ‘Common Lodging-houses Act.’ They spoke in warm and grateful terms of the improvement in comfort and cleanliness which had resulted from the application of the terms of the Act to the court in which they lived. This, after all, will be the true test; if cleanliness and salubrity supervene, without any violent overturning of existing arrangements, the good will be great—better thus, than that any government or any municipality should become lodging-house keepers.

The other statute, ‘The Labouring Classes’ Lodging-houses Act’ of 1851, is almost exactly analogous in its official machinery to the ‘Baths and Wash-house Acts’ of 1846 and 1847; that is, the governing bodies of towns and districts may encourage the establishment of lodging-houses for the labouring classes, in the same way as baths and washhouses for the same classes. Of course it is to be inferred that if the authorities build, or purchase, or rent lodging-houses, they will take care that health and cleanliness are attended to in the management, and that the rental paid by the lodgers shall be sufficiently low to afford a premium for decent instead of dirty habits.

There can be no question that the exertions of the societies already noticed, and the provisions of the Acts just adverted to, *ought* to improve the health of the inmates of houses subjected to these ameliorations; and, as we have seen, such is really the case. Indeed, a

good reward meets sanitary exertions on all sides of us. There is a place called Lambeth Square, near the Waterloo Road, consisting of neat but badly-built houses; that is, bad in respect to original defects of drainage. In 1851 disease and death were terrible visitants there, sweeping away numbers which could not be accounted for in any other way than by reason of the bad drainage. In 1852 the drainage was amended, and the houses have been since healthy even above the usual metropolitan average. The superintendent of police at Wigan states that, although 30,000 lodgers passed through 24 registered lodging-houses of that town in 1853, there has not been a single case of fever since the Lodging-house Act has been in force. Still more extraordinary is the fact that 511,000 lodgers have lived and slept in 200 registered lodging-houses at Wolverhampton without one case of fever. Morpeth and Carlisle have told a like tale.

There is a private local association for house reform and sanitary improvement, which merits a little notice here.

The "Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association" was founded, not to supersede any legislative or municipal plans, but in furtherance of them—to do many things which no lawmakers can do; that is, to get the people to be thoughtful for the people's welfare. The primary object was, to bring to bear upon the inhabitants generally, and upon the working-classes particularly, such an amount of knowledge pertaining to physiological and sanitary science as may induce an intelligent attention to ascertained laws of health. One mode of working out the intended result is by *district visitation*. Manchester and Salford have been divided into eight districts, to which about 300 visitors have been appointed; these visitors have been desired to ascertain, so far as can be done without an obtrusive attack upon the privacy of a man's home, the state and contiguity of the poorer dwellings, the evidences of personal neglect in sanitary matters, and the kind of gratifications and amusements to which the indwellers accustom themselves. Another mode is by the *publication of tracts*, purchasable at a cheap price: several of these have appeared; and the committee state that paucity of funds has been the only obstacle to the publication of a short systematic series, conveying elementary instruction on physiological and sanitary subjects, written in simple language *for the use of schools*—certainly a novel and important idea. A third method is by the *delivery of lectures*, at school-rooms in the various districts, by gentlemen whose gratuitous services are procured through the instrumentality of the institution, and on subjects more or less closely connected with the avowed objects of the Association. We have before us, in the First Annual Report, a list of the subjects of 43 of these lectures; they relate to food, digestion, water, beverages, respiration, ventilation, drainage, cleanliness, bathing, clothing, house economy, epidemics, and contagion—on all matters, indeed, that relate to the maintenance of health among the people. It is an important evidence of the value likely to result from the labours of such an association, that the clergy lend an earnest hand in the matter: five Manchester clergymen are among the lecturers. A fourth method is by *class instruction*—to the teachers of day-schools and to the town missionaries. If the school teachers and the moral

teachers can know something concerning sanitary matters, they may impart a little of this something to those under their care, and so render a double service: thus thought the Association, and the thought is a good one. A fifth method is by *investigations*. Many blots, physical and moral, require to be diligently ferreted out, before their existence will be fully admitted by the world at large. Among the blots which the Association have endeavoured to investigate are these:—Why is the water supplied from the water-pipes frequently in a turbid state? What connexion is there between water-levels and the production of disease? What is the peculiar localization of epidemic diseases? And to what causes, either precise or approximate, is the localization attributable? On all these subjects the Association appears to have collected useful information. A sixth method is by *prize essays*. There have been obtained, through the incitement of a prize, many essays on the method best adapted to the ventilating small dwellings; such method being simple in its form and construction, self-acting, and special in its applicability to cottage property, both old and new; and the Association announce an intention, with the consent of the several writers, of selecting the most practical suggestions contained in these essays, and combining the whole in a concise and familiar treatise on cottage ventilation. And, lastly, a method whereby the Association seeks to increase its usefulness is by co-operation and correspondence with other societies, and with governmental and municipal bodies, that each may ‘gain strength by giving.’

Such local institutions may do welcome service, by teaching our fellow-men to think and act for themselves. The workmen’s dwellings at Birkenhead, the sailors’ homes in London and elsewhere, the model dwelling built by Mr. Lumsden at Glasgow, the agricultural model cottages built by the Dukes of Bedford and Northumberland and the Marquis of Breadalbane, the model dwellings which Prince Albert built in Hyde Park, and which are now in Kennington Park, the cottages built by Prince Albert at Windsor and by the Windsor Royal Society, the dwellings being erected by Captain Rushout in Bloomsbury, the comfortable houses built by Messrs. Pickford for their labourers at Camden Town—all are instalments of the great debt which is owed by those who are enjoying the blessings produced by the combination of labour and science to that instrument of national wealth, without which capital would be worthless—the strength and intelligence of the great body of the people.

Dr. Sutherland has drawn attention to a fact which has much to do with the dirty state of homes in low neighbourhoods, and with the salubrity of the atmosphere. “The law permits any man not only to keep refuse organic matter of all kinds near his own dwelling and those of his own neighbours, but he may proceed to make such refuse an article of profitable manufacture. He may boil bones, make catgut or artificial manure, manufacture animal oils, or, indeed, anything he thinks fit, whereby he can make money, provided he does not commit what the law calls a nuisance; and even if he should do so, the legal remedy is so expensive and difficult, that ninety-nine nuisances in a hundred escape punishment altogether.

Moreover, the law takes no cognizance of the fact, that before any putrescent refuse or unwholesome manufacture occasions what would be considered a nuisance in law, it may already have undermined the health of the whole neighbourhood from which the complaint proceeds."

The number of ways in which uncleanly habits lead to a low state of health is quite remarkable, and well worthy of attention. In April, 1854, the Rev. C. Richson, of Manchester, preached in the cathedral a sermon, tending to show that an observance of the sanitary laws, divinely appointed, in the Old Testament Scriptures, would suffice to ward off preventable diseases from Christians as well as Israelites. The sermon was well-timed, when the cholera was known to be approaching; and the argument was ingeniously worked out; but the reason for noticing it here is, that when it was afterwards published for the benefit of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association, Dr. Sutherland, of the Board of Health, appended some notes, which afford striking information concerning certain localities in and near the metropolis, as well as farther distant.

Of the swine kept in dwelling-houses, Dr. Sutherland's account is really astounding. He says that, during the expurgations in anticipation of the cholera, it has happened that swine have been ejected from single rooms, which they inhabited along with the family, five or six flats above the street. During the cholera visitation at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the authorities of Sunderland ejected from their town no fewer than 3,000 pigs as a measure of precaution. In respect to the uncleanly and unwholesome results of keeping swine in dwelling-houses, Dr. Sutherland says:—"A very striking illustration, or rather experimental proof, of the degradation arising from this cause, is afforded by the case of a village called 'The Potteries,' situate in the parish of Kensington. It is, or rather was till recently, in the open country, and inhabited by a population of from 1,000 to 1,200 people, all engaged in the breeding and rearing of pigs. The pigs usually outnumbered the people three to one, and had their styes mixed up with the dwelling-houses. In some cases they have been found even inside the houses and under the beds. Let us now trace the result of this experiment on the physical condition of the people, on their health and on their moral condition." Dr. Sutherland proceeds to state that the houses are described by the surveyor of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers as being, many of them, mere hovels in a ruinous condition, generally densely peopled, filthy in the extreme, containing vast accumulations of offal. In respect to health, the ordinary deaths among the people are 40 in 1,000 per annum; in sickly seasons it rises to 60. Fever has attacked the population in the ratio of 128 in the 1,000 in a single year. No less than 80 per cent. of the entire mortality occurs amongst children under 15 years of age. Nearly all the inhabitants look sallow and unhealthy. The Rev. W. H. Ibbotson, speaking of the moral characteristics of the inhabitants, says, "As a consequence of their physical degradation, the people are debased as to their morals, and obstinately refuse all improvement."

A remarkable commentary has been made on what is called the

leprosy of houses. In the Sanitary Sermon (if it may be so called), by the Rev. Mr. Richson, just noticed, attention was drawn to the stringent rules laid down in the book of Leviticus. Whenever leprosy, or the spreading of fungi, was observed on the walls of houses, the leprous stones and plaster were to be immediately removed and carried to an unclean place, and the walls to be repaired with new material. If the leprosy after this reappeared, the house was to be taken down, and all the materials of which it was composed were to be carried away to an unclean place beyond the precincts of the Israelitish city. In commenting on the above, Dr. Sutherland mentions that there are certain appearances, familiar to all sanitary observers, analogous to this "*leprosy*" of a house. When a house has been built in a locality where the air is constantly moist and loaded with putrescent matter, or where a house has been overcrowded and inhabited an undue length of time without the walls having been cleansed, the plaster becomes saturated with damp, and with organic matter proceeding from the condensation of moisture from the breath, &c., which is loaded with such matter. Whenever this takes place, the house becomes unhealthy, and the colour of the walls becomes changed. A greenish or reddish tint, apparently arising from the growth of minute lichens or fungi, appears in various places; "and it is in houses," adds Dr. Sutherland, "with the walls in this condition, that cholera and other epidemics usually select their earliest victims." The amazing strictness of the laws enjoined upon the Israelites would seem outrageous if interpreted according to modern house usages; but they involve some of the most essential characteristics of modern sanitary rule. The washing of walls with quicklime is known to be a potent means in arresting the progress of cholera; and the frequent lime-washing of common lodging-houses is a most valuable preventive of fever. "A great amount of disease might be arrested in the present day if more care were bestowed on the condition of the interior walls of houses. Plaster and wall-papers are all absorbent, and become saturated in time with those animal exhalations which engender pestilential disease. Frequent cleansing and washing with quicklime is the great preventive measure. But modern science has even gone further, in pointing out that the true method of preventing the saturation of house-walls is to line them inside with glazed tile or glazed brick, or some other non-absorbent substance."

One point urgently calls for the attention of society. When a new street is built, such as either of the two Victoria Streets in the metropolis, what becomes of the poor? Where do those wend their steps whose wretched houses have been pulled down? Do they not crowd into courts and alleys, already overcrowded, and increase the amount of squalor and disease? There can be no doubt that such is the result. Legislators too seldom think of this when they pass "new street" Acts. If we would maintain our place amongst civilized nations, the provision of fit dwellings for those who have the means of paying for them by the wages of labour is the first duty, and would be a far nobler work for a government to take in hand than the efforts of Augustus to make Rome a city of marble instead of a city of brick.

IV. OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

IN the *Companion* for 1835, under the above heading, were given a few extracts and tables from the Report of the Census of 1831. In the previous enumerations of 1811 and 1821, inquiries had been instituted as to how many *families* were employed in, or maintained by, agriculture; how many by trade or manufactures; and how many which could not be brought under either of these designations. The answers to these inquiries were given with tolerable fulness. In 1831, it was resolved to ascertain, so far as could be done, the occupation of every male adult twenty years of age or upwards; this age was chosen because "it is found that a man is usually settled in his vocation at that age, which is also more definitely indicated as the period which should be chosen, by the fact that the number of males, above and under the age of twenty, had been found to be nearly equal in the enumeration of 1821; and it was desirable to make this fact available, as a check upon any errors which might arise in the enumeration, as any considerable departure from this obvious and established proposition would attract attention, and lead to the correction of the error." In our article, a series of tables was given for all the counties of Great Britain in succession, containing the numbers of adult males employed in nine classes of occupation, and another group for females employed in domestic service. These ten groups were—

1. Occupiers of land employing labourers.
2. Occupiers of land not employing labourers.
3. Labourers employed in agriculture.
4. Employed in manufacture.
5. Employed in retail trade or handicraft.
6. Capitalists, bankers, &c.
7. Labourers not agricultural.
8. Other males twenty years of age.
9. Male servants.
10. Female servants.

At the end of the paragraph relating to each county were given a few notes, explanatory of the chief industrial characteristics of the county, and, in some cases, a list of the minute subdivisions of the principal manufacture carried on.

Ten years afterwards, in the *Companion* for 1845, was given a similar account of the Census of 1841, in respect to the occupations of the people. In 1831, a form, containing a list of one hundred different trades and handicrafts, being those most commonly carried on, was furnished to the overseers in each parish or place required to make a separate return, to be filled up with the number of males aged twenty and upwards; and the overseers were authorized to add to the list such additional trades as were not included in the printed form. But many anomalies and imperfections arose out of this plan; and it was therefore resolved, in 1841, that the enumerator, instead of using a prepared list of one hundred, or any other definite number of trades, should insert each man's description of himself opposite his name. This led to some curious results. In the more important

manufactures, the subdivisions of labour entered in the schedules were so minute, that there were no less than 1,225 distinct heads of employment (some of them, it is true, identical) in the cotton manufactures of Lancashire; in 1831 the enumerators had entered only 598 for the whole of the county. In like manner, the London occupations, given as 420 in 1831, were 757 in 1841; and the occupations of Great Britain became similarly increased from 598 to 877. The enumeration of occupations thus became more minute; and at the same time the sex of the workers was stated, and the numbers given under twenty years of age as well as above. There was also a new classification adopted, as follows:—

1. Commerce, trade, and manufactures.
2. Farmers and graziers.
3. Agricultural labourers.
4. Labourers not agricultural.
5. Clerical profession.
6. Legal profession.
7. Medical profession.
8. Other educated persons.
9. Male servants.
10. Female servants.
11. Persons of independent means.
12. Alms-people, pensioners, &c.
13. Aggregate of all occupations.
14. Residue of population, occupation unaccounted for.

Tables of the results are given with considerable fulness in the *Companion*. We will reprint here two short entries from these tables:—

The Percentages on the Total Population of Great Britain in 1841, and of its three component parts, engaged in the following Divisions of Employment, were as under:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture	16·9	9·9	18·1	16·5
Agriculture	7·7	11·4	8·8	7·9
Domestic Servants . . .	6·2	6·9	6·1	6·2
Labour not agricultural . .	4·2	5·8	3·2	4·1

The Percentages of Persons employed in Three Great Classes of Occupations in 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, were as under—showing the gradual lessening of the agricultural percentage:—

Years.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Miscellaneous.
1811	35	44	21
1821	33	46	21
1831	28	42	30
1841	22	46	32

It must be borne in mind, however, that this comparative statement refers in the first three instances to *families*, but in 1841 to *individuals*.

Another period of ten years has now elapsed, and it becomes our duty to give some account of the Occupations of the People in 1851. The returns relating to this subject are so voluminous, that it is no longer desirable to attempt separate tables for each county; such a course would absorb too much space, and would, besides, shut out many remarkable results, which have now for the first time been ascertained. It is necessary first to notice the chief points in which the Census of 1851 differed from those of earlier decennial periods—so far, at least, as relates to the Occupations of the People.

The Census of 1841 was managed by Mr. Vardon and Mr. Phipps; but that of 1851 was intrusted to Major Graham, the Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, aided by Mr. Horace Mann and Mr. Farr. The Registrar-General in his Report, speaking of the Occupations of the People, says:—"This branch of the abstracts has occupied a large portion of the labour of the Central Office. It was considered important to extend the inquiry, so as to show, as nearly as was practicable, the number of men, women, and children in every trade or profession; and to obviate some of the difficulties which had interfered with the previous inquiries, instructions on important points were printed upon every household's schedule; and instructions still more elaborate were distributed among the enumerators and registrars. The result has been a great improvement in the quality of the information under this head; although it is still imperfect, as the inquiry is attended with inherent difficulties, which can only be removed by special measures, to which we shall shortly advert. If the names are taken by which people designate their own occupations, it is found that they amount to several thousands; that, in some instances, the same name is applied to different occupations; that various names are applied to the same occupations in different counties; and that the occupations in town and country, in manufacturing and other districts, are subdivided to a greater or less extent. Several of the names are vague and of doubtful interpretation."

Another difficulty is noticed. "It was held to be desirable, not only to take out the numbers of persons of each sex in each occupation, but the numbers at each quinquennial period of age; for without this information the relative salubrity of the professions, and a great variety of important questions, cannot be determined. But the mechanical difficulties of the undertaking were great. It would be, and was felt to be, a vain expenditure of time to attempt to compress the numbers returned under each occupation and each age in one table for each district; so upon observing that certain occupations were followed by few persons, the printed list of males for use in abstraction was reduced to 332 occupations, on lines which were vertically cut by lines to indicate the quinquennial ages."

The Registrar-General, therefore, determined that these 332 occupations should be published in detail for each county and district; while all the odds and ends of occupations, in each of which

only a few persons are employed, should be lumped together as "others." It was thought proper, however, that these "others" should be tabulated in some form or other; and it was consequently resolved to prepare a table in which the occupations should be enumerated with great minuteness, for the whole of Great Britain taken collectively, distinguishing the two sexes, and all ages from 5 years to 85.

It is further remarked:—"It is important in a Census of the People, to show not only the numbers that follow each occupation, but their distribution over the country; and this, it will be seen, is done, for counties, for districts, and for all the large towns of the country. To this circumstance chiefly the voluminousness of the publication is referable; and it must be borne in mind that the Census is a topographical as well as a national survey; and that, as far as is practicable, it is desirable to supply the inhabitant of each district with that information in which he is most particularly interested; hence, in the First Report [of which an account was given in the *Companion* for 1854] it was deemed right to publish the area and population of each of the several thousands of *parishes* and *townships* in Great Britain; and in the present Tables, besides the county returns, the occupations of the males and females of the age of 20 years and upward in each *district* appear in detail."

Besides the distribution of the occupations in different parts of the country, it was deemed necessary to adopt some classification of the occupations themselves, as well as a mere alphabetical list. On this subject the Report states:—"If the people are looked at in their several occupations, striking differences will be immediately perceived in the *skill, talent, or intelligence* that is exercised; in the *tools, instruments, machinery, and structures* that are used; in the *materials* that are worked; in the *processes* of making or manufacturing; and in the *products* that are created. All these elements and their conflicting claims have been considered in the classification; but, in conformity with the first notions of mankind of which we have record, the greatest weight has been given to the *materials* in which people work; as they generally imply important modifications, not only in the tools, in the machines, in the processes, and in the products, but in the characters of the men. By his trade, and by the matters which surround him, how different is the blacksmith from the tailor; the shoemaker from the hair-dresser; the butcher from the baker; the horse-dealer from the grocer; the sweep from the navy; the fisherman, the waggoner, the pedlar, and the cotton spinner, from each other! The first and most obvious distribution of the population is into the two great groups of those who work, and those who professedly have no definite occupations. After a due correction has been made for the persons who are infirm, or who have retired in advanced age from their trades or professions, the number of the latter class in this country will not be found to be numerous." The Registrar-General then enumerates the classes into which he has placed all the occupations, and explains the principle on which he has brought the hundreds of detailed occupations as varieties and sub-varieties under these several classes,

The Report notices the advantages which would accrue from a knowledge of the relative position of masters and workmen in the several trades, as well as of the number and sizes of farms, and the number of labourers employed by each farmer; and an explanation is given of the degree to which a successful ascertainment of such facts has been carried.

Such is a brief account, partly in Major Graham's own words, of the chief points wherein the Census of 1851 differs from those of preceding years, in respect to the Occupations of the People. It will be seen that the differences are many and considerable, involving the absorption of a much larger space in the Reports. Indeed no one can glance through the Tables without being impressed with the vast amount of labour and the skilful organization called for in the work. Such Tables as are here produced have not only value for the immediate and express object in view, but they form a basis on which future and more accurate investigations may be founded.

We proceed to exhibit some of the results obtained, selecting such as will illustrate various industrial phases of British population.

In respect to the connexion between *age* and *occupation*, there are a few points developed in the Tables which may be adverted to. Among the males in the whole of Great Britain, there are 15,908 aged 85 and upwards; and it may be interesting to notice how these old patriarchs are employed. After taking from the list 787 annuitants and independent gentlemen, 1,358 paupers, 1,124 persons supported in idleness by the community in other ways, and 754 concerning whom no specific description is given, there remain about 12,000 of these very old men, who appear to earn their living by their brains or their hands. Of these about 6,000 are at once absorbed in the three entries of farmers, agricultural labourers, and labourers (undefined); there are 441 of these venerable men employed as shoemakers, and 242 as tailors, 387 as carpenters, and 119 as slaters, 183 as merchant seamen, and 115 as fishermen. In round numbers we may say, that of the males aged 85 and upwards, two-eighths are persons of no definite occupation, three-eighths earn their living out in the fields and roads, and three-eighths earn their living in other ways.

Pursuing the same path of inquiry in respect to females, it appears that the number aged 85 and upwards, far exceeds that of males,—in accordance with a well-known law in relation to the ages of the sexes; it is 24,505. The distribution of these old women, in respect to occupations or social position, would of course differ considerably from those of men. One-half of the whole number absorbed in these two items—

Wives (not otherwise defined)	1,541
Widows	10,831

Of the remainder, there are 3,336 annuitants and independent gentlewomen, and 3,478 supported by the community or by relations. These absorb another fourth; and the last fourth present, as their highest numbers, 403 seamstresses and needlewomen, 552

domestic servants (general), 327 servants of special kinds, 46½ farmers. Of the actual workers, with any tools except a needle, we may of course expect few; yet there are nail-makers, coal-miners, earthenware manufacturers, rope-makers, weavers, brick-makers, to be met with among these old women of 85 and upwards.

Going to the extreme verge of old age, we find there to be 111 males and 208 females above the age of 100 years. Of these 111 aged men, there are 16 farmers, 14 agricultural labourers, 14 paupers, and 8 labourers (otherwise undefined); while the rest are scattered in ones and twos among various occupations. Of the 208 women who reached this advanced age, 104 are widows (otherwise undefined), 13 domestic servants, 18 annuitants, and 26 paupers. But even among these extremely aged females, we find a seamstress, a schoolmistress, a pedlar, a milkseller, a confectioner, a brick-maker, and one each employed in the cotton, woollen, worsted, and stuff manufactures.

Of young workers, as contrasted with very aged workers, we shall have occasion to speak presently.

In looking at the Tables with an eye towards more general results, there are many interesting particulars which become developed. Here is one. The total population for 1851, of Great Britain and the small adjacent islands, is set down at 20,959,477, of whom 10,229,558 are males, and 10,735,919 females. One-half of this total is 10,479,738. Now this is almost exactly identical with the number (10,418,989) of those set down under some domestic appellation, as wife, widow, daughter, grand-daughter, sister, niece, son, grandson, brother, nephew, child under tuition at home, child under tuition at school; that is, persons to whom no occupation whatever is attributed, but who are regarded as dependent on the head of the family for support. Regarded in this light, therefore, just one-half of the population have nothing and do nothing to earn a living; they are the home-members of a family; they may assist in domestic labours, but they do not work at money-getting employments. There are then left half the population, who either possess wealth already accumulated, or exercise their hands and heads in the acquisition of wealth; of this half, one moiety can, with a near approach to correctness, be divided into five equal parts, thus—

About 1,000,000 domestic servants.

„ 1,000,000 employed in preparing the materials for dress.

„ 1,000,000 employed in making dress.

„ 1,000,000 ordinary agricultural labourers (males).

„ 1,000,000 other persons, male and female, living by farm and field operations.

Most of these numbers are slightly over the million. If we suppose the two millions of farmers, graziers, gardeners, and in-door and out-door farm servants of every kind, to be all employed in raising food (and this is not such a wide departure from the truth as to vitiate such general results as we have now in view) it brings us to this conclusion: of the total population, about 21,000,000, there are—

Of family dependents, having no definite occupation	= about one-half.
Of persons supplying dress, food, or domestic service	= about one-quarter.
Of persons employed in all other occupations	= about one-quarter.

When the Commissioners came to prepare their vast tables of the distribution of occupations in the respective divisions, counties, districts, and towns, they had to determine how many different occupations should be given in each table. If the whole 1057 occupations, presently to be adverted to, for males had been tabulated for each and all of the topographical sections, the volumes would have been numerous and bulky beyond all endurance, the labour and expense enormously great, and the practical value very questionable. The list was therefore weeded. Several occupations were omitted which are only very limited in their topographical distribution, and all were omitted in which the total number of persons is very small. Thus in the amplified table, for the whole of Great Britain, we find only 2 persons entered as apparitors, 4 aurists, 3 respirator-makers, 2 school-secretaries, 5 shoeblocks, 2 lessces of markets, 3 water-bailiffs, 4 grape-growers, 1 apiarian, 2 ventriloquists, 3 ballad-singers, 2 cartridge-makers, 3 bladder-dealers, 4 powder-puff makers, 2 dulse-dealers, 3 wire-spring makers, 2 fancy-wood dealers, 2 dock contractors, 2 waste-paper dealers, 3 gold-miners. This list will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties with which the commissioners have had to contend; it is quite certain that there are more than 2 ballad-singers, 2 dock-contractors, 2 fancy-good dealers, 2 school-secretaries, 5 shoeblocks. The truth is that persons occupied in many of these employments enter themselves as belonging to other avocations, and the commissioners naturally determined on striking out such minute details in their large tables. Different degrees of minuteness, then, are adopted, according to the nature of the tables. Thus, one table, for the whole of Great Britain, gives all the 1,057 occupations in alphabetical order, distinguishing the workers who are above and those who are below 20 years of age, but not distinguishing the sexes. Another table gives the same occupations in classified instead of alphabetical order, distinguishing the ages to still greater minuteness, and also distinguishing the sexes. Another table, going as low down in classification as sub-classes, shows in respect to these the ratio or percentage of males under 20, males over 20, females under 20, and females over 20: this is done with a view of exhibiting, in a broad and general way, the extent of female labour and of juvenile labour in Great Britain. Lastly, a fourth table, or rather group of tables, gives the occupations of the people in all the 13 divisions of Great Britain, in all the counties, in all the 623 Registration Districts, and in 89 of the principal towns.

We proceed now to give some idea of the nature of the classification adopted.

The primary division, it must be understood, is into 17 groups or classes of persons having definite occupations. These classes, described in as few words as possible, are as follow:—

1. Her Majesty, the Royal Family ; the Houses of Legislature ; the civil servants of the Crown ; and persons employed in the local government and works of the country.
2. Persons engaged in the defence and wars of the country.
3. The learned professions.
4. Persons engaged in the fine arts, in science, and in literature.
5. Wives, widows, children, relatives at home, and scholars.
6. Persons engaged in providing board, lodging, and clothing.
7. Persons who buy, sell, keep, let, or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.
8. Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages.
9. Persons renting and cultivating land.
10. Persons engaged in catching or employing animals.
11. Persons engaged in certain art and mechanic productions.
12. Persons working and dealing in animal substances.
13. Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.
14. Persons working and dealing in mineral substances.
15. Labourers and others whose branch of labour is undefined.
16. Persons of rank and property not returned under any office or occupation.
17. Persons supported by the community, and of no stated occupations.

Many of these classes cannot be rightly understood until the sub-classes into which they are divided have been examined ; and even then, there are two or three against which grave doubts might be urged, as to the principle whereon the aggregation has been determined. Classes 4, 6, and 11 are those here adverted to. This, however, is a matter on which opinions will inevitably clash ; for, where offices and employments differ one from another by imperceptible gradations, and where each one may be regarded under many aspects, no one can determine which is *the* classification : we can only adopt *a* classification, convenient according to the views of him who makes it. The commissioners, for instance, made class 6 to comprise "people who are principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles of dress, so as to be brought much into personal contact with those whom they serve." This reads well, in so far as it provides a chain of connection among employments which relate especially to the *person* ; but the sub-classes give it an unsatisfactory effect ; for we should hardly expect inn-keepers, coffee-house keepers, eating-house keepers, lodging-house keepers, domestic servants, inn-servants, undertakers, dress-makers, shoe-makers, umbrella-makers, rag-gatherers, and washer-women, to be all included in one class, as they here are. Again ; class 4 comprises "the poet, the historian, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, and the natural philosopher, as well as the professors and teachers of literature and science ;" while class 11 comprises "those engaged in the higher class of mechanical and chemical arts ; they are intimately connected with artists and men of science, from whom they frequently, either directly or indirectly, derive materials, direction, or inspiration ; they multiply copies of original works." Now this analysis has evidently been much studied and elaborated by the commissioners ; but it leads to strange results when worked out in detail ; for we find the music-master in one

class and the musician in another, the painter in one and the engraver in the other, the architect in one and the surveyor in the other ; while publishers, printers, actors, musicians, engravers, carvers, modellers, showmen, civil engineers, pattern-designers, die-sinkers, watch-makers, gunsmiths, machinists, coach-makers, saddlers, shipwrights, builders, wheelwrights, dyers, scourers, calenderers, and chemical manufacturers, are all thrown together in one class. The showman, the civil engineer, the publisher, the dyer—here is an odd grouping ! The purpose of mentioning these incongruities is, not to search out small defects in so grand and valuable an undertaking, but to illustrate the well-known difficulty of making good classifications in lists or catalogues ; a difficulty which no one can measure but those who have tried it.

The 17 classes are divided into 91 sub-classes, rather more than five to a class on an average. They are as follow :—

Classes and Sub-Classes of Occupation.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. <i>Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National government. 2. Local government. 3. East India government. <p>II. <i>Persons engaged in the defence of the country.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Army. 2. Navy. <p>III. <i>Persons in the learned professions.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clergymen and ministers. 2. Lawyers. 3. Physicians and surgeons. 4. Church officers. 5. Law clerks, court officers. 6. Chemists and surgical instrument makers. <p>IV. <i>Persons engaged in literature, fine arts, and science.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authors. 2. Artists. 3. Scientific persons. 4. Teachers. <p>V. <i>Persons returned only as children, or relations and scholars.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Son, nephew, &c. 2. Scholars. <p>VI. <i>Persons engaged in entertaining, clothing, and performing personal offices for man.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In boarding and lodging. 2. In attendance. 3. In providing dress. <p>VII. <i>Persons who buy or sell, keep, let, or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.</i></p> | <p>VIII. <i>Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On railways. 2. On roads. 3. On canals. 4. On seas and rivers. 5. Warehousemen. 6. Messengers. <p>IX. <i>Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In fields and pastures. 2. In woods. 3. In gardens. <p>X. <i>Persons engaged about animals.</i></p> <p>XI. <i>Persons engaged in art and mechanical productions.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In books. 2. In plays. 3. In music. 4. In pictures. 5. In carving and figures. 6. In shows and games. 7. In plans and designs. 8. In medals and dies. 9. In watches and philosophical instruments. 10. In arms. 11. In machines. 12. In carriages. 13. In harness. 14. In ships. 15. In horses. 16. In implements. 17. In chemicals. |
|--|--|

XII. *Persons working and dealing in animal substances.*

1. Animal food.
2. Bones, horns, &c.
3. Skins.
4. Feathers and quills.
5. Hair and fur.
6. Wool.
7. Silk.

XIII. *Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.*

1. Vegetable food.
2. Drinks and stimulants.
3. Gums and resins.
4. Timber.
5. Bark.
6. Wood.
7. Wood furniture.
8. Wood utensils.
9. Wood tools.
10. Cane, rush, straw.
11. Hemp.
12. Flax, cotton.
13. Paper.

XIV. *Persons working and dealing in minerals.*

1. Coal.

2. Stone and clay.

3. Earthenware.

4. Glass.

5. Salt.

6. Slates.

7. Precious stones.

8. Gold and silver.

9. Copper.

10. Tin.

11. Zinc.

12. Lead.

13. Mixed metals.

14. Iron and steel.

XV. *Labourers and others—branch of labour undefined.*

1. Labourers.

2. Other persons.

XVI. *Persons of rank or property, not returned under any office or occupation.*

XVII. *Persons supported by the community, and of no specified occupation.*

1. Living on charity and rates.

2. Prisoners.

3. Vagrants.

The above, it must be remembered, are the 91 sub-classes of *male* occupations. The sub-classes of *female* occupations are not quite so numerous, and differ a little (but only a little) in designations.

The 17 classes or 91 sub-classes are further subdivided into no less than 1,057 occupations or employments, giving an average of about twelve to each sub-class or sixty-two to each class. These are occupations for males only; but there is a separate classification for females, amounting to 746 employments. These are, of course, in some cases identical with those of men, in other cases nearly alike but differently named, while in others they are wholly distinct and feminine in their character. Perhaps the nature of this minute classification will be sufficiently exemplified by taking three sub-classes, with all the occupations under each—selecting such as contain about twenty occupations in each sub-class.—(See page 69.)

The three columns at the head of the opposite page show that the classification is very minute. Not only is the entire width of a folio page devoted to each one of the 1,057 male and 746 female occupations, but the line is divided into 21 sections, each to contain the number of persons of a particular age in that particular employment. Seventeen of the sections are for persons under 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, or 85 years old respectively; one is for persons 85 or upwards, one for all under 20, one for all of 20 or upwards, and one for all ages. Comparisons can hence be made in many different ways, according to the object held in view by those who institute them. Thus, taking the humble

Dealers and Workers in Skins.	Dealers and Workers in Paper.	Dealers and Workers in Coal.
Hide merchants	Paper makers	Coal owners
Fellmongers	Paper merchants	Coal factors
Skinners	Pattern-card makers	Colliery managers
Leather sellers	Playing-card do.	Colliery viewers
Tanners	Stationers	Coal miners
Carriers	Manifold-paper makers	Colliery engineers
Leather dyers	Ticket writers	Coal fitters
Morocco workers	Paper rulers	Coal meters
Leather japanners	Envelope makers	Coal merchants
Leather grainers	Bill stickers	Coal shippers
Leather embossers	Paper-box makers	Coal heavers
Leather-lace workers	Pill-box do.	Jet miners
Strop makers	Paper-bag do.	Patent-fuel makers
Grindery makers	Waste-paper dealers	Coke burners
Leather-pipe makers	Embossers	Culm dealers
Powder flask do.	Lamp-shade makers	Peat dealers
Portmanteau do.	Papier-maché manu- facturers	Lamp-black makers
Pocket-book do.	Paper stainers	Charcoal burners
Jewel-case do.		Pit sinkers
Cap-peak do.		Chimney sweepers
Parchment do.		Gas-work service

grade of a chimney-sweeper, we find that there are 6,641 in Great Britain; if we wish to find how many are adults and how many not, we see it at once in the two entries 4,463 and 2,178, which show that the climbing-boy system must have undergone great changes, since there are more than twice as many men as lads employed; and if we examine the detail-columns, we find only 188 between 5 and 10 years of age. Again, should we wish to ascertain whether there are any females who returned themselves in the Census Schedules as chimney-sweepers, we refer to the analogous division—the 2nd sub-class in the 14th class—and there we find 91, most of whom are women from 30 to 60 years of age, probably widows who are carrying on the business of their deceased husbands.

Taking the 1,057 occupations for males, just as they stand in the classified tables, the highest numbers are the following, comprising those exceeding 40,000 persons in each employment.

Agricultural labourers	• • •	1,006,728
Labourers (undefined)	• • •	367,472
Farmers	• • •	275,676
Shoemakers	• • •	243,052
Farm servants, indoor	• • •	235,943
Cotton spinners and weavers	• • •	222,612
Coal miners	• • •	216,366
Carpenters	• • •	182,546
Tailors	• • •	135,028
Blacksmiths	• • •	112,184
Masons	• • •	101,391
Porters and messengers	• • •	97,642
Merchant seamen	• • •	89,206

Woollen spinners and weavers	86,649
Domestic servants	79,615
Gardeners	78,462
Grocers	68,242
Butchers	65,912
Plumbers, painters, and glaziers	62,421
Carmen and drivers	56,252
Bakers	55,663
Worsted spinners and weavers	51,863
Engineers and machinists	48,050
Silk spinners and weavers	45,169
Clerks (commercial)	43,741

Among females, of 20 years of age and upwards, the highest numbers placed opposite definite occupations are the following:—

Domestic servants (general)	401,950
Milliners	202,437
Cotton spinners and weavers	143,212
Washerwomen and mangers	136,582
Farm servants, in-door	67,533
„ out-door	55,067

These numbers, however, must not be used for any inferential purpose, without taking others belonging to employments collaterally connected with them. Thus, the 401,950 *general* servants do not include about 200,000 others who enter themselves under the more specific designations of housekeeper, housemaid, cook, nurse, and inn servant; the 202,437 milliners are irrespective of 140,000 seamstresses and needlewomen of other kinds; and so in other cases. It must also be borne in mind, in respect both to the male and the female lists, that the highest numbers are attached to designations which are rather degrees of relationship than occupations. For instance, we find

Wives (not otherwise specified)	2,631,380
Children and relations at home, ditto	4,745,217
Children who attend school, ditto	2,752,737

Here we have at once more than a third of the entire population entered under three headings, excluding everything like a business designation.

As a summary of results relating to occupations generally, without respect to age, sex, or topographical distribution, it may be profitable to devote one page to the annexed table (page 71), containing the Commissioners' own enumeration of the number of persons employed in 108 avocations in Great Britain, comprising all those for or in respect to which the numbers exceed 10,000: mere domestic relationship, such as 'wife,' 'widow,' &c. is not here taken into account; all are 'occupations,' in the usual meaning of that word—male or female, adult or juvenile.

Leaving these general results, which apply for the most part to the whole of Great Britain, and to the whole circle of occupations, we proceed to notice a few of the results having a somewhat more special character. One of these has relation to the employment of the many by the few, and another relates to farms, farmers, and farm-labourers.

OCCUPATIONS in GREAT BRITAIN, and NUMBER of PERSONS engaged in them (arranged in the order of the Numbers), in 1851.

<i>Occupations.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Occupations.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>
Agricultural Labourer, Farm-servant, Shepherd	1,469,896	Nail Manufacture	28,533
Domestic Servant	1,038,791	Iron Miner	28,088
Cotton, Calico, Manufacture, Printing and Dyeing	501,465	Printer	26,024
Labourer (branch undefined)	376,551	Nurse (not domestic servant)	25,518
Farmer, Grazier	306,767	Shipwright, Shipbuilder	25,201
Boot and Shoe Maker	274,451	Stone Quarrier	23,489
Milliner, Dressmaker	267,791	Lodging-house Keeper	23,089
Coal-miner	219,015	Lead Miner	22,530
Carpenter, Joiner	182,696	Copper Miner	22,386
Army and Navy	*178,773	Straw Hat and Bonnet Maker	21,902
Tailor	152,672	Cooper	20,245
Washerwoman, Mangler, Laundry-keeper	146,091	Watch and Clock Maker	19,159
Woollen Cloth Manufacture	137,814	Brewer	18,620
Silk Manufacture	114,570	Clergyman of Established Church } 18,587	
Blacksmith	112,776	Protestant Dissenting Minister } 9,644	
Worsted Manufacture	104,061	Dock Labourer, Dock and Harbour Service	18,462
Mason, Pavior	101,442	Police	18,348
Messenger, Porter, Errand-boy	101,425	Plasterer	17,980
Linen, Flax Manufacture	98,860	Warehouse Man, Woman	17,861
Seaman (Merchant Service) on Shore or in British Ports	89,206	Saddler, Harness Maker	17,583
Grocer	85,913	Hatter, Hat Manufacture	16,975
Gardener	80,946	Coachman (not domestic servant), Guard, Postboy	16,836
Iron Manufacture, Moulder, Founder	80,032	Law Clerk	16,626
Innkeeper, Licensed Victualler, Beershop-keeper	75,721	Coachmaker	16,590
Seamstress, Shirtmaker	73,068	Cow-keeper, Milk-seller	16,526
Bricklayer	67,989	Ropemaker	15,966
Butcher, Meat-salesman	67,691	Druggist	15,643
Hose (Stocking) Manufacture	65,499	Surgeon, Apothecary	15,163
School Master, Mistress	65,376	Tin Miner	15,050
Lace Manufacture	63,660	Paper Manufacture	14,501
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	62,808	Coalheaver, Coal Labourer	14,426
Baker	62,472	Greengrocer, Fruiterer	14,320
Carman, Carrier, Carter, Drayman	56,981	Muslin Manufacture	14,098
Charwoman	55,423	Confectioner	13,865
Draper (Linen and Woollen)	49,184	Tinman, Tinker, Tin-plate Worker	13,770
Engine and Machine Maker	48,082	Staymaker	13,699
Commercial Clerk	43,760	Solicitor, Attorney, Writer to the Signet	13,256
Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer	40,897	Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	12,964
Teacher (various), Governess	40,575	Currier	12,920
Fisher-man, -woman	38,294	Builder	12,818
Boat, Barge, Man, Woman	37,683	Farm Bailiff	12,805
Miller	37,268	Hair-dresser, Wig-maker	12,173
Earthenware Manufacture	36,512	Coal Merchant, Dealer	12,092
Sawyer	35,443	Glass Manufacture	12,005
Railway Labourer	34,306	Carpet and Rug Manufacture	11,457
Straw-plait Manufacture	32,062	Goldsmith, Silversmith	11,242
Brick Maker, Dealer	31,168	Brass Founder, Moulder, Manufacture	11,230
Government Civil Service	30,963	Maltster	11,150
Hawker, Pedlar	30,553	Bookbinder	10,953
Wheelwright	30,244	Railway Officer, Clerk, Station Master	10,948
Glover	29,882	Road Labourer	10,923
Shopkeeper (branch undefined)	29,800	Wine and Spirit Merchant	10,467
Horsekeeper, Groom (not domestic), Jockey	29,408	Fishmonger	10,439
		Merchant	10,256
		Ribbon Manufacture	10,074

* This is the Army and Navy of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Indian Army and Navy.

One of the valuable results of the Census of 1851, is the determination, to a certain degree of correctness, of the relative positions of employers and employed; a classification of masters and men in each occupation. Many of the schedules sent by the Commissioners were imperfectly filled up; but there is no doubt that the general result approximates pretty nearly to accuracy. We may solve many interesting questions by means of the tables thus produced. For instance, let the question be this—"How many occupations are there in which some of the masters employ 350 hands or more? They are the following:—shoemakers, glovemakers, stocking-weavers, engine and machine makers, builders, carpenters, manufacturing chemists, tanners, woollen manufacturers, worsted manufacturers, flannel manufacturers, woollen dyers, silk manufacturers, ribbon manufacturers, fancy goods manufacturers, shawl manufacturers, brewers, cotton manufacturers, lace manufacturers, paper makers, stationers, coal-merchants, coal-miners, contractors, earthenware manufacturers, glass manufacturers, silversmiths, tin plate workers, white metal workers, button makers, iron manufacturers. Let the question be,—which occupations contain the greatest number of firms employing 350 or more persons each? We find, in answer, 113 cotton manufacturers, 21 woollen manufacturers, 13 silk manufacturers, 12 worsted manufacturers, 14 engine and machine makers, 7 earthenware manufacturers, 5 iron manufacturers, 5 builders. Let the question be,—How many masters employ bodies of men not less than 100 in number? The answer, slightly classified, comes out as follows:—

390 masters employ from 100 to 150 men each.			
236	„	„	150 to 200 „
135	„	„	200 to 250 „
88	„	„	250 to 300 „
65	„	„	300 to 350 „
228	„	„	350 and upwards „

1142 masters each employ 100 men or upwards.

It is in Lancashire chiefly that the factories are situated in which the largest number of persons are employed. This might be expected, knowing, as we do, on how gigantic a scale the cotton-mills of that extraordinary county are conducted. No less than 106 of the Lancashire mills employ *more* than 350 hands each; how much more, is not stated in detail. There are also 10 engineers or machine makers (the Whitworths, the Fairbairns, &c.), each of whom has at least 350 work-people.

In London the number of work-people employed by the respective masters differs, of course, from that observable in country lists, since the preponderant trades themselves differ. Taking 100 as a minimum, it may be asked,—which are the London trades comprising the greatest number of masters who employ 100 men or more each? We find that there are altogether 80 of such masters—a smaller number than might at first perhaps have been supposed. Of these, there are 22 builders (of the Cubitt class it may be presumed), 6 engineers, 5 shoemakers, 5 printers, 4 painters and glaziers, 3 pianoforte manufacturers, 2 each of bookbinders, gunsmiths,

masons, tanners, silk-manufacturers, drapers, tobacco-manufacturers, stationers, silversmiths, iron-manufacturers, mineral-workers, and 1 each of hatters, tailors, omnibus-proprietors, coachmakers, carpenters, dyers, brewers, sugar-refiners, coopers, brickmakers, gas-fitters, and cutlers. There are some items which seem to us rather questionable. For instance, among shipbuilders in the metropolis, there is not one entered with so many as 50 men in his employ; among distillers and rectifiers, not one with so many as 20;—surely there must be some omission here? When we find that there are only 2 vinegar-makers, 2 dye manufacturers, 1 law-stationer, entered as employing any persons at all, it leads us to suppose that many of the returns were incomplete.

The small tradesmen in the metropolis are, in many respects, the most important of all, on account of their large number. The small chamber-masters, or small shopkeepers who employ each not more than two journeymen, or two apprentices, or one journeyman and one apprentice, are surprisingly numerous, showing to how great a degree mastership is diffused in the metropolis. We give the following table of chief trades followed by

Masters who employ 1 or not more than 2 Journeymen or Apprentices.

Bakers . . .	842	Carpenters . . .	360
Tailors . . .	460	Cabinet-makers . . .	255
Butchers . . .	384	Painters and glaziers . . .	251
Shoemakers . . .	368	Grocers . . .	242

The table is to be understood thus,—that in the above eight occupations there are 3,162 masters in the metropolis who employ either one or two persons each. Of those, still lower in the social scale, who claim mastership only over their own individual labour, the numbers run in a somewhat different order, beginning with a shoe-maker (the ‘cobbler who lives in a stall,’ perhaps), and going thence to the tailor, the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the carpenter. But these numbers include also those masters who made no definite returns at all.

In respect to agricultural pursuits, the Commissioners sought to obtain a return of the number of farms, the size of the farms, and the number of persons engaged in them. The following is a convenient general outline of the result:—

Size of Farms. Acres.	Number of Farms.			
	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in British Seas.
Total .	283,378	223,271	56,150	3,957
Under 100	190,573	142,358	44,469	3,746
100	52,912	45,752	7,009	151
200	20,603	18,401	2,166	36
300	9,031	8,061	961	9
400	4,063	3,585	471	7
500	2,248	1,971	272	5
600	2,816	2,372	442	2
1,000	1,132	771	360	1
and upwards.				

Besides the above, there were 2,558 farms of which the sizes were not stated in the returns; making 285,936 farms or farm-holdings altogether. It is found that large farms prevail most in the North, and in Norfolk and Suffolk. The average size of all the farms is 102 acres; and, taken in the aggregate, they occupy just about one-half of the territory of Great Britain. Two-thirds of the farms are less than 100 acres each in extent. About 9,000 small farmers seem to have no labourers except the members of their own families; about 170 farmers employ more than 60 labourers each; while all the rest have in their service a number varying from 1 to 60.

Professional avocations, as distinguished from trading and manufacturing, present a few interesting facts, which may be put together in the following form.

In 1801, the inhabitants of Great Britain, not employed in agriculture, trade, manufacture, or handicraft, numbered 5,707,017; out of a total population (with the Army and Navy) of about 11 millions. In a vague sense, therefore, about one-half the population were supported by independent means or by professional employments; but this ratio is too indefinite in its character to be relied on very closely.

In 1811, treating *families* instead of *individuals*, there were presented the following results:—Out of 2,544,215 families in Great Britain, there were 519,168 not employed in agriculture, trade, manufacture, or handicraft, or rather less than 1 in 5.

In 1821 there were 612,488 such families out of 2,941,383, or about the same ratio as before.

In 1831 there were 1,801,168 such families out of 3,414,175, exhibiting the very different ratio of nearly 1 to 3. It is evident that a different system of classification must have been adopted, to bring about such a result.

In 1841, under an altered system of enumeration, out of a total population of about 19 millions, there were

In the army	.	.	.	.	.	.	131,464
In the navy	.	.	.	.	.	.	218,630
In the clerical profession	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,543
In the legal	„	.	.	.	.	.	17,454
In the medical	„	.	.	.	.	.	22,187
In the civil service	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,959
In parochial, &c., offices	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,275
Educated persons following miscellaneous pursuits	.	.	.	.	.	.	142,836

In a certain broad sense these may all be considered as professional persons, numbering in all 598,348, or rather less than 1 in 30 of the population. These, however, were the individuals actually so engaged; the number of persons supported by them, as family dependents, does not clearly appear.

In 1851, as has been amply explained in former pages, a new classification was adopted. It is better than any before formed, but still it leaves in a very vague state the question ‘What is a professional man?’ We may present a few entries here, and leave the reader to decide for himself whether the employments are professional or not:—

Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country—		Males.	Females.
Civil service		33,849	1,487
Local service		29,851	1,113
East India (in England)		3,774	..
Persons engaged in the defence of the country—			
*Army, with Pensioners, &c. at home		70,718	..
Navy		25,796	..
Persons engaged in religious duties—			
Clergymen of national churches . .		18,587	..
†Other ministers		9,614	..
Subordinate officers		6,371	879
Persons engaged in law and justice—			
Judges		85	..
Barristers, advocates, &c.		3,111	..
Solicitors, attorneys, &c.		13,582	..
Law students		1,659	..
Law clerks, &c.		19,149	..
Persons engaged in the medical profession—			
Physicians		2,328	..
Surgeons and apothecaries		15,163	..
Chemists and druggists		15,333	..
Students and assistants		3,655	..
Miscellaneous		2,012	571
Persons engaged in literature, the fine arts, and sciences :—			
Authors, editors, &c.		2,949	118
Artists, architects, &c.		8,609	536
Scientific persons		496	22
Professors and teachers		34,150	71,947

As before noticed, there is more confusion between Class 4 and Class 11. In the list here given, although artists are included, engravers are not ; teachers of singing are, but not singers ; dramatists are, but not actors. In order, therefore, to make our enumeration somewhat more complete, we must bring in a few items from Class 11, still comprising them among “ persons engaged in literature, fine arts, and sciences.”

	Males.	Females.
Actors and actresses, theatre servants	1,495	785
Musicians and vocalists	6,081	798
Engravers	5,507	77
Carvers and modellers	2,293	75
Pattern designers	2,161	43
Draughtsmen	597	..
Medallists and die-sinkers	489	14

Supposing that the above may be fairly reckoned as professional employments, it appears that, on Census-day in 1851, there were

* But the total of the Queen’s forces, at home and abroad, naval and military, effectives and non-effectives, was 262,570.

† It is necessary to bear in mind that many dissenting ministers are, in the Census returns, entered under the occupations which they follow during the week.

344,464 males and 78,467 females thus occupied. These comprise 1 in 30 of all the males, 1 in 140 of all the females, and 1 in 50 of the whole population. If we omit the sailors and soldiers from the list of professional men, the ratio becomes about 1 in 60.

Perhaps it will ultimately be found that the most valuable tables in the Census Reports are those which establish a comparison between different parts of the country. Large generalizations may be made from the tables which relate to the whole of Great Britain; but for comparison and analogy, the sectional tables will have a peculiar value of their own. In respect to a particular department of occupation, or a particular social relation, we may wish to know how far Wales differs from England, and Scotland from both; how far the 10 Divisions into which England is separated differ one from another in characteristics; in what way the 40 English Counties, 12 Welsh Counties, and 32 Scotch Counties exhibit peculiar characteristics; by what peculiarities the 623 registration districts or poor-law unions of England and Wales are distinguished; and so forth. The voluminous Census tables afford a store of information on all these local details.

Of course, when different districts or portions of the kingdom are treated separately, the metropolis comes in for the first notice; the following, then, is a rough outline of employments generally in the metropolis. Confining our attention, at present, to males, and to males only of 20 years or upwards, we find the following facts:—That out of the 5,458,815 males of 20 years and upwards in Great Britain, 632,545 live in the metropolis; that the London shoemakers muster 26,639 strong, and the London tailors, 20,257; that there are no fewer than 25,708 domestic and inn servants; that the commercial establishments are so numerous and extensive as to employ 15,135 clerks and travellers; that the coachmen, drivers, carriers, waggoners, draymen, and others who drive vehicles through the London streets, number more than 17,000, besides 14,000 messengers and porters, in addition to railway, canal, and river servants; that there are, for house-work, 21,174 carpenters, 13,817 painters and glaziers, and 16,038 bricklayers and plasterers; that among those who supply us with food and drink, are 9,841 bakers, 7,428 butchers, 6,843 publicans, 6,475 grocers, 3,372 milk-sellers, 3,325 greengrocers, 2,238 fishmongers, and 2,156 cheesemongers; that the leather trades, chiefly in Bermondsey, employ 5,391; that there are 13,206 persons employed in printing, binding, and selling books; that the wood-furniture makers and sellers number 13,574; and that there are more than 40,000 labourers whose branch of labour is undefined, but who must be distinguished from skilled artisans.

Let us next, still confining our attention to the metropolis, glance at the female occupations in a similar way. Among the 5,998,384 females, aged 20 years and upwards, living in Great Britain, 762,418 are in London. Of this number, 316,517 designate themselves simply as wives, and 26,627 simply as widows, and about 40,000 as daughters, without any other alleged employment. But of those who appear to earn their living by the labour of

their own hands or brains, there are no fewer than 118,855 domestic servants of various kinds, 73,620 needlewomen of various kinds, and 45,754 charwomen, washerwomen, and manglers. These, with 25,652 annuitants, and gentlewomen of independent means, comprise all the large items among the female adult population of the metropolis: all the other items are, individually, very small. These facts are not without their instruction; for they show how limited is the range of female employments in London. They show, too, that, after deducting those who are dependent on relations for support, and those of independent means, there are 330,000 adult females in London dependent on their own exertions for their daily bread; and they show also how large must be the number of families in comfortable circumstances in London, to give employment to nearly 120,000 female servants, and 45,000 laundry and char women.

But now let us compare one of the manufacturing counties of the North with London, to ascertain how far a different principle seems to determine the distribution of occupations. Let it be the cotton-spinning county of Lancashire. Here we have 539,075 males of 20 years of age or upwards, against 632,545 in the metropolis; that is, in the ratio of about 85 to 100. Different indeed, however, is the ratio in respect to employments. We have seen that the metropolis contains about 26,000 male adult servants, 31,000 drivers and porters, 27,000 shoemakers, 21,000 carpenters, 20,000 tailors, 16,000 bricklayers, 15,000 clerks, 14,000 painters; whereas, in Lancashire, these eight occupations exhibit the numbers, 4,708, 9,127, 15,443, 12,146, 11,346, 7,658, 7,643, 6,336—all far below the ratio in respect to total inhabitants. In London there are 35,000 persons in the public service, receiving emoluments from the community at large; whereas in Lancashire there are only 11,000. In London there are 34,000 professional men, engaged in divinity, law, physic, science, and fine arts; in Lancashire the number is 11,000. In London there are 14,000 persons employed in writing, printing, binding, and selling books and periodicals; in Lancashire there are 2,000. All these numbers, it is evident at a glance, differ widely; London having far more than its ratio of 100 to 85 in each of these employments. But let us turn the tables, and see what are the employments wherein Lancashire takes precedence of the metropolis. Of course, in a county, farmers, graziers, shepherds, gardeners, agricultural labourers, and so forth, must be relatively more numerous than in a city; and thus we need not be surprised to find 56,000 of these in Lancashire, against 14,000 in the metropolis. And, considering the wonderful shipping activity of Liverpool, and the numerous canals which traverse Lancashire in every direction, we may be prepared to expect that this county and the metropolis are not far from equal in the numbers of persons connected with ships, boats, and barges in various capacities; in the metropolis, this number is about 21,000, in Lancashire 18,000—very nearly, indeed, in the ratio of 100 to 85. But it is in textile manufactures, and in minerals, that Lancashire most decidedly takes the lead before London. In Lancashire there are 104,000 persons (out of about 540,000) engaged in various departments of the cotton manufacture,

against a few hundreds in London; 7,000 in woollen manufactures, against a few hundreds; 21,000 coal miners and labourers, against 5,000; 3,000 quarrymen, against 500.

Here it must be borne in mind, that the numbers in the preceding paragraph are of males only, and males too who have reached their 20th year or upwards. A few parallel entries will suffice, relating to certain occupations for adult females:—domestic servants and nurses, 125,000 in London, and 55,000 in Lancashire; silk-workers, 8,000 in London, and 12,000 in Lancashire; cotton-workers, 1,000 in London, and 90,000 in Lancashire. Here we find that one-sixth of all the adult females in London are domestic servants or nurses, and that one-sixth of all the adult females in Lancashire are engaged in the cotton manufacture.

There are also striking differences in respect to juvenile labour:—The metropolis contains 474,013 males, and 493,260 females, under 20 years of age; the numbers in Lancashire are 469,749 and 474,735 respectively. Now in the metropolis, after deducting 770,000 young persons who are entered only in their domestic or family relations, without connexion with any particular employments, there remain about 200,000 who are considered to have some occupation or other; whereas in Lancashire there are 270,000 having employment; and out of this number about 120,000 are employed in the cotton manufacture alone—that is, 120,000 young persons. In the metropolis, on the other hand, young seamstresses and young domestic servants chiefly fill the list.

We turn now to other phases of metropolitan employment. It may be necessary, in estimating the distribution of occupations in the metropolis, to bear in mind what are really the limits of the principal districts into which the Registrar-General has divided it. Thus there are evidently wealthy families in large number in Kensington, although Kensington parish is not especially aristocratic; but when we find that Kensington district comprises Kensington, Tyburnia or the Hyde-Park Square vicinity, Fulham, and Brompton, it is evident that the district contains a large number of the private residences of persons who may have professional or business establishments elsewhere. St. George's Hanover Square district also includes May Fair and Belgravia, and thence becomes essentially the home of the high-born and their dependents. Lambeth would be a poor district, if limited to that which is popularly known by the name; but it is made to comprise Kennington, Brixton, Norwood, and certain intermediate villages; and thus a different character is imparted to it. Wandsworth, too, presents itself to the notice of a passer-by as rather a busy and somewhat dirty manufacturing village; but the district so named includes Clapham, Battersea, Putney, and Streatham, and is dotted over with the suburban villas of City men. As Sydenham is in district No. 36, and Norwood in district No. 31, the Crystal Palace and park, which are in those two parishes, are brought by the Registrar-General within the limits of the metropolis itself. In fine, London, for the purposes of the Census, has the same limits as for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and comprises 36 districts, situated in the

three counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. Of these districts, 28 are coextensive with Poor Law Unions, while the remaining 8 consist of parishes in which the Poor Law is administered under local acts. Such being the limits of the metropolis, we will notice a few facts relating to the distribution of employments in the districts.

Of the whole 2,362,236 inhabitants, there are, in round numbers, 630,000 men, 760,000 women, and 970,000 persons of both sexes under 20 years of age. Of this latter number, nearly 300,000 are under 5 years of age, and therefore almost equally removed from schooling and occupation. In order to show, then, how far male employments are to be met with in London for young persons, we give the following table in relation to a few occupations:—

	Under 20.	20 and upwards.
Law clerks	1,530	5,401
Teachers	457	4,285
Messengers and porters . .	19,743	13,471
Printers, &c. . . .	3,213	13,206
Silk manufacturers	1,435	8,388
Cabinet-makers	2,361	13,963
Gold and silver work . . .	1,145	6,419
Brass work	1,066	5,358
Iron work	2,170	13,604
Building trades	6,981	59,451

It is probable that the greater part of the above young persons are apprentices, although the returns do not specify this fact in words. The 19,743 young messengers and porters are evidently the “errand boys,” rather a formidable body in London. Taking female occupations instead of male, and noticing the difference of age in a similar manner, we find the following:—

	Under 20.	20 and upwards.
Teachers	1,314	11,185
Servants	46,524	138,262
Needlewomen	20,288	124,165
Silk-workers	2,373	8,847
Paper-workers	625	1,132

If we were to name the three most characteristic kinds of occupations in London for males under 20 years of age, therefore, they would be apprentices to mechanical trades, errand boys, and junior clerks; and for females under 20 years of age, they would be servants, needlewomen, and teachers.

The 36 districts of London exhibit many remarkable groupings in respect to employments. It is well known that the members of a particular trade are wont, in many cases, to congregate near each other; but the Census tables show this more exactly. Lawyers live in Kensington district in greater relative numbers than in any other district—a fact for which we do not feel very well able to account; but the law clerks, except those who live around Chancery-lane and the inns of court, are found in greater relative numbers at Islington. The authors, editors, artists, and architects, are found in small number south of the Thames, or in the eastern half of the metropolis;

Marylebone, St. Pancras, and Kensington, are their chief districts. Domestic servants are found in greatest relative force in the districts of St. George's Hanover Square, St. James's Westminster, Marylebone, and Kensington—indeed overwhelmingly so. The tailors are strong in St. James's, Marylebone, and St. Pancras, but relatively more so in the Whitechapel and neighbouring districts, where much of the slop work is done. The chief districts for shoemakers are St. Pancras and Marylebone in the north, Lambeth and Newington in the south, Whitechapel and Bethnal Green in the east. The gardeners have Kensington and Wandsworth as their chief districts. Beyond all other districts, the city is the locality for publishers and booksellers, for it contains the regions of Paternoster Row, and the numberless courts around Fleet Street. Musical instrument makers, for some reason not easily perceptible, congregate in decided preponderance in St. Pancras. There are two districts in which watchmakers appear in surprising force; these are, as may be supposed, Clerkenwell and St. Luke's. Coachmakers in Pancras and Marylebone; shipbuilders in Stepney and Poplar; dyers and calenderers in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green (where the silk manufacture is carried on); leather workers in Bermondsey (nearly as many as in all the other 35 districts combined); sugar refiners, nearly all in Stepney, Whitechapel, and St. George's in the East; cabinet and furniture makers, Pancras, and especially Shoreditch; coopers, in the districts nearest the various docks; rope and sail makers, Stepney and Bethnal Green; workers in gold, silver, and precious stones, Clerkenwell;—these are the chief associations between occupations and districts.

And so, in like manner, are there certain occupations for adult females, which seem to be carried on in some districts rather than others. Domestic servants and governesses are, relatively to the population, most numerous in the districts of Kensington, Marylebone, and St. George's Hanover Square; while schoolmistresses, as distinguished from governesses, are relatively as numerous in other districts. The charwomen are especially numerous in Marylebone. Those who assist in the hat manufacture, binding, and so forth, are in Southwark and Bermondsey, where most of the hat factories are situated. The women tailors, who make waistcoats and cheap goods for the slop shops, are chiefly in the three eastern districts of Stepney, Whitechapel, and St. George's in the East. The milliners, as distinguished from seamstresses, are in greatest number in Marylebone and Pancras; but the seamstresses, who are understood to occupy a lower grade among needlewomen, are in strongest force in Stepney and St. George's in the East. Staymakers are in Marylebone chiefly. The washerwomen and manglers take up their abode chiefly in the genteel districts. The women who work at shoemaking live principally in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green; while the umbrella makers are more generally to be found in Whitechapel and St. George's in the East. The hawkers and pedlars are chiefly in the four districts just named. Artificial flower-makers in St. Pancras; silk workers in Bethnal Green; upholstery workers in Marylebone; lace workers in the same district—these are other examples of predominance.

For reasons stated in the early part of this paper, it will be impos-

sible to give abstracts of the county and district tables here; so numerous are they, and to so great a length is the classification carried. But we may be able to select a few examples sufficient to illustrate broad general principles of industrial distribution. For instance, every one knows that certain towns have become celebrated for certain manufactures; Sheffield for cutlery, Birmingham for small metal works, Manchester for cotton, Leicester and Nottingham for hosiery, Leeds for woollens, Bradford for stuffs, and so on; but it may be useful and instructive to know more exactly the extent to which this localization is carried. Again, there may be certain districts containing no very large towns, but in which some particular manufacture is nevertheless carried on to a remarkable extent; such as straw-plait, pillow-lace, needles, and many others.

Passing in review the principal cities, boroughs, and towns, we can readily determine from the tables, even without the aid of any previous knowledge on the subject, the prevailing character of the industry in each town, and to some extent the degree in which female labour and juvenile labour are made use of. Let us take a few of the towns in succession.

Birmingham.—Here the males under 20 years of age are 52,640, and above 20 years 61,276; the females under 20 are 53,380, and above that age 65,545; or, placing the numbers in a compact table, we have the result thus:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
52,640	+ 53,380	= 106,020 under 20 years.
61,276	+ 65,545	= 126,821 20 and upwards.
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113,916	+ 118,925	= 232,841 total population.

Now in respect to their population, we find that out of the various classes of occupations, classes 11 and 14 are those in which the Birmingham inhabitants are chiefly employed—viz., working in metal. 2,000 men making guns, 1,800 making machines and tools, 2,400 working in gold and silver, 3,000 brass founders, 1,400 button makers, 1,200 white and black smiths, 1,400 iron manufacturers, 400 nail makers. These are among the men of 20 years and upwards; but of the males under this age there are no less than 7,000 employed in the few metal trades above enumerated. In Birmingham, females are largely employed in the smaller kind of metal manufactures; for example—1,300 young females and 1,600 adult females making buttons; 700 and 1,100 in miscellaneous works in mixed metal; 800 and 1,200 in miscellaneous iron and steel works.

Manchester and Salford.—In these cotton towns are

Males.	Females.	Total.
86,551	+ 89,043	= 175,594 under 20 years.
104,906	+ 120,821	= 225,727 20 and upwards.
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191,457	+ 209,864	= 401,321 total population.

These are within the parliamentary limits, which exceed the municipal. Now passing over the tailors and shoemakers, the carpenters and painters, the bakers and butchers, who in all large

towns must necessarily form a considerable part of the population, we turn to class 13 as likely to exhibit remarkable characteristics of the workers in Manchester and Salford. Here one single entry, cotton manufacture, comprises *enormous* numbers—13,257 men, 5,692 boys, 14,503 women, 9,051 girls, making a total of 42,503, in which the females exceed the males by 23,554 against 18,949. Putting the whole of the textile manufactures together—relating to cotton, flax, silk, and wool, they appear to employ about 25,000 men, 8,000 boys, 20,000 women, and 12,000 girls, exhibiting the remarkably near equality of 33,000 males to 32,000 females—more than 1 in 7 of the entire population of Manchester and Salford employed in making the textile materials for dress, besides 12,000 tailors and seamstresses employed in making up textile materials into dress. We have in this paragraph, for brevity, applied the names of boys and girls to young persons under 20 years of age; and shall do so in those which follow.

Nottingham.—Here we enter a bobbin net and cotton stocking town:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
11,782	+ 12,746	= 24,528 under 20 years.
14,805	+ 18,074	= 32,879 20 and upwards.
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26,587	+ 30,820	= 57,407 total population.

Of course the numbers in any particular occupations here will appear much smaller than in Manchester, because the population is only one-seventh as large; but the following entries are well worthy of note:—stocking-makers, 2,469 men, 412 boys, 1,588 women, 474 girls, making nearly 5,000 persons, or more than one-twelfth of the whole of the inhabitants, employed in this one branch alone. The bobbin-net manufacture employs 1,376 men, 517 boys, 3,277 women, 1,902 girls, exhibiting a still more striking total of more than 7,000 persons. Of the aggregate 12,000, more than 7,000 are females. It is worthy of notice that the hose and lace workers bear a larger ratio to the population of Nottingham, than the whole of the textile workers bear to the population of Manchester.

Merthyr Tydvil.—We quit hosiery and lace, to attend to iron and coal:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
14,357	+ 13,628	= 27,985 under 20 years.
19,650	+ 15,443	= 35,093 20 and upwards.
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34,007	+ 29,071	= 63,078 total population.

Now in this remarkable town we glance over the classes of occupation, one after another, without meeting with any numbers so large as to arrest the attention. At last, however, in class 14, we encounter them in surprising force. There are under the heading 'coal miners,' 1,671 boys and 4,302 men; and among iron workers are 2,038 boys, and 6,915 men; making a total of about 15,000 workers in these two minerals alone; these, with 700 or 800 females similarly employed, comprise a quarter of the entire population. Considerably more than half the adult male population of Merthyr Tydvil are workers in

iron and coal, employed chiefly in the four great establishments of Dowlais, Cyfarthfa, Pen-y-darren, and Plymouth works.

Bradford.—This busy Yorkshire town introduces us to a wholly different class of manufactures. The parliamentary borough is somewhat extensive, and includes some of the neighbouring villages, comprising a population of

Males.	Females.	Total.
22,934	+ 24,399	= 47,333 under 20 years.
27,032	+ 29,413	= 56,445 20 and upwards.
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49,966	+ 53,812	= 103,778 total population.

After making allowance for the large number of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, masons, and similar handicraftsmen for supplying the wants of so large a population, we find that class 12 contains the employments characteristic of Bradford. Here are entered, under worsted and stuff manufacture, 5,381 boys, 10,759 men, 7,936 girls, and 8,780 women—a powerful body of about 33,000 persons (nearly a third of the whole population) employed in worsted and stuff manufactures alone. The woollen cloth, the silk, and the cotton manufactures, occupy perhaps 1,000 altogether, showing how insignificant they are at Bradford.

Leeds.—The borough contains—

Males.	Females.	Total.
38,468	+ 38,987	= 77,455 under 20 years.
45,246	+ 49,569	= 94,815 20 and upwards.
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83,714	+ 88,556	= 172,270 total population.

We devote a short paragraph to Leeds, for the purpose of showing how remarkable a contrast may be presented in the industry of two towns situated only about ten miles apart. Bradford and Leeds both work up wool largely; but Bradford prepares it for stuff or worsted fabrics, while Leeds prepares it for woollen cloth. Leeds has 2,920 boys, 7,640 men, 1,710 girls, and 2,624 women, employed in making woollen cloth; while the stuff and worsted manufactures barely employ 1,000. Leeds, however, is a large manufacturing town in other respects; for it employs about 9,000 persons in the flax manufacture, and 3,000 in making engines and machines. Relatively to the population, Huddersfield is perhaps more peculiarly associated than Leeds with the woollen cloth manufacture.

Macclesfield.—Having given an idea of the distribution of occupations in the towns which may be regarded as the chief seats of the cotton, woollen, and stuff manufactures, let us do the same in respect to the silk-workers of Macclesfield borough:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
8,299	+ 8,735	= 17,034 under 20 years.
10,242	+ 11,772	= 22,014 20 and upwards
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18,541	+ 20,507	= 39,048 total population.

There are 2,462 boys, 4,772 men, 2,979 girls, and 4,339 women, employed in the silk manufacture, making an aggregate of about

14,500 persons, considerably more than one-third of the entire population. The males and females are employed in almost exactly equal numbers, 7,234 to 7,318.

Sheffield.—In this cutlery borough there are—

Males.	Females.	Total.
31,108	+ 31,112	= 62,220 under 20 years.
36,392	+ 36,698	= 73,090 20 and upwards.

67,500 + 67,810 = 135,310 total population.

In the classes relating to the supply of food, clothing, and dwellings, Sheffield contains a number fairly proportionate to its population; but it is only in class 14 that the industrial characteristics make their appearance. The works in gold, silver, steel, iron, and mixed metals, employ about 20,000 men and boys at Sheffield. Females are very little employed in the metal trades, thereby presenting a striking contrast to the arrangements at Birmingham. No fewer than 2,461 boys, and 7,044 men are employed in making and grinding cutlery and files alone.

Glasgow.—There are two or three Scotch towns which present remarkable characteristics. Glasgow has—

Males.	Females.	Total.
71,474	+ 73,593	= 145,067 under 20 years.
83,455	+ 100,574	= 184,029 20 and upwards.

154,929 + 174,167 = 329,096 total population.

This busy city is worthy of note for the degree in which it combines cotton working and iron working, two departments of industry which certainly do not seem to have any very necessary bond of connexion. There are 3,449 boys, 11,371 men, 9,692 girls, and 16,442 women—about 15,000 males and 26,000 females—employed in various branches of the cotton manufacture. Of all the females in Glasgow, in every age and condition, one in seven are employed in this manufacture. There are, in respect to metal trades, 2,600 machine and tool makers, 4,800 miners and manufacturers, and 5,400 other workers in metal—almost wholly males.

Dundee.—This is the great centre of the flax and linen manufacture of Scotland. Dundee contains—

Males.	Females.	Total.
17,444	+ 17,999	= 35,443 under 20 years.
18,420	+ 25,068	= 43,488 20 and upwards.

35,864 + 43,067 = 78,931 total population.

Of these numbers there are 2,713 boys, 6,161 men, 4,300 girls, and 6,568 women, employed in flax and linen manufactures, being almost exactly one-fourth of the whole population—a ratio which must certainly appear surprisingly large. Aberdeen is also engaged in these trades, but in a very much smaller ratio than Dundee.

These few examples would perhaps suffice to illustrate the distribution of particular branches of manufacture in the principal towns; but, adopting a still more compressed form, we will give a few additional instances in the following way:—

At Portsmouth, out of about 35,000 men and boys in the borough, about 9,000 are in the public service, and receive pay from the community ; while there are about 2,000 privately employed as seamen or as shipwrights. At Leicester, out of 60,000 persons, nearly 9,000 are employed in making worsted stockings, and similar articles. At Northampton, out of 13,000 men and boys, more than 4,000 are employed in making boots and shoes, the staple industry of the place ; and at Stafford the men and boys similarly employed are in the ratio of 1 to 4 of the whole male population. At Worcester, out of 15,080 women and girls, 2,133 are employed in making gloves. Of the 25,705 men and boys in Wolverhampton, about 7,500 are employed upon metals or upon coal ; no less than 1,400 make locks alone. In Dudley the ratio is about as high, about 6,000 out of 19,093. Coventry is remarkable for two trades, about as diverse as any two can be, ribbon-making and watch-making : out of a population of 36,612, nearly 10,000 persons (of whom 6,500 are females) are employed upon silks and ribbons ; while 1,700 men and boys are making watches. At Stockport, 17,000 persons are employed in cotton manufactures, out of a total population of 53,835—nearly one in three ; at Blackburn, 16,000 out of 46,536—more than one in three ; at Bolton, 14,500 out of 61,171 ; at Oldham, 20,000 out of 72,357 ; at Preston, 18,000 out of 69,542. Thus, in these five cotton spinning and weaving towns, containing an aggregate of about 300,000 inhabitants, about 34,000 males, and 42,000 females—considerably more than one-fourth of all the inhabitants—are engaged in this manufacture. Looking at the distribution of workers in respect to age, we find that there are about 33,000 children and young persons under 20, and 43,000 adults of 20 and upwards. In Paisley, out of about 31,000 inhabitants, nearly 9,000 are employed in various kinds of textile manufacture, of which the principal is shawls.

Hitherto, in the above paragraphs, we have spoken of distinct towns, each with defined limits and defined number of inhabitants. But a few remarkable manufactures are centred rather in districts than in large towns.

In *Staffordshire*, the registration county (which often differs both in limits and in population from the real county, but never to any very great extent) contains 320,903 males and 309,641 females. Now it is plain, on a little examination, that the main departments of industry whereby these are supported have relation to mineral manufactures ; and it is further observable, on comparing the several districts in Poor Law Unions, that while the southern exhibit the metallic and colliery operations, the northern are associated with earthenware manufactures. In short we have the Wolverhampton region of the south, and the Pottery region of the north. There are 27,000 males and 1,000 females engaged in various departments of the coal trade ; 45,000 males and 7,000 females in metallic manufactures ; 16,000 males and 9,000 females in pottery and earthenware manufactures. It is worthy of note that in the two districts or Poor Law Unions of Stoke-upon-Trent and Wolstanton, containing the pottery towns of Stoke, Hauley, Lane End, Delph, Etruria,

Shelton, Burslem, &c., out of a population of 51,000 adult males and females, more than 13,000 are engaged in the earthenware manufacture. And in respect to South Staffordshire, it would perhaps scarcely be expected that 5,000 women are engaged in nail-making.

Bedfordshire, containing 62,539 males and 67,266 females, is not a county likely to contain large manufacturing establishments of any kind; but there are, nevertheless, two or three entries in the tables which deserve attention. There are, we find, 2,300 males and more than 10,000 females engaged in the straw-plait manufacture; together with nearly 6,000 females occupied in hand-lace making. One fourth of all the females in the county, of all ages and conditions, are employed in one or other of these two occupations. In *Buckinghamshire*, containing 70,928 males and 72,727 females, the straw-plait trade is smaller, employing only about 3,000 females; but the lace-trade is about as extensive as in Bedfordshire, employing nearly 11,000 females. In *Hertfordshire* we almost entirely lose the lace trade; but the straw-plait employs about 9,000 females out of 87,497. In *Cambridgeshire* there is a little done in these two trades, but only a little; and in *Huntingdonshire* there are about 1,000 females out of 30,295 engaged in the lace-trade. In these two departments of cottage industry, the females employed are of all ages from 5 to 90, chiefly between 10 and 20.

Worcestershire, for some reason which it is difficult to explain, is the centre of the needle manufacture. At Redditch in this county nearly all the inhabitants are supported, directly or indirectly, by this manufacture; although the steel for making the needles, and all the coal for heating the steam-engines, must be brought from other quarters.

Cornwall is well known to be a mining county; and this certainly appears in the Census returns. There are 172,193 males in this (registration) county; and among these are 3,000 seamen, and 2,600 fishermen: but when we come to class 14, mineral working, we find about 16,000 copper-miners, more than 10,000 tin-miners, 2,500 lead-miners, and about 6,000 employed in other ways on metals and minerals; none, however, in coals: a significant consequence of the absence of coal seams in the stratifications of that county. There are also about 6,000 females engaged at the 'above-ground' works of the copper and tin mines.

But now let us turn to a county containing much coal but little metal. *Durham* (registration) county contains 207,088 males, and 204,591 females, a departure from the general rule; for here we find more males than females. Now here are 10,000 men and boys engaged in sea and river navigation: a very large number out of such a population, and evidently due principally to the navigation of colliery vessels. The number of 4,500 ship and boat builders is also large, and points to the busy trade of Sunderland. But a much larger item is that of 29,000 men and boys employed in coal-mining and working, about one-seventh of the male population. In *Northumberland*, as might be expected, a somewhat parallel state of things presents itself. There are here 149,515 males; and, of these, about 6,000 are engaged in navigating ships and boats, 1,400 in

building ships and boats, and 11,000 coal-miners; the parallelism, it will be observed, is in the nature of the prevalent occupation, and not in their extent, for Durham greatly takes the lead in this respect. Five of the coal-miners of Northumberland are entered as being upwards of 90 years of age; but it is satisfactory to find that, consequent on recent legislation, scarcely any boys under 10 years of age, or females of any age, are included among the coal-miners or labourers.

There are two counties in the western part of the kingdom which we may similarly notice, in respect partly to the iron manufacture, but still more decidedly to coal-mining. These are Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. *Monmouthshire* contains 92,301 males and 82,849 females—another example, in a mining county, of the males outnumbering the females. The iron trades occupy 12,000 males, and the coal trade also 12,000—in round numbers: together more than one-fourth of the entire male population. Females are not much employed in these trades in this county. *Glamorganshire*, containing the remarkable towns of Merthyr and Aberdare and their vicinity, has a population of 125,087 males and 115,000 females. Of these males, no less a number than 15,500 are engaged in the coal trade, and 14,000 in the iron trades. In another Welsh county, *Carmarthen*, copper manufactures are, in respect to the population, if not as remarkable as iron manufactures in Glamorgan, at least worthy of note as the staple industry of portions of the country. The explanation of this is, that nearly all the copper ores of Cornwall and Devon are sold on the spot to copper-smelters, who have their works at Swansea or Neath, or some other town in Carmarthenshire. But besides the copper workers there are, among the 125,087 males in this county, 14,000 workers in iron, and 15,000 coal-miners.

Something has been said, in former paragraphs, of the remarkable distribution of employments in the cotton and woollen towns of the north; and a comparison, in relation to certain items, has been made between Lancashire and the metropolis. In order, however, to illustrate more definitely the centralization of certain manufactures in the two great counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire (West Riding), we will present, in the following form, certain numbers and ratios. In *Lancashire*, out of 1,008,824 males of all ages, there are 160,000 engaged in the various departments of the cotton manufacture; and out of 1,058,477 females, about 158,000 similarly engaged; and of this large total of 318,000, not less than 118,000 are under 20 years of age. In the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, out of 666,912 males of all ages, there are about 120,000 engaged in various departments of wool and worsted manufactures; and out of 673,139 females, about 80,000 similarly engaged; and of this total of 200,000, about 15,000 are under 20 years of age. In comparing the above numbers, we observe the following results:—that the male workers in wool bear a larger ratio to the whole male population in the West Riding, than the male workers in cotton bear to the whole male population of Lancashire; that in respect to female workers, the ratio lies in the other direction; that the ratio of

juvenile workers to adult workers is about the same in both departments of industry; and that while 1 in 6 of the Lancashire population are engaged in cotton manufactures, about 1 in $6\frac{1}{2}$ of the West Riding population are engaged in the wool manufactures.

Such are a few of the more striking results obtained by the Census, relating to the Occupations of the People. The entire Report is worthy of the most careful study of every person who desires to know something more of the Condition of the People, in this hard-working country, than can be derived from vague generalizations and partial inquiries.

V.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from November 1853 to October 1854.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red.	3 per Cent. Cons.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Ann. 1860.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Exchequer Bills, £1000.
1853.								
November	{ 219 215	{ 94 ⁷ / ₈ 92 ⁵ / ₈	{ 96 93 ³ / ₄	{ 96 ⁷ / ₈ 95 ¹ / ₄	{ 5 ³ / ₈ 5	{ 254 248	{ 113 112	{ 9 premium. 1 „
December	{ 221 ¹ / ₂ 217 ¹ / ₂	{ 96 93 ³ / ₄	{ 96 ³ / ₄ 94 ⁷ / ₈	{ 98 95 ¹ / ₄	{ 5 ³ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₄	{ 253 250	{ 113 ..	{ 9 „ 2 „
1854.								
January	{ 219 215	{ 94 91	{ 93 ³ / ₄ 90 ⁵ / ₈	{ 94 ⁷ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₄	{ 5 ³ / ₈ 5	{ 241 230	{ 116 115	{ 13 „ 5 „
February	{ 219 215	{ 93 ¹ / ₂ 91 ⁵ / ₈	{ 92 ⁷ / ₈ 90 ⁵ / ₄	{ 94 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	{ 5 ³ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₄	{ 240 231	{ 115 ¹ / ₂ 115	{ 22 „ 10 „
March	{ 221 218 ¹ / ₂	{ 92 ¹ / ₂ 91 ⁷ / ₈	{ 91 ⁵ / ₈ 85 ¹ / ₂	{ 93 ¹ / ₂ 92 ¹ / ₂	{ 5 ³ / ₈ 5 ¹ / ₄	{ 240 220	{ 115 114	{ 21 „ 3 dis.
April	{ 216 ¹ / ₂ 205	{ 88 ¹ / ₈ 86 ¹ / ₈	{ 89 ¹ / ₄ 86 ¹ / ₄	{ 89 87 ¹ / ₈	{ 4 ⁷ / ₈ 4 ³ / ₄	{ 235 222	{ 115 ..	{ 6 prem. 2 dis.
May	{ 208 204 ¹ / ₂	{ 89 ³ / ₈ 86 ¹ / ₂	{ 90 ³ / ₄ 88	{ 90 ³ / ₄ 87 ¹ / ₄	{ 4 ⁷ / ₈ 4 ³ / ₈	{ 237 233	{ 115 ¹ / ₂ 115	{ 4 prem. 2 dis.
June	{ 208 204	{ 94 ³ / ₈ 90 ¹ / ₄	{ 94 91 ¹ / ₂	{ 94 ³ / ₈ 91 ¹ / ₈	{ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ² / ₂	{ 236 232	{	{ 5 prem. 2 dis.
July	{ 212 207 ¹ / ₄	{ 94 91 ¹ / ₄	{ 93 ³ / ₈ 91 ¹ / ₄	{ 94 ¹ / ₈ 91 ⁷ / ₈	{ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ⁵ / ₈	{ 230 224	{ 114 112 ¹ / ₂	{ 3 prem. 1 dis.
August	{ 211 ¹ / ₂ 209	{ 96 92 ¹ / ₂	{ 95 ³ / ₄ 92 ³ / ₈	{ 96 ³ / ₄ 93 ¹ / ₈	{ 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ⁵ / ₈	{ 230 223	{ 115 ..	{ 5 prem. 2 dis.
September	{ 211 210 ¹ / ₂	{ 95 ¹ / ₂ 95 ¹ / ₄	{ 95 ³ / ₄ 94 ⁵ / ₈	{ 96 ³ / ₄ 96	{ 4 ⁷ / ₈ 4 ³ / ₄	{ 229 225	{	{ 9 prem. 2 „
October	{ 213 208	{ 94 ¹ / ₈ 93 ¹ / ₄	{ 95 ⁷ / ₈ 94 ¹ / ₂	{ 94 ³ / ₈ 93 ³ / ₈	{ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₈	{ 232 250	{	{ 7 „ 4 „

VI.—CORN.—AVERAGE PRICE per IMPERIAL QUARTER in ENGLAND and WALES, for the Year ending Michaelmas Day, 1854.

(Furnished by C. M. Willich, Esq.)

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
For Quarter ending—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Christmas, 1853. . .	69 10	40 0	24 9
Lady-day, 1854. . .	79 6	40 1	26 11
Midsummer „ . . .	78 4	37 0	29 1
Michaelmas „ . . .	63 10	33 5	27 4
For the Year ending } Michaelmas, 1854 . }	73 1	30 4	19 3

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1854.

VII.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ASSESSED TAXES AMENDMENT ACT.

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 1.—February 17, 1854.]

An Act to explain and amend an Act of the last session, relating to the Duties of Assessed Taxes; and to authorise Justices of the Peace in Ireland to administer oaths required in matters relating to Income Tax.

The Act amended is the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 90, and by § 1 it is declared that the duties contained in Schedule F of that Act (the duties payable for horses and mules not charged under Schedule E) are to be deemed to have been granted and made payable thereby; and the exemptions (§ 2) granted under Schedules E and F are to extend only to the duties granted in Schedule E, except where such horses or mules are kept for husbandry purposes only. Horses used by common carriers occasionally conveying passengers (§ 3) are to be charged only under Schedule F. The time (§ 4) for giving notice to determine compositions is extended to April 5, 1854. The oaths (§ 5) required by the Acts relating to the income tax may be administered by justices of the peace in Ireland, as well as by the Income Tax Commissioners.

COASTING TRADE.

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 5.—March 23, 1854.]

An Act to admit Foreign Ships to the Coasting Trade.

In § 1 the clauses in the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 107, forbidding the carrying of goods or passengers from one British port to another are repealed; but power is retained for Her Majesty to exercise retaliatory restrictions, as in the previous Act. By § 2 foreign ships employed in the coasting trade are subjected to the same rules as British ships; and such foreign ships (§ 3) are not to be subject to higher rates for pier, harbour light, pilotage, or other dues or tolls, than British ships, or to any restriction as to the employment of pilots, or to any other rules whatever, than what British ships are subjected to. Foreign steam-vessels (§ 4) carrying passengers coastwise are to be subject to the provisions of the Steam Navigation Act, 1851 (14. and 15 Vict., cap. 79).

INCLOSURE ACT. (No. 1.)

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 9.—May 12, 1854.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This is the first general Inclosure Act of the session, and comprises the following thirteen places:—

Cardiganshire—Cardigan; and *Lampeter-pont-Stephen. Hampshire*—Bursledon; *Cardridge*; and *Oakeutts Woods. Somersetshire*—Hawkrige; *Portock*; and *Wootton Courtney. Surrey*—Heavers Wood Common. *Sussex*—Iping. *Westmorland*—Church Brough Intake. *Wiltshire*—Tinhead. *Yorkshire*—Barlby.

INCOME TAX.

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 10.—May 12, 1854.]

An Act for granting to her Majesty additional Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

By § 1 of this Act there is granted for the year commencing April 6, 1854, in respect of all property, profits, and gains charged for the said year, with the rates and duties granted by cap. 34 of last session, additional rates and duties amounting to one moiety of the whole of the duties thereby chargeable; the whole amount to be paid with and over and above the first moiety so charged; the said duties (§ 2) to be assessed and raised under the provisions of the previous Acts. [This Act is superseded by cap. 24.]

MILITIA.

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 13.—May 12, 1854.]

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Militia of the United Kingdom.

The first section provides that the militia may be embodied whenever a state of war exists. By § 2 it is enacted, that, after a corps of militia has been called out, the time of training may be extended, but not so as to exceed the period of fifty-six days; but where (§ 3) the regiment, or any part of it, may have been sent to head-quarters, or attached to any corps of the regular forces for purposes of instruction, such time is not to be reckoned in the fifty-six days. Notice of the time and place of meeting (§ 4) is to be sent by post to the residences of the men as stated in their attestations, and such delivery to be deemed sufficient; and any man not appearing at the time and place appointed is liable to be punished and dealt with according to the provisions of the 42 Geo. III., cap. 90; as is also any person knowingly harbouring or concealing any such man.

COUNTY COURTS' EXTENSION ACT AMENDMENT.

[17 Victoriæ, cap. 16.—June 2, 1854.]

An Act to amend the Act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 61, and the Act 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 58.

This Act extends the right of appeal from decisions of the County Courts to cases in which jurisdiction was given by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 61, § 17; and to extend the provisions of § 8 of the 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 58, to all cases of petitions for protection made to a County Court.

THE PRIZE ACT, RUSSIA, 1854.

[17 *Victoriæ*, cap. 18.—June 2, 1854.]*An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more effectual Manning of Her Majesty's Navy during the present War.*

This is a long Act, but the more interesting clauses are (after declaring in the preamble that general reprisals having been granted against the ships, vessels, and goods of the Emperor of all the Russias, and his subjects, Her Majesty has been pleased of her munificence to give the benefit of all prizes taken during the present war to the captors thereof being in Her Majesty's service), § 5, by which all ships and goods taken by Her Majesty's ships, and adjudged as prizes, are to be divided according to Her Majesty's proclamation; but when any ships of an allied power are acting in conjunction, a share is reserved for them; and arms, stores, &c., (§ 6) taken in any fortress, or ships or goods in any river or creek defended by a fortress, are to be divided as other prizes; and, where, acting in conjunction with land forces (§ 7), the ships are to have such proportional share as Her Majesty may appoint. Naval stores (§ 8) found on board foreign ships may be purchased by the Admiralty for the public service. British ships and vessels recaptured (§ 9) are to be restored on payment of salvage, unless they have been sent forth and used by the enemy as vessels of war; and, if recaptured (§ 10), before being sent to an enemy's port, they may, with the consent of the re-captors, be allowed to prosecute their voyage. A bounty of 5*l.* per head is to be paid (§ 11) for every prisoner taken serving on board an armed ship of the enemy. The following clauses relate to the adjudication of prizes, the prosecution of appeals, and the proceedings in the Admiralty courts, &c.

The next Act (cap. 19), the "Naval Pay and Prize Act," is to much the same purport; but it provides that the Admiralty, by order in council, may alter the mode of paying the navy, and distributing the prize money.

INCOME TAX. (No. 2.)

[17 *Victoriæ*, cap. 24.—June 16, 1854.]*An Act for granting to Her Majesty an increased Rate of Duty on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.*

By § 1 there is granted from and after April 5, 1854, in lieu of the rates granted by cap. 34 of the preceding session, and of cap. 10 of the present session, the sum of fourteen pence in the pound on the annual amount of all such gains, profits, and property; the duty (§ 2) is to be assessed and raised under the provisions of the previous Acts; the interest on exchequer bills (§ 3) to be charged up to April 5, at the previous rate, and the interest subsequent to that date to the increased rate; provided always (§ 4) that where any less rate than 7*d.* was imposed by the previous Acts, or any abatement allowed, such rate or abatement shall be made in the same proportion to the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* granted by this Act. [The effect of this clause is, that all assessments as imposed by the preceding Acts are in every case doubled by this.] Copies of the poor-rates in Ireland (§ 5) are to be transmitted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue only when required [previously they were to be transmitted regularly every year]. The Act (§ 6) is to take effect from April 5, 1854, to be in force during the present war, and until April 5, next after the ratification of a treaty of peace; and if this

happen before April 5, 1859, then the rates imposed by this Act are to cease, and the rates imposed by cap. 30 of the preceding session to be revived and paid so long as the period for which they were granted by that Act shall remain unexpired. The previous Acts (§ 7) are to continue in force for the recovery of arrears, &c.

EXCISE DUTIES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 27.—July 3, 1854.]

An Act for granting certain additional Rates and Duties of Excise.

By § 1 certain additional duties are granted upon malt, namely, by Schedule A, for every imperial bushel of malt, which, after May 8, 1854, shall be made in England, or imported into England from Scotland or Ireland, without a certificate of having paid the local duty, the sum of 4s. shall be paid; and for every bushel made in Scotland or Ireland, for home consumption there, the sum of 3s. 1d.; and for every bushel of malt in possession of any one for sale, the additional duty of 1s. 3½d., except such malt be in Scotland and Ireland for home consumption there, and made from bear or bigg, then the sum of 1s. And for every gallon of spirits, distilled after May 8, in Scotland, the additional sum of 1s. 4d. (4d. is given in Schedule C, to commence from May 26), and in Ireland of 8d.; and for every gallon of spirits exported from the Channel Islands into Scotland, the duty of 7s. 2d. (4d. is added by Schedule C.), and if into Ireland, of 5s. 2d., in lieu of the present duties. On spirit mixtures there is imposed, on ether imported from Scotland into England, a duty of 4s. 7d. per gallon; from Ireland into England, 9s. 7d.; and from Ireland into Scotland, 5s. For sweet spirits of nitre, other enumerated tinctures, &c., and spirit varnishes, from Scotland into England, 2s. 9d.; from Ireland into England, 5s. 9d.; and from Ireland into Scotland, 3s. For other tinctures and medicated spirits, from Scotland into England, 1s. 10d.; from Ireland into England, 3s. 10d.; and from Ireland into Scotland, 2s. 10d. For made wines, from Scotland into England, 2¾d.; from Ireland into England, 5½d.; and from Ireland into Scotland, 3d. For sugar used in the brewing of beer, for every cwt. from May 10, the duty of 5s. 2d. in lieu of previous duties. The drawback on exportation is the same as the duties. The Act (§ 2) is to last only till July 5, next after the ratification of peace. The duties (§ 3) are to be under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and collected as heretofore. Maltsters, and every other trader using malt (§ 4), are to give an account of all malt in their possession on May 8; and maltsters to give a return of all malt made and disposed of by them within a month previous, with the names of the persons, and certain particulars of the sale, under a penalty of 100l., or 40s. for every bushel of malt, at the election of the Attorney-General; the additional duty on the stock in hand to be payable on July 5, 1854, unless security is given, when the payments may be made by instalments ending on January 24, 1855, and failure in payment incurs a penalty of double the amount of duty charged, or 100l. at the election of the Attorney-General. Officers of excise (§ 5) may enter the premises of maltsters, &c., to take an account of malt in stock, and the penalty for not suffering them to do so, or for molesting them, or for clandestinely removing malt uncharged, is 100l., or 40s. for every bushel of malt, at the election of the Attorney-General, on both the sender-out and receiver, in case of clandestine removal, with forfeiture of the malt. On brown or porter malt, and roasted or black malt (§ 6),

20 per cent. is to be deducted, and on all other unscreened or unground malt $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The penalty for untruly stating the original gravity of beer entered for exportation (§ 7), or for claiming a higher rate of drawback than it is entitled to, is 50*l.* over and above all other penalties and forfeitures for such offence; and if any question arise as to the specific gravity of the worts from which such beer has been made, the proof to lie on the claimant of the drawback. On the removal to England or Ireland (§ 8) for consumption of spirits distilled from malt only, from Scotland one-half only of the allowance to be repaid by the distiller; and spirits (§ 5) distilled from malt in England or Ireland, on which allowance has been made as for exportation or use as ship's stores, may be delivered for consumption on repayment by the distiller of one-half of such allowance, and any such spirits may be removed from England or Ireland to Scotland for consumption there, without the repayment of any part of such allowance.

CUSTOM DUTIES.

[17 and 18 Victoriae, cap. 28.—July 3, 1854.]

An Act to alter and amend certain Duties of Customs.

This Act merely imposes the following duties, to commence from May 8, 1854:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rum, other spirits, and rum-shrub, imported		
into Scotland	per gallon	6 0
— imported into Ireland	„	4 4
Sugar and melasses, an additional duty per cwt. of 15 per cent.		

This additional duty is to be charged to the purchaser in all contracts made previous to the passing of this Act.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES (SUGAR AND SPIRITS).

[17 and 18 Victoriae, cap. 29.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act to alter the Duties of Customs on Sugar, Molasses, and Spirits.

By § 1 it is enacted, that from July 5, 1854, the duty payable is to be as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Candy (brown or white), refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality thereto, until August 2, 1854, inclusive	per cwt.	17 4
From and after that day	„	16 0
White clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal thereto	„	14 0
Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal thereto	„	12 0
Brown muscovado, or any other sugar not equal in quality to yellow muscovado or brown clayed sugar	„	11 0
Melasses	„	4 3

The Commissioners of Customs are to provide (§ 2) standard samples of the various sugars, and no sugar to be deemed to belong to the class unless equal to the standard samples. In lieu of the previous drawbacks (§ 3), there shall be allowed on exportation—

s. d.

Upon refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole,
or lumps duly refined, having been perfectly
clarified and thoroughly dried in the stove,
and being of an uniform whiteness through-
out, or such sugar pounded, crushed, or broken,
or sugar candy per cwt. 15 0

Upon bastard or refined sugar broken in pieces,
or being ground or powdered sugar, or such
sugar pounded, crushed, or broken ,, 11 0

Her Majesty, however (§ 4), may alter by order in council, at any time before July 1, 1855, these drawbacks and substitute others; such orders (§ 5) to be published in the 'London Gazette,' and laid before Parliament. By § 6, so much of §§ 107 and 108 of the 'Customs' Consolidation Act' as permits the delivery of sugar without payment of duty, for the purpose of being refined, is repealed, but all existing bonds (§ 7) are to remain in force; after June 25, 1854 (§ 8), no sugar is to be taken into bonded sugar-houses for the purpose of being refined, and all sugar so refined before July 2, 1854 (§ 9), with the treacle or other produce thereof, is to be deposited in some approved warehouse. Immediately after July 2, and before any further supply of sugar be taken in, the officers of Customs (§ 10) are to take stock of such sugar-houses, and the duty due thereon is to be paid as the Commissioners of Customs shall direct; but (§ 11) sugar-refiners have the option of working up all the sugar in hand, and depositing the same in a warehouse up to August 10, provided they take in no sugar in the meantime.

On and after May 25, 1854 (§ 12), spirits and strong waters, rum and rum-shrub, from British possessions, imported into Scotland, are subjected to an additional duty of 4*d.* per gallon.

EXCISE DUTIES (SUGAR).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 30.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act for granting certain Duties of Excise on Sugar made in the United Kingdom.

The first clause imposes, in lieu of all others, the following duties on sugar made in the United Kingdom [beetroot sugar, &c.], after May 26, 1854, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue furnishing standard samples of the quality:—

	s.	d.
Candy (brown or white), refined sugar, or sugar rendered by any process equal thereto per cwt.	16	0
White clayed, or sugar rendered by any process equal thereto ,,	14	0
Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar rendered equal thereto ,,	12	0
Brown muscovado, and any other sugar not yellow muscovado, or brown clayed ,,	11	0
Melasses ,,	4	6

Brewers (§ 2) using sugar for brewing, are to pay an additional duty of 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for every cwt. so used, in lieu of the excise duty charged by the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 67, § 3, and must also take out a license, for which they are to pay 20*s.* The new duties (§ 3) are to be raised and levied in the same manner as other Excise duties, and

the powers and penalties of all previous Excise Acts are to apply to this Act. The license (§ 4) whenever taken out will expire on Oct. 10 of each year, and must be renewed annually. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue (§ 5) are empowered to make regulations for using sugar in the brewing of beer, and brewers using sugar contrary to such regulations, or without a license, subject themselves to the pains of previous Acts; and brewers, not having a license, must not have sugar on their premises except for their domestic use (of which the proof is to be made by themselves), under pain of like penalties and forfeitures: they are also (§ 6) to make entry of premises used for storing or using such sugar; and they must enter (§ 7) in the proper book the hours at which they intend to wash or dissolve sugar, or they subject themselves to penalties.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 31.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act for the better Regulation of the Traffic on Railways and Canals.

The first clause is an interpretation of terms. By the second it is declared to be the duty of railway and canal companies to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding traffic, and for the return of carriages, trucks, boats, and other vehicles, without unreasonable delay, and without subjecting any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue prejudice or disadvantage, so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways or canals as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may be afforded to the public. Any company or person (§ 3) complaining that reasonable facilities for forwarding traffic are withheld, may apply, by motion or summons, to the Court of Common Pleas in England, or to any of the superior courts in Dublin, or to the Court of Session in Scotland, or, upon the certificate of the Board of Trade as to any such contravention of the Act, the Attorneys-General of England or Ireland, or the Lord Advocate of Scotland may proceed; in either case the judge is to hear and determine the cause, and for that purpose may appoint such engineers or other persons as they may think proper, to make inquiries and to report as to such violation of the Act. If that is established, the judge may issue a writ of injunction or interdict, restraining the further continuance of such violation of the Act, and enjoining obedience to the same, and, in case of disobedience, may order the payment of such sum, not exceeding 200*l.* per day, for every day after a fixed date during which they continue to disobey, such sums to be paid either to the party complaining, or into court, as they may deem fitting. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas in England (§ 4), or any three of them, of whom the Lord Chief Justice is to be one; the judges of the courts in Dublin, or any nine of them,—the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer shall be five; and the Court of Session of Scotland, may make such regulations as are necessary for proceedings under this Act. On the application (§ 5) of any party aggrieved by the order made on any motion or summons, the court, if they think fit, may order a rehearing, and alter or rescind the order made. No proceeding (§ 6) to be taken for any violation of this Act except in the manner herein provided; but this Act is not to diminish or take away any right or remedy against

any railway or canal company under the existing law. Every such company (§ 7) to be liable for loss or injury to any animal or thing, occasioned by the neglect or default of such company or its servants, notwithstanding any notice, condition, or declaration to the contrary, limiting such liability, all such notices being declared null and void; but the companies (§ 7) are not to be liable beyond a certain amount, that is, for a horse, 50*l.*, neat cattle, 15*l.*, sheep or pigs, 2*l.* each, unless the value is stated, and an extra reasonable payment made for the extra risk; the proof of value to be made by the complainants, and no special contract to be valid unless signed by the person delivering such goods, cattle, &c.; but nothing herein to alter or affect the right or privileges of such company under the 'Carriers' Act' (11 Geo. IV. and 1 Wm. IV. cap. 68). The short title (§ 8) is to be 'The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854.'

PUBLIC STATUES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 33.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act to place public Statues within the Metropolitan Police District under the control of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

By the preamble and § 1, the public statues enumerated in the schedule are placed under the care of the Commissioners of Public Works and Buildings: the "metropolitan police district" is defined to be that so denominated by the 10 Geo. IV., cap 44; and "public place" is defined to be any place into, upon, or over which there is any public right of ingress, egress, and regress, or thoroughfare." The Commissioners (§ 2) have powers given them, out of any money appropriated for that purpose, to erect statues in any public place, and to enclose the same and the pedestals thereof with fences or railings as they deem fit, and also (§ 3) to amend or repair any such public statues, for which purposes (§ 4) they may enter any public place, and do, or direct to be done, all acts necessary for the erection or reparation of public statues. No public statue (§ 5) is to be erected after the passing of this Act, without the written assent of the Commissioners. Persons (§ 6) unlawfully or maliciously destroying or damaging any public statue, or the ornaments, railings, or fences surrounding it, to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and punished under the provisions of 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 44. Owners of statues (§ 7) not mentioned in this schedule, but which are situated within the district, may, with the assent of the Commissioners, transfer the same, whereupon they shall be deemed public statues, and within the provisions of this Act.

The following are the statues named in the schedule:—1. King James II., in Whitehall Gardens. 2. George Canning, opposite New Palace Yard. 3. Charles I., at Charing Cross. 4. George III., in Pall Mall East. 5. George IV., in Trafalgar-square. 6. Viscount Nelson, in Trafalgar-square. 7. Duke of Wellington, at Hyde Park Corner. 8. Statue in Hyde Park to commemorate the victories of the Duke of Wellington. 9. George II., in Golden-square. 10. Duke of Wellington, in Tower Green. 11. George III., in Somerset House. 12. Queen Anne, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury. 13. Duke of Kent, Park Crescent Gardens, Portland Place. 14. George II., in Greenwich Hospital. 15. Charles II., in Chelsea Hospital.

WARWICK ASSIZES.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 35.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act to Repeal certain Provisions of an Act, 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 110, concerning the holding of Assizes for the County of Warwick.

By this Act the assizes for the county are no longer to be held alternately at Warwick and Coventry, but at Warwick only; and the exemption of jurors of Coventry from serving anywhere but in that city is repealed.

REGISTRATION OF BILLS OF SALE.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 36.—July 10, 1854.]

An Act for preventing Frauds upon Creditors by secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels.

Every bill of sale of personal chattels (§ 1), either absolute or conditional, whereby the holder shall have power, either with or without notice, and either immediately or at any future time, to seize or take possession of any property or effects comprised in or made subject to such bill of sale, is to be void, unless the same, or a true copy, with an affidavit of the time when made or given, and a description of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, be filed within twenty-one days after the making thereof, with the clerk of the docket and judgments of the Court of Queen's Bench, in like manner as warrants of attorney. Any defeasance or condition of trust (§ 2) not contained in the body of the bill of sale must be written on the same paper or parchment before filing, or the bill of sale becomes void. The officer of the Court of Queen's Bench (§ 3) is to keep a book containing the particulars of each bill of sale according to a form prescribed, which book may be searched at all reasonable times on the payment of 6*d.*; an index is also to be made and kept, which may be searched on payment of 1*s.* For filing every bill of sale (§ 4) the officer is to be paid 1*s.*, for which he is to account. Office copies (§ 5) or extracts are to be had at the same rate as office copies of judgments. If any such bill of sale (§ 6) be satisfied and discharged, any judge of the Court of Queen's Bench may order a memorandum of satisfaction to be written upon any such bill of sale or copy. In the interpretation of terms (§ 7) is defined what constitutes a bill of sale; and defines personal chattels to mean goods, furniture, fixtures, and other articles capable of complete transfer by delivery, and that such chattels shall be deemed in the apparent possession of the person giving the bill of sale so long as they remain in any house or on any premises occupied by him. By § 8 the Act is not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

GAMING-HOUSES.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 38.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act for the Suppression of Gaming-Houses.

The preamble recites a part of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 109, by which the superintendents of the metropolitan police are empowered to "enter houses suspected to be kept as common gaming-houses, and to arrest all persons found therein;" and that "where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming used in playing

any unlawful game shall be found in any house, room, or place suspected to be used as a common gaming-house," it shall be evidence that such house, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house; and "whereas the keepers of common gaming-houses contrive, by fortifying the entrance to such houses, or by other means, to keep out the officers authorised to enter the same until the instruments of gaming have been removed or destroyed, so that no sufficient evidence can be obtained to convict the offenders:" it is enacted (§ 1) that any person obstructing the entry of any constable or officer authorised to enter a suspected gaming-house, by bolting, barring, or chaining up any external or internal door, or in any other way delaying the entry of such officer shall, on conviction before two justices, be adjudged to any penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, or, on non-payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months. The obstructing the entry of the officers, or any room being found fitted or provided with the means of unlawful gaming, or with means or contrivance for concealing, or removing, or destroying the instruments of gaming, to be received as evidence of the house, room, or place being a common gaming-house. Any person (§ 3) apprehended in such place who shall give to the officers or justices a false name or address incurs a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month. Any person (§ 4) keeping a house or place for purposes of gaming, or having the care or management, or assisting in conducting the business, or advancing or furnishing money, is subject to a penalty not exceeding 500*l.*, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months. The justices (§ 5), before whom any persons are brought found in such houses, may require them to give evidence upon oath touching any unlawful gaming, or as to any obstruction offered to the entry of officers, and they are not to be excused on the ground of criminating themselves, but on refusing to be sworn are to be treated as other persons appearing in court on a summons or subpoena may by law be dealt with; such person, however (§ 6), on making a full discovery to the best of his knowledge of all things as to which he is examined, shall receive a certificate from the judge of the court which shall free him from all criminal prosecutions, penal actions, and all penalties, forfeitures, and punishments whatever, and in any action or proceeding brought against such person, such proceeding shall be stayed on the production of the certificate. Penalties and costs (§ 7) may be levied by distress, but if the person convicted is committed to prison instead of payment of the penalty, then the costs alone to be levied by distress. Of the penalties recovered (§ 8) one-half is to be paid in aid of the poor-rate of the parish in which the offence has been committed, and the other half to the person laying the information. If any person has laid an information (§ 9), and afterwards neglects to prosecute such information with due diligence, the justices may authorise some other person to proceed. Appeals from convictions are allowed (§ 10) to the quarter-sessions; but objections on points of form (§ 11) are not to be allowed, and judgments are not removeable by certiorari to the Queen's Bench. Distresses (§ 12) are not to be unlawful for want of form; no plaintiff (§ 13) to recover in any action for trespass or irregularity, if tender of sufficient amends have been made; and no action to be brought (§ 14) for any proceeding under this Act unless notice be given to the intended defendant one month at least before prosecuting the same, and within three months after the act or omission complained of. The Act (§ 15) came into operation on August 1, 1854.

ABATEMENT OF INCOME-TAX ON INSURANCES.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 40.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act to continue an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for extending for a limited time the Provision for Abatement of Income-Tax in respect of Insurance on Lives.

This Act is to continue, until July 5, 1855, the previous Act (16 and 17 Vict., cap. 91), exempting from the payment of income-tax the moneys, to a certain amount, paid for insurance on the lives of a man or his wife.

POOR-LAW BOARD CONTINUANCE.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 41.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act to continue the Poor-Law Board.

By this Act the Poor-Law Board, as constituted by the previous Acts, is continued until July 23, 1859.

DUBLIN CARRIAGES.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 45.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act to amend the Dublin Carriage Act, 1854.

This Act is chiefly for the purpose of imposing additional duties. There are a few minor regulations, of no great importance. The annual rates of duty for licenses are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Job carriage, let to hire, drawn by two horses . . .	8	0	0
Ditto ditto drawn by one horse . . .	5	0	0
Stage carriage, within the limits of the Act . . .	8	0	0
Hackney carriage, used or let to hire (payable half on January 1, and half on July 1) . . .	2	0	0
For every assignment on change of property . . .	0	10	0
Cabriolet, let to hire . . .	1	4	0
For every hackney carriage let to hire, granted to a person already licensed in respect to a cabriolet (in addition to a premium of 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , if in excess of the usual number) . . .	1	0	0
Job horse, let to hire, without a carriage . . .	2	0	0
Cart, or dray, let to hire . . .	0	12	0

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 47.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act to improve the Mode of taking Evidence in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales.

This Act, of one clause only, gives power to the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales, where they see fit, to summon and examine witnesses by word of mouth, either before or after examination by deposition or affidavit.

COMMONS INCLOSURE (No. 2).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 48.—July 24, 1854.]

An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands, in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This Act, which is the second general Inclosure Act of the session, includes the following eighteen places:—

Berkshire—Stanmore. *Cumberland*—Gamblesby and Biglands; Wanwood Pasture. *Essex*—Hatfield Forest. *Gloucestershire*—Woodmancote. *Hampshire*—Burstons Cove. *Herefordshire*—Cusop. *Kent*—Queenborough Common. *Norfolk*—Snettisham Warren. *Oxfordshire*—Chalford; South Weston, Wheatfield, and Stoke Talmadge. *Somersetshire*—Hutton. *Surrey*—Benhill Wood; Elstead. *Suffolk*—Haverhill. *Sussex*—Drungewick. *Yorkshire*—Sutton.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 53.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to confirm Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health for the districts of Plymouth, Haworth, Aberdare, Bishop Auckland, Wiltenhall, and Over Darwen.

Enables the places named to carry into effect the measures necessary for improving the sanitary state of the said towns and districts, and to elect Boards of Health, &c.

REGISTRATION OF BILLS OF SALE (IRELAND).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 55.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act for the Registration of Bills of Sale in Ireland.

This Act is in effect the same as the one for England, cap. 36, of the present session. See page 98.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 56.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to make further Provisions in relation to certain Friendly Societies.

This Act (§ 1) is restricted to such societies as grant policies of assurance payable at death exceeding 1000*l.*, and which are, from the passing of this Act, to cease to be Friendly Societies, and not to be affected by any provisions of any future Act relating to Friendly Societies, unless expressly named; but Acts and parts of Acts (§ 2), now affecting them, are to continue in force except as after provided. No exemption (§ 3) from stamp duties is to be allowed as to societies affected by this Act; and they are not to assure in favour of nominees, but only to the persons effecting or contracting an assurance, or their executors or assigns. Societies affected by this Act (§ 4) may effect the objects allowed by their rules, and grant or make assurances on lives, survivorships, contingencies, and events dependent on or connected with life, and make such alterations in their rules as are not repugnant to law, nor shall they be required to submit the same to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, nor to transmit any statement of deaths, or of assets or liabilities. The funds of such societies (§ 5) may be

invested in almost any description of property, except that they may not invest them in savings' banks (§ 8); and if any part thereof is so invested, it must be withdrawn within twelve months from the passing of this Act. The provision of former Acts (§ 6), empowering the Judge or Court to enforce the attendance of witnesses before an arbitrator in cases of dispute, is continued. Power is given (§ 7) to purchase and hold buildings for the purpose of holding meetings and transacting the business of the society. The short title of the Bill (§ 9) is 'The Friendly Societies' Discharge Act, 1854,' and it extends (§ 16) to Great Britain and Ireland, to the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 57.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Appointment of Returning Officers in certain cases.

In any city, or borough, or town, in which, at the time of a writ being issued for the election of a Member of Parliament, the office of returning officer shall chance to be vacant, the Act directs that the duty be performed by the sheriff of the county wherein such city, borough, or town is situated.

JURIES (SCOTLAND).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 59.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to allow Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes in Scotland to be returned, although the Jury may not be unanimous.

The one clause of this Act provides that if, upon the trial by jury of any civil cause in the Court of Session in Scotland, the jury are unable to agree upon a verdict, and if, after six hours of deliberation, nine of the jury agree, the verdict agreed to by such nine may be returned as the verdict of the jury, and have the same effect as if found unanimously; and during the said period the jury may be furnished with necessary refreshment by leave of the judge.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 60.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to amend an Act, 12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 92, for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

By § 1 it is provided that all persons who may have impounded animals, and provided them with food and water, as directed in the previous Act, or who shall hereafter impound and supply such animals, may recover from the owners of such animals an amount not exceeding double the value of such food and water, or after the expiration of seven days, may sell any such animals in public market, giving three days' public printed notice thereof, apply the produce in discharge of such claim and other expenses incurred, and the overplus, if any, to be rendered to the owner. [This provision was omitted in the previous Act.] By § 2 it is provided that the use of dogs for purposes of draught having been forbidden within the Metropolitan Police District by the 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 47, the like prohibition shall be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom; and any person using

any dog after January 1, 1855, for the purposes of drawing, or assisting to draw, any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s. for the first offence, and 5*l.* for the second and every subsequent offence; the penalties to be recovered as provided in the preceding Act.

POOR-LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 63.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to continue the Poor-Law Commission for Ireland.

This Act is to continue the Poor-Law Commission for Ireland, as it at present exists, until July 23, 1859, and thenceforth until the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 64.—July 31, 1854.]

An Act to amend an Act of the last Session for extending the Public Libraries Act, 1850, to Ireland and Scotland.

In § 1 it is provided that the terms "Parliamentary Burgh" shall mean a burgh or town in which magistrates and councils were provided by the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 77; that "occupiers of premises" shall mean a male occupier of a house or other heritable subject of the yearly value of 10*l.*, unless when let as a furnished house for a less period than a year, in which case it shall mean the party by whom the house is let. By § 2 so much of the Act of last session, cap. 101, as relates to Scotland is repealed, but not to affect anything already done under that Act. The short title of this Act (§ 3) is to be 'The Public Libraries Act (Scotland), 1854.' Upon the requisition in writing (§ 4) of the magistrates and council of any town of which the population exceeds 10,000, by the last census, the chief magistrate is to summon a meeting to consider the propriety of adopting this Act in the town, or in such part thereof within which it may be proposed to adopt this Act; the summons is to be issued within ten days of receiving the requisition, and the meeting is to take place within not less than twenty-one days nor more than thirty; and fourteen days' notice, on the church doors, is to be given of the meeting. The qualification for voting (§ 5) is to be the occupation of a house of the yearly value of 10*l.*, but companies or partners may vote for every 10*l.* of yearly value. Unless a poll be demanded by five persons in writing (§ 6), the Act may be adopted at the meeting by a majority of two-thirds. If a poll be demanded (§ 7), it is to be taken in one day, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., when the state of the poll is to be ascertained and declared; but a majority (§ 8) of two-thirds is still necessary for its adoption. For defraying the expenses of the meeting, and for taking the poll (§ 9), an assessment may be levied, not exceeding 1*d.* in the pound, on the yearly value of all premises within the town. The accounts of the magistrates and councils (§ 10) in relation to this Act are to be open to the inspection of all persons liable to assessment without any fee, and the officer having care of such account who shall refuse the inspection of such account, or shall prevent extracts from being taken, is liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* The boundaries of burghs, &c. (§ 11), are to be those defined in the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 33. Lands or buildings (§ 12) may be purchased or

rented for the purposes of this Act; and all the clauses (§ 13) of 'The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (Scotland), 1845,' relating to the purchase of lands by agreement, are incorporated with this Act; or lands or buildings (§ 14) may be exchanged for the like purposes. The general management (§ 15) is to be vested in the magistrates and councils, as well as the property of the lands, library, &c.; and the admission (§ 16) to all libraries and museums established under this Act are to be open to the public free of all charge.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 74.—August 7, 1854.]

An Act to render Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Scotland more available for the benefit of Vagrant Children.

Any young person apparently under fourteen years of age found begging or wandering without visible means of subsistence, though not charged with any actual offence, may be brought (§ 1) by any constable or police officer before any sheriff or magistrate, who, unless the parents or some other persons become surety for the good behaviour of such young person in a sum not less than 1*l.* nor more than 5*l.*, shall forthwith send such young person to a reformatory or industrial school for such period as may appear necessary for his or her education, but not to be detained without their own consent beyond the age of fifteen. Any young person (§ 2) absconding from the school to which they have been sent before the age of fifteen, and refusing to return, may, on complaint before a magistrate, be summarily punished, by whipping and imprisonment, for a term not exceeding twenty-one days; and any person (§ 3) directly or indirectly withdrawing, or knowingly concealing or harbouring any such young person from the school, is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*; or, failing payment, to imprisonment for any time not exceeding sixty days. The treasurer or other officer of the school to which a child may be sent is empowered (§ 4) to sue the parents or step-parents in the Sheriff's Small Debts Court for payment of the cost of support and other expenses; but where the cost cannot be recovered from the parents (§ 5) the expense is to be paid by the parochial board of the parish on which the child would have been chargeable as a pauper in the first instance. The directors and managers (§ 6) of such schools and institutions are empowered to make all necessary rules and bye-laws with the sanction and approval of the Lord Advocate of Scotland; and the Education Committee of the Privy Council (§ 7) are enabled to grant aid to the directors and managers of such schools for the purpose of erecting buildings, all schools or institutions receiving such aid to be open to the examination of Her Majesty's inspector of schools. This Act (§ 8) is not to interfere with the powers of removal possessed by parishes under the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 83.

SALE OF BEER.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 76.—August 7, 1854.]

An Act for further Regulating the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's Day.

"WHEREAS the provisions in force (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 49) against the sale of fermented and distilled liquors on the morning of the Lord's Day have been found to be attended with great benefits, and it

"is important to extend such provisions:" Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. That it shall not be lawful for any licensed victualler or person licensed to sell beer by retail to be drunk on the premises, or not to be drunk on the premises, or any person licensed or authorised to sell any fermented or distilled liquors, or any person who by reason of the freedom of the mystery or craft of vintners of the city of London, or of any right or privilege, shall claim to be entitled to sell wine by retail to be drunk or consumed on the premises, in any part of England or Wales, to open or keep open his house for the sale of or to sell beer, wine, spirits, or any other fermented or distilled liquor between half-past two o'clock and six o'clock, or after ten o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday, or on Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following such Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or such days of public fast and thanksgiving, except as refreshments to a *bona fide* traveller or a lodger therein.

2. That no person shall open any house or place of public resort for the sale of fermented or distilled liquors, or sell therein such liquors, in any part of England or Wales between half-past two o'clock and six o'clock or after ten o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday, or on Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, or before four o'clock in the morning of the day following such Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or such days of public fast and thanksgiving, except as refreshment for travellers.

3. That it shall be lawful for any constable at any time to enter into any house or place of public resort for the sale of beer, wine, spirits, or other fermented or distilled liquor or liquors; and every person who shall refuse to admit or shall not admit such constable into such house or place shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

4. That every person who shall offend against this Act shall be liable, upon a summary conviction for the same before any Justice of the Peace for the county, riding, division, liberty, city, borough, or place where the offence shall be committed, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and every separate sale shall be deemed a separate offence.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, &c., SCOTLAND.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 80.—August 7, 1854.]

An Act to provide for the better Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland.

This Act is to assimilate the registration in Scotland to that of England. A registrar-general and other officers are appointed, and the new system is to commence on January 1, 1855.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 81.—August 7, 1854.]

An Act to make further provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary Winchester.

The first section appoints the Commissioners, who are the Earl of

Harrowby, the Earl of Ellesmere, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir J. T. Coleridge, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench, Dr. G. H. Johnson, Dean of Wells, Sir J. W. Audry, and G. C. Lewis, Esq., whose powers (§ 2) are to continue until January 1, 1857, and may be prolonged by the Privy Council if thought fitting, until January 1, 1858; and her Majesty (§ 3) may fill up any vacancy happening within that time. The Commissioners are empowered (§ 4) to require from any officer of the University, or of any College or Hall, the production of any document or accounts, and any information relating to the revenues, statutes, usages, and practice thereof, and no oath to be pleadable in bar of the authority of the Commissioners. From the 14th day of Michaelmas term, 1854 (§ 5), the hebdomadal council of the university is to cease, and on the 15th day a new council to be formed as follows, with all the powers, privileges, and functions of the present board. The new hebdomadal council (§ 6) is to consist of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, the provosts, six heads of colleges or halls, six professors of the university, and six members of convocation of not less than five years' standing; the head of a college or hall, being also a professor, may be elected as a professor, or a professor may be elected as a member of convocation, but if elected in both capacities he must declare upon first taking his seat in which capacity he desires to sit, and his other seat to be forthwith declared vacant; the council to meet (§ 7) for the dispatch of business on the 15th day of Michaelmas term, 1854. Of the six persons (§ 8) to be elected out of each of the classes of heads of colleges, professors, and members of convocation, the three juniors of each class in academical standing shall vacate their seat at the end of the third year; the others at the end of the sixth year; but such persons (§ 9) are eligible for re-election. Casual vacancies (§ 10) by death, resignation, or otherwise are to be filled by the election of other qualified persons, who are to take the position of the person causing the vacancy. If the vice-chancellor (§ 11) be not also an elected member, he is to continue a member of the council until the next triennial election, or for one year if the election take place earlier. No professor (§ 12) to be ineligible by reason of anything contained in the statutes of his foundation. Any member (§ 13) who shall reside less than twenty-four weeks during term time in any one year is to have his seat declared vacant at the year's end. The vice-chancellor (§ 14) is to make and publish, before Sept. 25, 1854, a register of the members of the congregation, and also the regulations of the hebdomadal council for the election, return, and resignation of the members, for keeping the number complete, with an appointment of the time of election and of the meeting of the hebdomadal council; and subject to the provisions of this Act (§ 15), the hebdomadal council may make rules for the regulation of its own proceedings. The congregation (§ 16) is to consist of the following persons, being members of convocation:—The chancellor, the high steward, the heads of colleges or halls, the canons of Christ Church, the proctors, the members of the hebdomadal council, the deputy steward, the public orator, the keeper of the archives, the assessor of the vice-chancellor's court, the registrar of the university, the counsel to the university, the Bodley and Radcliffe librarians, the Radcliffe observer, and the librarians and sub-librarians of university libraries, and the keepers of university museums and repositories of art or science if authorised by statute of the university, the professors, the assistant or deputy professors, the public examiners, all residents, and all such persons as shall be provided to be added by election or otherwise to the said congregation by any statute of the university approved

by the Commissioners, or, after the expiry of the Commission, passed by licence of the Crown; the congregation to have power to frame regulations for its own proceedings. Every statute framed by the hebdomadal council (§ 17) shall, after due notice of the contents thereof, be promulgated in congregation and proposed for acceptance or rejection after an interval of seven days, and, if accepted, after an interval of fourteen days be submitted to convocation for final adoption or rejection; but power is given to the university to modify the intervals by statute if they choose. Amendments in writing (§ 18) may be proposed by any member of congregation to the hebdomadal council, which the council are to consider, and may adopt, alter, or reject; but if any change (§ 19) is made in any statute after promulgation, it must be promulgated afresh. The members of congregation (§ 20), on occasion of the promulgation of any statute, may, subject to the regulations of the university for the due order of debate, speak in English, but without the power of moving any amendment. In the election of members for the hebdomadal council, every person entitled to vote may give (§ 21) for one vacancy one vote, for two or three vacancies two votes, for four vacancies three votes, for five or six vacancies four votes, but no elector to give more than one vote to one candidate. The powers of the convocation (§ 22) are retained, save as herein provided. At any election of a chancellor (§ 23) the university may provide by statute if they think fit, that votes may be given by proxy. Oaths (§ 24) not to disclose any matter or thing relating to his college, to resist or not concur in any change of the statutes, to do or forbear from doing anything the doing or not doing of which would tend to any such concealment, resistance, or non-concurrence, are declared illegal, and none such are hereafter to be administered or taken. The vice-chancellor (§ 25) is empowered to license members of convocation to open their residences, if within a mile and a-half of Carfax, for the reception of students who shall be matriculated, and admitted to all the privileges of the university, without being entered as members of any college or hall; every such person (§ 26) to be called a licensed master, and his residence a licensed hall. The university (§ 27) are empowered to make statutes before the first day of Michaelmas term, 1855, in order to carry into effect the objects purposed in relation to the private halls; and by the same date (§ 28) the various colleges and halls may amend statutes with respect to the eligibility to headships, fellowships, and other college emoluments, and the tenure thereof, to insure the same being conferred according to personal merits and fitness (subject to the approval of the Commissioners), but without prejudice to any existing interests; and if any college omit to make such statute, the Commissioners (§ 29) are empowered to make such orders or regulations as they deem proper, such orders to be laid before the college and the visitor thereof two calendar months before being submitted to her Majesty in Council, when, if two-thirds of the governing body shall, in writing and under seal, declare that in their opinion such ordinances will be prejudicial to the college as a place of education, the same shall not take effect; but the Commissioners may submit other rules and regulations for the like purposes. Power is given to the University (§ 30) in cases of any gift or endowment of more than fifty years' standing, to alter or modify the trust where it may appear to them that the interests of religion and learning would be advanced by so doing, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and of her Majesty in Council. The right of preference (§ 31) of certain schools in elections to offices of emolument in the University, such as fellowships, scholarships, &c. are not

to be abolished, if, within two calendar months after receiving notice of such intended abolition two-thirds of the governing body of the school to be affected, or if the Commissioners under the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, shall dissent therefrom; the notice (§ 32), if served in writing on the principal of such school, to be deemed a sufficient notice. All ordinances and regulations (§ 33) framed by the Commissioners, and objected to by the governing body of the college or school to which they relate, are to be transmitted forthwith to one of the Secretaries of State, and laid before Parliament. Winchester College (§ 34) is to be subject to the provisions of this Act. Ordinances, regulations, and statutes (§ 35) made by any college and approved by the Commissioners, are to be laid before the Queen in Council within two months of the passing of the same, and be published in the Gazette, but within one month of such publication any college, or the visitor thereof, may petition her Majesty against the approbation thereof, and the petitioner may be heard by council against it. All such regulations, ordinances, and statutes (§ 36) are to be laid before Parliament, and if not petitioned against within forty days, the Queen may signify her approbation, and the same shall become law, but if the Queen disapprove of the whole or part, the Commissioners are to frame others. The powers granted to colleges (§ 37) are also granted to the University in relation to halls and private halls, subject to the like confirmation, but such powers to cease on the first day of Michaelmas term, 1855, and if the University have then omitted to frame such statutes or ordinances as may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be sufficient for the objects of this Act with respect to existing halls and the establishment of private halls, it shall be incumbent on the Commissioners to do so, and lay the same before her Majesty in Council. The Commissioners (§ 38) are to have regard to the wants and improvements of the college or hall, the advancement of religion and learning, the establishment of the professoriate on an enlarged basis, and the delivery of lectures where the college is able to make such provision. All statutes made by the University or colleges (§ 35) are subject to repeal or alterations by the proper authorities, as are also (§ 40) those made by the Commissioners. The cathedral of Christ Church (§ 42) is to be considered a college for the purposes of this Act. Persons (§ 43) becoming members of any college after the passing of this Act not to be considered as possessing an existing interest within the meaning of this Act. After the first day of Michaelmas term 1854 no oath is to be taken or declaration made on matriculating; nor (§ 44) on taking the degree of B.A. The University Court (§ 45) is henceforth to be subject to the rules of the common and not the civil law, and rules are to be made for its proceedings by three of the judges of the superior courts in conformity with those of the county courts. The stamp duties (§ 46) on matriculation and degrees are to be abolished so soon as provision has been made by the University to the satisfaction of the Lords of the Treasury, in lieu of the moneys heretofore voted by Parliament. The powers of the University (§ 47) are to remain as heretofore, except as modified by this Act. § 48 is an explanation of terms.

STAMP DUTIES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 83.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Stamp Duties.

This Act is for altering certain Stamp Duties, the effect of which is sufficiently shown by the new scale given in the schedule, which we subjoin. It is only necessary further to give the more material enactments not indicated in the schedule. By § 4, bills purporting to be drawn abroad are to be so deemed, though drawn in the United Kingdom, and are chargeable with duty accordingly; and the holder of a bill drawn out of the United Kingdom (§ 5) is to affix an adhesive stamp of the proper amount before negotiating it, and the neglect to do so, or to cancel the stamp, incurs a penalty of 50*l.* Bills purporting to be drawn in sets (§ 6) must be so drawn under a penalty of 100*l.* Unstamped drafts on bankers (§ 7) are not to be circulated beyond fifteen miles from the place where payable, under a penalty of 50*l.*; but drafts (§ 8) lawfully issued unstamped, may be circulated at any distance by affixing and cancelling the proper stamp. Stamps (§ 10) denoting the duty of one penny may be used for receipts or drafts without regard to their special appropriation. All bills, drafts, and notes (§ 12), except Bank of England notes, are rendered liable to the stamp duty. The exemption from the stamp duty (§ 13) of letters acknowledging the receipts of bills, promissory notes, &c., is repealed; but receipts for money paid to the Crown are still exempted. The stamp duty on pawnbrokers' licences in Dublin (§ 20) is reduced from 15*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* Instruments liable to stamp duty (§ 27) are to be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding although they be not stamped. The Act is to be in force from Oct. 10, 1854.

SCHEDULE.

Inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment to the bearer, or to order, at any time otherwise than on demand, of any sum of money

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding	5	0	0	1
Exceeding £ 5 and not exceeding .	10	0	0	2
„ „ 10 „ „ .	25	0	0	3
„ „ 25 „ „ .	50	0	0	6
„ „ 50 „ „ .	75	0	0	9
„ „ 75 „ „ .	100	0	1	0
„ „ 100 „ „ .	200	0	2	0
„ „ 200 „ „ .	300	0	3	0
„ „ 300 „ „ .	400	0	4	0
„ „ 400 „ „ .	500	0	5	0
„ „ 500 „ „ .	750	0	7	6
„ „ 750 „ „ .	1,000	0	10	0
„ „ 1,000 „ „ .	1,500	0	15	0
„ „ 1,500 „ „ .	2,000	1	0	0
„ „ 2,000 „ „ .	3,000	1	10	0
„ „ 3,000 „ „ .	4,000	2	0	0
„ „ 4,000 and upwards	2	5	0	0

Foreign bill of exchange drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom.

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set,

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed	25	0	0	1
And where it shall exceed £25 and not exceed	50	0	0	2
" 50 " "	75	0	0	3
" 75 " "	100	0	0	4
" 100 " "	200	0	0	8
" 200 " "	300	0	1	0
" 300 " "	400	0	1	4
" 400 " "	500	0	1	8
" 500 " "	750	0	2	6
" 750 " "	1,000	0	3	4
" 1,000 " "	1,500	0	5	0
" 1,500 " "	2,000	0	6	8
" 2,000 " "	3,000	0	10	0
" 3,000 " "	4,000	0	13	4
" 4,000 and upwards .	.	.	0	15 0

Foreign bill of exchange drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign bill of exchange drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, the same duty as on a foreign bill drawn within the United Kingdom, and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Promissory note for the payment in any other manner than to the bearer on demand of any sum of money,

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding	5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding .	10	0	0	2
" 10 " "	25	0	0	3
" 25 " "	50	0	0	6
" 50 " "	75	0	0	9
" 75 " "	100	0	1	0

Promissory note for the payment, either to the bearer on demand, or in any other manner than to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money,

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Exceeding £100 and not exceeding	200	0	2	0
" 200 " "	300	0	3	0
" 300 " "	400	0	4	0
" 400 " "	500	0	5	0
" 500 " "	750	0	7	6
" 750 " "	1,000	0	10	0
" 1,000 " "	1,500	0	15	0
" 1,500 " "	2,000	1	0	0
" 2,000 " "	3,000	1	10	0
" 3,000 " "	4,000	2	0	0
" 4,000 and upwards .	.	.	2	5 0

Lease or tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same, the following duties in respect of such yearly rent:—

Duties.

		If the Term shall not ex- ceed 100 years.			If the Term shall exceed 100 years.		
	£.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Where the yearly rent shall not exceed	5	0	3	0	0	6	0
And where it shall exceed £5 and not exceed	10	0	6	0	0	12	0
" 10 "	15	0	9	0	0	18	0
" 15 "	20	0	12	0	1	0	0
" 20 "	25	0	15	0	1	10	0
" 25 "	50	1	10	0	3	0	0
" 50 "	75	2	5	0	4	10	0
" 75 "	100	3	0	0	6	0	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50		1	10	0	3	0	0

And where any such lease or tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a fine, premium, or grassum, and also of a yearly rent, such lease or tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such fine, premium, or grassum, with the ad valorem stamp duties granted under the head or title of "conveyance" in the schedule annexed to the Act passed in the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 97.

Exemption.—Any lease made in pursuance of the Trinity College, Dublin, Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

Conveyance of any kind or description whatsoever in England or Ireland, and charter, disposition, or contract containing the first original constitution of feu and ground annual rights in Scotland (not being a lease or tack for years), in consideration of an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, whether fee farm or other rent, feu duty, ground annual, or otherwise. The same duties as on a lease or tack for a term exceeding 100 years, at a yearly rent equal to such annual sum.

Exemptions.—Any lease or tack for a life or lives not exceeding three, or for a term of years determinable with a life or lives not exceeding three, by whomsoever granted; and any grant in fee simple or in perpetuity, made in Ireland, in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, or in pursuance of the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851; all which said leases or tacks and grants respectively shall be chargeable with the stamp duties to which the same were subject and liable before the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 63.

Every such lease or tack, and every such conveyance, charter, disposition, or contract as aforesaid hereby charged with duty, and the duplicate or counterpart thereof respectively, shall be chargeable with the respective stamp duties granted and made payable under the several heads or titles of "Duplicate or Counterpart," and "Progressive Duty," in the schedule annexed to the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 97.

Licence to demise copyhold lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or the memorandum thereof if granted out of court, and the copy of court roll of any such licence if granted in court:

Where the clear yearly value of the estate to be demised shall be expressed in such licence and shall not exceed £75. The same duty as on a lease at a yearly rent equal to such yearly value, under the Act of the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 97.

And in all other cases 10s.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 86.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain.

After reciting that reformatory schools for juvenile offenders have been established by voluntary contributions in various parts of Great Britain, and that it is expedient that more extensive use should be made of them, it is enacted (§ 1), that the Secretary of State for the Home Department shall, on application from the managers of any such institution, direct one of the inspectors of prisons to examine and report upon its condition and regulations; and any such institution as shall be certified by him as useful and efficient for its purpose shall be held a reformatory school under the provisions of this Act; but the inspector is to visit and report from time to time, and upon his report the Secretary may, if he think proper, withdraw the certificate. When any person (§ 2) under sixteen years of age shall be convicted of any offence punishable by law, before a magistrate or two justices in England or Scotland, in addition to the sentence passed as a punishment for his offence, he may be sent, at the expiration of his sentence, to some one of the reformatory schools, and there detained for not less than two nor more than five years, provided his sentence has not been for less than fourteen days' imprisonment; but the Secretary of State may at any time order the discharge of such offender. The Lords of the Treasury (§ 3) are empowered to defray the cost of maintenance at such reformatory school, at a rate per head, to be determined by them, or such portion of the same as shall not have been recovered from the parents of the offender. Any juvenile offender (§ 4) absconding or refusing to conform to the rules, is to be punished with hard labour in some gaol for any period not exceeding three months, as the magistrate before whom he may be brought shall determine. The cost of maintenance (§ 5) is to be charged by the Court on whose order any such juvenile offender is detained upon the parent or step-parent, if of sufficient ability to bear the same, to an amount fixed by the Court, but not to exceed 5s. per week, such payment to be in relief of the charge on her Majesty's Treasury, and the amount so fixed (§ 6) is to be recovered under the provisions of previous Acts for similar purposes. The Secretary of State (§ 7) may direct the removal of any juvenile offender from one reformatory school to another. The Act (§ 8) does not extend to Ireland.

BURIALS BEYOND THE METROPOLIS.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ, cap. 87.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to make further Provision for the Burial of the Dead in England beyond the Limits of the Metropolis.

By § 1 Her Majesty in Council is empowered, on the petition of the town council of any borough stating that there is difficulty or inconvenience in acting under the previous Act, to order that such town council be invested with the power of providing burial-grounds; but notice must be given of such petition in the London Gazette and in one local newspaper, at least one month before such petition is taken into consideration. Upon such an order being made (§ 2), the town council of such borough is to have all the powers vested in Burial Boards under the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 134. The expenses (§ 3) of carrying this Act

into execution are to be chargeable upon and paid out of the borough fund and borough rates, and any surplus income of any burial-ground shall be applicable in aid of the borough fund and borough rates. Any Burial Board (§ 4), under the previous Act, are empowered to borrow money at lower rates of interest, in order to pay off securities bearing a higher rate; or (§ 5) to pay off former mortgages. Conveyances of lands (§ 6) are to be taken in the name of the body corporate of the borough, and conveyances and rates are to be taken and made according to the provisions of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 76. Any burial-ground provided under this Act (§ 7) is to be deemed to be for the use of such parish or parishes, wholly or in part situate in such borough, as the town council shall determine; and the town council (§ 8) may fix a higher rate for interments for parties resident in parts of parishes without the limits of the borough. Any parish, or part of a parish (§ 5), being already supplied with a sufficient burial-ground, may be excepted by the Order in Council, and, in that case, the inhabitants are to be exempt from the rate, which must then be made separately for the rest of the borough. The town council (§ 10), with the consent of the bishop, are to have the fixing and revising the fees payable to incumbents, clerks, &c., instead of the vestries. The town council (§ 11) may appropriate, for the purposes of this Act, land belonging to the borough, or vested for them in trustees, subject to the direction of the Court of Chancery. No burial-ground (§ 12) to be formed under this Act nearer than 100 yards to any dwelling-house, without the consent in writing of the owner and occupier of such house.

USURY LAWS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 90.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to repeal the Laws relating to Usury and to the Enrolment of Annuities.

By § 1 all existing laws against usury are repealed; but transactions (§ 2) previous to the passing of this Act are not to be affected; and (§ 3) where interest is now payable upon contract at the legal or current rate, or where payable by any rule of law, the same rate to be recoverable as if this Act had not passed. Pawnbrokers (§ 4) are not affected by this Act; the laws with respect to them remain as before.

PUBLIC REVENUE AND CONSOLIDATED FUND CHARGES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 94.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to alter the Mode of providing for certain Expenses now charged upon certain Branches of the Public Revenues and upon the Consolidated Fund.

The general object of this Act is to transfer the payments of all the expenses of the Customs and Excise officers, the Tax Offices, the Post Office, and the Inland Revenue Office, with certain other salaries, pensions, compensations, &c. to the Consolidated Fund, instead of their being paid as heretofore from duties and taxes collected, and insuring the whole being paid in the first instance into the Exchequer. All these payments will now be voted annually. The Act also provides that the annual financial account shall be made up to March 31, instead of January 5, and the quarterly accounts to March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 95.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Administration of the Laws relating to Public Health.

The present Act is to reconstitute the Board, which is now to consist of a president, with a salary not exceeding 2,000*l.* per annum, the principal secretaries of state, and the president and vice-president of the Board of Trade. The general Board have the power of appointing a secretary and assistant secretary, with clerks and such other officers as the Commissioners of the Treasury think necessary, and who are also to fix the salaries of such officers. All the powers of the previous Board are vested in the present, and all inquiries and proceedings commenced under the former Board may be pursued and completed under the present. A clause empowers the Treasury to give a retiring pension, not exceeding 1,000*l.* per annum, to one of the retiring Commissioners.

STANDARD OF GOLD AND SILVER WARES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 96.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act for allowing Gold Wares to be manufactured at a lower Standard than that now allowed by Law, and to amend the Law relating to the Assaying of Gold and Silver Wares.

By § 1 her Majesty in Council is empowered to allow any standard for gold wares not less than one-third part in the whole of fine gold, and to appoint a stamp setting forth in figures the actual fineness, according to the standard so declared, of every gold vessel, plate, and manufactures of gold. Workers and dealers in gold or silver (§ 2) may register their names, marks, and places of abode at any assay office established by law, and are not to be liable to any forfeiture for not being registered, or not having such wares assayed, at any particular office. Such gold wares (§ 3) as are by statutes now in force not liable to be assayed, are nevertheless to be assayed and marked as one of the standards authorised by law, but such wares shall not by reason thereof be chargeable with the duty now levied upon gold plate. The old statutes (§ 4) relating to the standards of gold remain in full force, and all the provisions, penalties for neglect, &c., are to apply to this Act. Any assayer or other officer marking gold ware of a lower standard with the mark appropriated to a higher standard incurs a penalty of 20*l.*, and dismissal from his office; and all wares so stamped improperly are liable to seizure.

NATIONAL GALLERY, &c. (DUBLIN.)

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 99.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to provide for the Establishment of a National Gallery of Paintings, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts, for the Care of a Public Library, and the erection of a Public Museum, in Dublin.

The first clause appoints trustees to receive subscriptions and donations for the purposes of the Act; and § 2 empowers them to purchase land for the site of the requisite buildings. By § 3 owners of land, or persons having a life-interest only, are enabled to grant leases for the purposes of this Act. The following clauses provide for the removal

of Marsh's Library to the new building, the governors to retain the control as heretofore, but they are to be incorporated with the trustees as governors of the National Gallery. The governors so appointed (§ 12) are to continue in office for five years, afterwards governors are to be elected by subscribers and donors also for five years from the date of election, but former governors are eligible for re-election. The governors (§ 13) have power to make bye-laws, and to admit (§ 14) other collections of books into the same building. By § 16 power is given to the Royal Dublin Society for the promotion of husbandry and other useful arts, to appropriate certain parts of the land in their possession for the building of a museum and the aforesaid Library and National Gallery.

BRIBERY.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 102.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence in Elections of Members of Parliament.

After repealing a number of Acts, wholly or in part from the 7 Will. III. to the 5 and 6 Viet. § 2, this Act proceeds to define bribery at great length. It declares every person guilty of an offence, subjecting them to fine and imprisonment, who shall, directly or indirectly, induce any other person to vote, or refrain from voting, by the gift, loan, or agreement of any sum of money, or the offer or promise of any office or place, either for himself or another; or who shall by such means induce any person to use influence to procure votes; and likewise (§ 3) every voter who shall accept gifts or loans, money, promises, or reward for voting. Treating (§ 4) by the candidate is forbidden under a penalty of 50*l.*, and any voter accepting meat, drink, or other entertainment is declared incapable of voting, or having voted, his vote to be utterly void. Any person (§ 5) threatening another with any force, restraint, injury or loss, for the purpose of influencing a vote, is guilty of an offence subjecting them to a penalty of 50*l.* or imprisonment, and all persons convicted of such offences (§ 6) are to be struck out of the registry of voters, and their names to be inserted in a separate list. No cockades or other marks of distinction (§ 7) to be given at elections under a penalty of 2*l.*, and all payments for such, or for flags, banners, or bands of music, to be deemed illegal payments under this Act. Voters (§ 8) are not to serve as special constables during an election. The penalties under this Act (§ 9) are to be recoverable in all cases by suit by any person who may sue for them in any of the superior courts in Westminster, Edinburgh, and Dublin; together (§ 10) with costs; but no indictment to be tried before any court of quarter sessions. The returning officer (§ 11) in giving notice of an election, shall announce the existence of the clauses against bribery and treating contained in the present Act. Where a prosecution fails (§ 12) the court may allow taxed costs to the defendant; and the prosecutor (§ 13) will not be allowed costs unless he have entered into recognizances to conduct the prosecution with effect, and to pay costs in case of the defendant being acquitted; all writs (§ 14) to be commenced within a year of the committal of the offence. The returning officer (§ 15) is to appoint election auditors to whom (§ 17) all bills, or claims upon any candidate, as well those of agents as others, are to be sent within three months after the declaration of the election, such bills or claims (§ 16) having been sent to the candidate within

one month or the right to recover to be barred; and no payment (§ 18) is to be made except through the election auditor. The candidate neglecting to send in such bills or claims, or making payments except through the election auditor, subjects himself to heavy penalties. The tender or offer to pay any claims by the election auditor (§ 15), or a payment into court in case of an action, to be taken for all purposes as that of the candidate. Nothing in this Act (§ 20) is to limit the right of a creditor to bring an action against a candidate for expenses connected with the election; but if a final judgment is obtained against the candidate, a copy of the judgment and a statement of payments made in satisfaction is to be sent to the election auditor forthwith; but no candidate (§ 21) is to be allowed to compound or confess judgment in any such action without the consent of the election auditor. The candidate (§ 22) is to pay his own personal expenses and for advertisements, but an account of the sums spent in advertising is to be furnished to the election auditor. The giving of refreshments (§ 23) to voters on the days of nomination or voting are declared illegal, and subjects the offender to a penalty of 40s. for every case. The remaining clauses chiefly relate to the duties and payment of the auditor, except § 36, which enacts that any candidate found guilty of bribery shall be incapable of being elected or sitting in parliament during the parliament then in existence. The Act is to continue in force for one year, and to the end of the then next session of parliament.

TOWNS IMPROVEMENT ACT (IRELAND).

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 103.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to make better Provision for the Paving, Lighting, Draining, Cleansing, Supplying with Water, and Regulation of Towns in Ireland.

This is a general Act which any town may, at a general meeting, adopt, and thus save the expense of a local Act. It is very long and minute, and incorporates all the provisions, both for the formation of the governing body, and the powers of most local Acts. Where a town possesses a local Act, the consent of two-thirds of the commissioners or governing body must be obtained before the present Act can supersede it, and Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Belfast are specially exempted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 104.—August 10, 1854.]

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

This Act, of extreme length, is chiefly for the consolidation of all the various Acts relating to merchant shipping, her Majesty's ships being exempt, and is divided into eleven Parts. Part I. relates to the Board of Trade and its general functions; Part II. to British ships, their ownership, measurement, and registry; Part III. to masters and seamen; Part IV. to safety, and prevention of accidents; Part V. to pilotage; Part VI. to lighthouses; Part VII. to the Mercantile Marine Fund; Part VIII. to wrecks, casualties, and salvage; Part IX. to the liabilities of shipowners; Part X. to legal procedure; and Part XI. to miscellaneous matters.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 111.—August 11, 1854.]

An Act to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

The Metropolitan Sewers Acts are continued by § 1, until Aug. 31, 1855. By § 2, in case of the absence of chairman, or deputy-chairman, the Commissioners present are to appoint some one to preside. By § 3, the sum allowed to be borrowed on the rates is increased from 300,000*l.* to 600,000*l.*, and no priority (§ 4) is to be given to any mortgagee or annuitant, except with respect to the already existing charges; the securities to continue valid (§ 5), notwithstanding the expiration of the Act, or the discontinuance of the Commission; and rates are to be levied (§ 6) by the justices, at the quarter sessions of the metropolitan counties, for the payment of the interest and principal of such loans. The Commissioners (§ 7) are empowered to form separate districts for sewerage purposes, in places where at present no sewers-rates are raised; in which places (§ 8) the inhabitants are to elect a board of seven persons to superintend and execute the necessary works; such persons (§ 9) to be elected by rate-payers to the relief of the poor, but are to possess the same qualifications (§ 10) as are required for guardians for the poor; the persons so elected (§ 11) are to continue in office till the expiration of the Act, but vacancies are to be supplied. Every such board (§ 12) is empowered to appoint a surveyor, to make a plan of sewerage, which, on approval by the Commissioners, is to be carried into execution; and the board have the power of levying and enforcing rates, abolishing nuisances, etc.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 112.—August 11, 1854.]

An Act to afford greater Facilities for the Establishment of Institutions for the Promotion of Literature and Science, and the Fine Arts, and to provide for their better Regulation.

Sections 1 to 18 of this Act are for the purpose of enabling individuals or corporations to sell, let, or give sites of land, not exceeding one acre, for the purposes of Literary and Scientific Institutions. By § 19, the trustees of the institution are made liable for all rates and charges, but are to be indemnified by the governing body, or if not, may sell or mortgage the property to reimburse themselves. All property (§ 20) not vested in trustees, may be described in civil or criminal proceedings as the property of the governing body; and where not entitled to sue or be sued by any corporate name (§ 21), the name of the president or chairman is to be used, unless some other person be appointed by the institution; nor are suits to abate (§ 22) by the death of any such person. If judgment be recovered against any officer of an institution (§ 23), it is not to be put in force against his person or property, but against the property of the institution. Societies are empowered (§ 24) to make bye-laws, but pecuniary penalties are not to be recoverable unless confirmed by the votes of three-fifths of the members. Members may be sued (§ 25) for injury done to property, or for arrears of subscription; and may (§ 26) be punished criminally for felony or embezzlement, in like manner as strangers. By § 31, it is defined that a member shall be a person who has paid a subscription, and signed the roll, but no one is entitled to vote at any meeting whose subscription is in arrear. The remaining clauses provide for amalgamation, dissolution of the society, etc.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MEDICAL GRADUATES.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 114.—August 11, 1854.]

An Act to extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in respect to the practice of Physic, to the Graduates of the University of London.

By § 1, every bachelor and doctor of medicine of the University of London is enabled, without farther examination, to practise physic, as fully and in the same manner as graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, but the privilege is not to extend to the practice of surgery, pharmacy, or midwifery. By § 2, graduates, who may have incurred penalties by practising in certain cases as physicians, before the passing of this Act, are released, and certificates given and other acts done by them are declared valid.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR CANADA.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 118.—August 11, 1854.]

An Act to empower the Legislature of Canada to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council for that Province, and for other Purposes.

By the Act 3 and 4 Viet. cap. 35, uniting the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a legislative council was established, consisting of members summoned by the governor, and the present Act (§ 1) gives power to the legislature of Canada to alter the constitution of the council, by making it elective or otherwise as is deemed fit; all provisions of former Acts (§ 2) applying to the legislative council are to continue in force; but power is given to the legislature of Canada (§ 3) to vary and repeal all or any of the provisions of the Act constituting the new legislative council. Power is also given (§ 4) to vary or repeal the Acts relating to the property qualifications of members of the legislative assembly. By § 5, the proviso of the former Act, that no bill for altering the legislature shall be presented for her Majesty's assent, unless the second and third readings have been passed by the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the members of the council, and of the assembly, is repealed; as is also (§ 6) the section requiring the Acts of the legislature of Canada to be laid before the Houses of Parliament, and the governor is empowered to give his assent to Acts in her Majesty's name.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 120.—August 12, 1854.]

An Act to repeal certain Acts, and parts of Acts, relating to Merchant Shipping, and to continue certain Provisions in the said Acts.

By this Act, no less than 48 Acts, or parts of Acts are repealed, in consequence, chiefly, of their consolidation in the 'Merchant Shipping Act, 1854;' the only noticeable clauses, are § 7, enabling the Board of Trade, out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, to defray the expenses of life-boats on the coast, and § 16, imposing a penalty of 30*l.* on masters of vessels, leaving natives of Asia, Africa, or the South Sea Islands, in England, who shall become chargeable to any parish, within six months from being so left, unless such person has left the vessel against the consent of the maste

CUSTOMS' ACTS AMENDMENT.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 122.—August 12, 1854.]

An Act for further Alteration and Amendment of the Laws and Duties of Customs.

By § 1, certain alterations of little practical consequence are made in the scale of duties. A duty is laid upon arms of iron,—swords, bayonets, gun-locks, cannon, etc., of 2s. 6d. per cwt.; on cannons or mortars of brass, of 10s. per cwt., and of 10 per cent. upon all other arms. Buttons, plate-glass, sulphate of potash, and woollen-yarn, are made free. Goods deposited in the Queen's warehouse (§ 6), if not duly cleared within three months, are to be sold, and, if not bringing sufficient to pay the charges, to be destroyed. The other clauses are technical.

RUSSIAN STOCK.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 123.—August 12, 1854.]

An Act to render any dealing with Securities issued during the present War between Russia and England, by the Russian Government, a Misdemeanour.

The title of the Act sufficiently explains its purpose. But § 1 exempts persons claiming an interest in the effects of a deceased person, or of a debtor taken in execution; and government notes issued in Russia as a circulating medium are exempted. Offences against the Act (§ 2), committed beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, are to be dealt with as if committed in the county of Middlesex.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE.

[17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 125.—August 12, 1854.]

An Act for the further Amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and of the Superior Courts of Common Law of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.

This, the last Act of the session, is long and important, but as it is in a considerable degree professional, we shall only have occasion to notice its objects so far as they have general interest. By § 1 it is enacted that parties, by consent in writing, may enable the judge to decide upon questions of fact without the intervention of a jury, his judgment to have the same effect as the verdict of a jury, and not to be questioned on the ground of being against the weight of evidence. By § 3 power is given to the judge to direct an arbitration before trial, whenever, after the issuing of the writ, it shall be shown that the matter in dispute is one of account, wholly or in part; and several of the succeeding clauses relate to proceedings in cases of arbitration. On the trial of a cause (§ 18), the party who begins, in case the opposing party does not announce the intention of adducing evidence, is allowed to address the jury a second time to sum up the evidence; the opposing party is also allowed to open the case, and sum up the evidence, and the right to reply remains as heretofore. All persons called as witnesses (§ 20), satisfying the judge that they have conscientious objections to taking an oath, may be allowed to give evidence on making an affirmation in a prescribed form; and a false affirmation (§ 21) subjects

the offender to the penalties for perjury. By § 25 proof of the conviction of a witness for felony or misdemeanour may be adduced to the Court. Comparison of disputed writing (§ 27) with writing proved to be genuine may be made by witnesses. Documents requiring stamps produced in Court (§§ 28 and 29) that are unstamped or insufficiently stamped, may be received upon payment of the penalty and duty to an officer of the Court. By § 48 any person refusing to make an affidavit which may be required in any civil action, may be summoned before the judge in order to be examined. In an action for the detention of any chattel (§ 78) the Court, upon the application of the plaintiff, may order execution to issue for the return of the chattel detained, instead of defendant being allowed to retain it on payment of the value assessed. In actions on bills of exchange, &c. (§ 87) which may happen to be lost, the loss is not to be pleaded if an indemnity be given to the satisfaction of the judge. The Act comes (§ 104) into operation from October 24, 1854; and by § 105 her Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to extend all or any part of the provisions of this Act to any Court of Record in England and Wales, to which (§ 107) the Act is confined.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

2. To apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1854.

3. For raising the sum of 1,750,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1854.

4. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

6. For the regulation of the Royal Marine forces while on shore.

7. For extending the time limited for putting into execution the Act 14 and 15 Vict., for better management of highways in South Wales.

8. To amend an Act relating to the rating of property in Ireland.

11. To amend the laws relating to ministers' money, and the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Act.

12. For raising the sum of 16,024,100*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1854.

14. To continue her Majesty's Commission for building new churches.

15. To empower the Commissioners of the Admiralty to construct a tunnel between her Majesty's dockyard at Devonport and her Majesty's steam factory yard at Keyham.

17. To make further provision for defining the boundaries of counties, baronies, and other divisions of land in Ireland for public purposes.

19. An Act for facilitating the payment of her Majesty's Navy, and the payment and distribution of prize, bounty, salvage, and other moneys to and amongst the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships, and for the better regulation of the accounts relating thereto.

20. To repeal an Act of the 53 Geo. III. cap. 72, and an Act of 8 Vict. cap. 21; and for making provision for the appointment and for remuneration of a stipendiary justice for Manchester, and of clerks to such justice and the justices of Salford; and for other purposes.

21. To apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1854.

22. To enable the Collector General of Dublin to levy money to repay a certain outlay by the Corporation for preserving and improving the

port of Dublin, and for future repairs thereof, and for repairing and rebuilding bridges over the Liffey.

23. For raising the sum of six millions by Exchequer Bonds and Exchequer Bills.

25. To amend the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1852.

26. To assimilate the law and practice existing in cases of high treason in Ireland to the law and practice existing in England.

32. To facilitate the apportionment of the rent when parts of lands in lease are taken for the purposes of the Church Building Acts.

34. To enable the courts of law in England, Ireland, and Scotland to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses out of their jurisdiction, and to give effect to the service of such process.

37. For establishing the validity of certain proceedings in her Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty in Mauritius.

39. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively.

42. To continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland.

43. To continue the 17 Vict., charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the common fund.

44. For regulating and maintaining the harbours of Holyhead.

46. To continue certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland.

49. For the settlement of claims upon and over the New Forest.

50. To continue an Act of the 12th Vict., for amending the laws relating to Savings' Banks in Ireland; and to authorise friendly societies to invest the whole of their funds in Savings' Banks.

51. To confirm certain provisional orders made under an Act of the 15 Vict., to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts, and to make certain provisions respecting exemptions from tolls.

52. To continue an Act for authorising the application of highway rates to turnpike roads.

54. To guarantee the liquidation of a loan for Jamaica.

58. To continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain, and to make further provisions concerning turnpike roads in England.

61. To authorise the application of money out of the forfeited and unclaimed Army Prize Fund in enlarging the Royal Military Asylum.

62. To extend the benefits of two Acts relating to the constitution, transmission, and extinction of heritable securities in Scotland.

65. For further continuing certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

66. To continue the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated in respect of stock in trade to the relief of the poor.

67. To facilitate the purchase of common, commonable, and other rights by the principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance.

68. To provide for the application of certain stock purchased with moneys which arose from the sale of part of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland.

69. To indemnify local Boards of Health as regards rating for the repair of highways under the Public Health Act, 1848.

70. To enable the trustees of Portland Chapel, Oxford Chapel, and Welbeck Chapel, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, to augment the salaries of the ministers of the said chapels.

71. To amend the law concerning the making of borough rates in boroughs not within the Municipal Corporation Acts.

72. To provide for payment of the salaries of the Sheriff and Sheriff Clerk of Chancery in Scotland.

73. For the Regulation of Joint Stock Banks in Scotland.

75. To remove doubts concerning the due acknowledgment of deeds by married women in certain cases.

76. For the formation and government of convict prisons in Ireland.

77. To provide for the mode of passing letters patent and other Acts of the Crown relating to India, and for vesting certain powers in the Governor General of India in Council.

78. To appoint persons to administer oaths, and to substitute stamps in lieu of fees, and for other purposes, in the High Court of Admiralty.

82. Further to improve the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

84. To extend the provisions of Acts for Augmentation of Benefices.

85. For better securing the collecting and accounting for the Land Tax, Assessed Taxes, and Income Tax, by the collectors thereof.

88. To render valid certain marriages of British subjects in Mexico.

89. To amend the laws for prevention of the sale of spirits by unlicensed persons, and for the suppression of illicit distillation in Ireland.

91. For the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland.

92. To continue an Act of the 11 Vict. for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland.

93. For the exchange of the office in Somerset House of the Duchy of Cornwall for an office to be erected in Pimlico.

97. To amend and extend the Acts for the inclosure, exchange, and improvement of land.

98. To regulate the salaries of parochial schoolmasters of Scotland.

100. To make further provision for the more speedy and efficient despatch of business in the High Court of Chancery.

101. To amend the Acts now in force relating to friendly societies.

105. To amend the laws relating to the militia in England and Wales.

106. For amending the laws relating to the militia, and raising a volunteer force in Scotland.

107. To amend the laws relating to the militia, and for raising a voluntary militia force in Ireland.

108. To suspend the making of lists and the ballots for the militia.

109. To defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland.

109. To provide for the repayment of moneys advanced from the Exchequer to the county of Mayo for public purposes.

113. To amend the law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons.

115. To amend the law as to the removal of prisoners in custody.

116. To continue and amend an Act to facilitate the management and improvement of episcopal and capitular estates in England.

117. To facilitate the sale of Incumbered Estates in the West Indies.

119. For regulating appointments to offices in the Court of Bankruptcy, and for amending the laws relating to bankrupts.

121. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and certain other sums to the service of the year 1854, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

124. To settle the contribution to be made by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway and the county of the town of Galway to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company.

VIII. ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended Jan. 5, 1854, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Customs		20,902,734	4	8
Excise		15,337,724	4	6
Stamps		6,975,416	19	9
Taxes (Land and Assessed)		3,153,867	6	5
Property Tax		5,568,171	18	8
Post Office		1,104,000	0	0
Crown Lands		402,888	9	3
Duties on Pensions and Salaries		4,634	10	4
Small Branches, Hereditary Revenues of the Crown		16,669	13	1
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices		105,070	10	8
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		484,308	17	0
Imprest and other Moneys		294,875	15	2
Money received from the East India Company		60,000	0	0
Total Income		54,430,344	9	6

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.

Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,623,756	17	8
Terminable Annuities	3,812,436	10	8

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Interest on Exchequer Bills	368,650	16	2
Civil List	399,572	10	0
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	352,435	2	5
Salaries and Allowances	268,710	0	7
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	149,777	19	8
Courts of Justice	1,107,094	13	2
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	233,225	12	10
Army	6,763,488	5	1
Navy	6,640,595	19	6
Ordnance	2,661,590	11	11
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	4,463,690	3	8
Kaffir War	260,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than received)	69,814	11	7

Total Expenditure	51,174,839	14	11
Excess of Income over Expenditure	3,255,504	14	7

£54,430,344 9 6

THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the undermentioned periods, ended Oct. 10, 1854, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding Year. [The Revenue of Ireland is now included for the first time.]

	Quarters ended				Quarters ended				Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1854.		Year ended Oct. 10, 1854.	
	1853.		1853.		1853.		1853.		1854.		1854.		1854.		1854.	
	Jan. 5.	April 5.	July 5.	Oct. 10.	Jan. 3.	April 3.	July 5.	Oct. 10.	Jan. 3.	April 3.	July 5.	Oct. 10.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
CUSTOMS	5,012,454	4,904,892	5,435,437	5,663,118	4,862,293	4,705,206	5,093,137	5,513,006	4,862,293	4,705,206	5,093,137	5,513,006	£.	£.	£.	£.
EXCISE	3,995,693	2,409,265	4,155,680	4,816,083	3,934,694	2,335,011	4,092,118	5,164,995	3,934,694	2,335,011	4,092,118	5,164,995	354,912	125,163	225,163	839,255
STAMPS	1,730,877	1,806,858	1,790,007	1,736,173	1,639,578	1,790,231	1,829,459	1,740,269	1,639,578	1,790,231	1,829,459	1,740,269	12,096	..	..	63,148
TAXES	4,419,673	1,114,476	1,510,433	129,219	1,402,640	199,309	1,435,927	116,680	1,402,640	199,309	1,435,927	116,680	12,539	..	..	16,445
PROPERTY TAX	469,233	2,152,233	1,035,027	1,947,354	435,538	2,681,364	1,338,131	2,517,040	435,538	2,681,364	1,338,131	2,517,040	569,685	1,351,241	1,351,241	..
POST-OFFICE	272,000	232,000	231,000	236,000	335,000	232,000	379,000	344,000	335,000	232,000	379,000	344,000	103,000	299,000	299,000	..
CROWN LANDS	80,000	72,000	200,888	50,000	80,000	65,000	65,000	61,572	80,000	65,000	65,000	61,572	..	..	..	131,316
MISCELLANEOUS	33,096	36,824	64,332	57,688	27,531	27,031	64,268	36,947	27,531	27,031	64,268	36,947	20,741	..	..	36,143
Ordinary Revenue	13,012,231	11,277,548	14,506,692	14,629,630	12,737,337	12,085,283	14,238,040	15,502,509	12,737,337	12,085,283	14,238,040	15,502,509	1,056,266	1,778,404	1,778,404	1,091,307
Imprest and other Moneys	143,648	207,044	934,901	107,750	290,273	202,330	133,936	92,216	290,273	202,330	133,936	92,216	..	15,543	25,423	655,940
Repayments of Advances	611,350	340,593	497,040	532,519	448,772	222,993	394,336	275,371	448,772	222,993	394,336	275,371	..	307,148	..	..
Total Income	13,767,229	12,331,095	15,238,603	15,319,606	13,466,382	12,570,695	14,316,312	15,870,096	13,466,382	12,570,695	14,316,312	15,870,096	1,056,266	1,803,827	1,803,827	1,797,247
													£550,183	Net Increase.	£16,500	Net Decrease.

AN ACCOUNT showing the NET REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854; the application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£.	Amount applied to the Net Income for the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854, to redemption of Exchequer Bills for the Quarter ended July 5, 1854.—Out of the Consolidated Fund	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended July 5, 1854, viz. :—Ireland	160,555	Amount applied to Supply Services in the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854	3,648,094
Balance of Instalments of Exchequer Bonds appropriated by Parliament to Supply Services, remaining unissued on July 5, 1854	85,000	Out of Exchequer Bonds	6,106,975
Income received in the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854, as shown in Account above	15,870,096	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854	2,309,165
Instalments received in the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854, for Exchequer Bonds issued	2,324,762	Balance of Instalments of Exchequer Bonds remaining unissued on Oct. 10, 1854	8,097,101
Amount of Exchequer Bills (Supply) issued in the Quarter ending Oct. 10, 1854	Nil.	Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1854, viz. :—Ireland	10,357
Balance, being the Deficiency upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued, but not dueable by the Amount of the Sinking Fund (£264,670) included in the said Charge, to the sum of £24,935,912	2,460,582		134,563
	£29,105,995		£20,006,695

INDIA.—The total income of the revenue of India for the year ended April 20, 1852, was 26,092,718*l*. The total expenditure, including charges of collection and the dividends to the East India Company Proprietors, was 25,561,453*l*. Excess of income over expenditure, 531,265*l*.

INCOME TAX.—In the year ended April 5, 1853, the total amount raised was 5,747,256*l*.; of which 2,701,554*l*. was under schedule A; 295,593*l*. under schedule B; 749,209*l*. under schedule C; 1,671,957*l*. under schedule D; and 328,943*l*. under schedule E. Of the total, Scotland contributed 473,805*l*., and Ireland 6,458*l*.

INCOME TAX, IRELAND.—The amounts raised under the provisions of the Income Tax from securities and possessions, dividends in the public funds, and salaries and pensions, in Ireland, were—890,286*l*. in 1850; 849,885*l*. in 1851; 887,318*l*. in 1852; and 861,294*l*. in 1853.

NATIONAL DEBT.—The gross amount of the funded debt on July 5, 1854, was, 755,610,226*l*.; of the unfunded debt, 16,542,000*l*.

II.—Currency.

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK OF ENGLAND, from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1853 and 1854.

	Nov. 26, '53.	Feb. 19, '54.	May 13.	July 8.	Sept. 30.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Notes issued	28,394,025	29,513,220	25,857,270	27,298,660	26,464,300
Cr.—Government Debt . . .	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion . . .	14,394,025	15,513,220	11,857,270	13,298,660	12,464,300
Total	28,394,025	29,513,220	25,857,270	27,298,660	26,464,300
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital . .	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,184,137	3,445,498	3,214,897	3,265,820	3,719,493
Public Deposits	7,534,179	2,440,167	2,748,437	4,948,822	5,786,582
Other Deposits	11,012,432	12,177,209	10,587,016	12,571,329	9,924,277
Seven Days' and other Bills	1,267,037	1,086,779	1,111,563	1,058,431	1,030,651
Total	37,550,785	33,702,593	32,214,907	36,397,402	35,014,003
Cr.—Government Securities .	13,489,037	11,757,704	11,625,492	12,977,237	11,006,210
Other Securities	16,315,862	13,346,376	15,144,039	15,920,198	16,912,843
Notes	7,049,825	7,858,420	4,713,280	6,777,420	6,499,380
Gold and Silver Coin . . .	696,061	740,093	732,096	722,547	595,570
Total	37,550,785	33,702,593	32,214,907	36,397,402	35,014,003

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1853 and 1854.

	Nov. 28, '53.	Feb. 18, '54.	May 13.	July 8.	Sept. 30.
Bank of England	21,935,951	22,167,217	21,908,951	19,983,708	19,616,626
Private Banks	3,967,994	3,895,950	3,950,026	3,624,194	3,599,898
Joint Stock Banks	3,120,870	3,058,459	3,135,188	2,930,492	2,979,808
Scotland	4,286,486	3,974,109	3,967,606	4,020,561	3,976,706
Ireland	6,379,220	6,794,706	6,585,520	5,801,362	5,673,568
Total	39,690,220	39,890,441	39,547,291	36,360,317	35,840,606

ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Coffee from British Possessions out of Europe lbs.		38,279,452	28,149,482
,, from other parts ,,		17,175,432	8,942,332
Total of Coffee ,,		45,454,884	37,091,814
Corn:—Wheat qrs.		4,949,314	4,951,310
Barley ,,		828,670	828,670
Oats ,,		1,035,072	1,035,072
Rye ,,		76,700	76,700
Peas ,,		101,774	101,774
Beans ,,		350,401	350,401
Indian Corn, or Maize ,,		1,552,934	1,552,934
Buckwheat ,,		7,102	7,102
Bere or Bigg ,,		964	964
Wheat Meal or Flour cwts.		4,646,400	4,646,409
Barley Meal ,,		51	51
Oatmeal ,,		826	826
Rye Meal ,,		19	19
Pea Meal ,,		11	11
Bean Meal ,,		3	3
Indian Corn Meal ,,		15,581	15,581
Buckwheat Meal ,,		48	48
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods . } value £		189,663	Free.
Other Articles ,,		436,132	,,
Cotton Manufactures, wholly or in part made up—previously to June 11 ,,		19,548	11,402
From June 11:—Fringe lbs.		16,323	8,280
Gloves pairs		19,052	8,356
Stockings and Socks ,,		176,661	99,455
Other Articles value £		15,545	8,779
Cotton Yarn lbs.		1,126,741	Free.
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal cwts.		10,160	,,
Indigo ,,		66,382	,,
Lac dye ,,		17,923	,,
Logwood tons		20,752	,,
Madder cwts.		111,563	,,
Madder Root ,,		214,802	,,
Shumac tons		10,836	,,
Terra Japonica ,,		3,904	,,
Cutch ,,		485	,,
Valonia ,,		17,179	,,
Embroidery and Needlework, previously to June 11, 1853 . . value £		58,662	52,260
From June 11, 1853, by weight . . lbs.		18,455	14,979
by value £		25,400	18,989
Flax, Dressed cwts.		26,726	Free.
,, Undressed ,,		1,556,720	,,
,, Tow, or Codilla of Flax ,,		299,928	,,

ARTICLES.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Fruits:—Currants cwt.	267,282	186,298
Figs „	50,428	34,321
Lemons and Oranges, { chests or boxes	221,595	210,484
previously to June 11 { No. (loose)	32,018	32,018
From June 11 { at value £	2,320	6,669
Raisins bushels	271,619	261,093
Glass Manufactures:— Window	447,302	252,062
Glass and Shades and Cylinders „	27,637	23,350
Plate Glass { sq. ft.	44,891	*32,481
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles), not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented lbs.	221,330	Free.
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass . . . „	106,738	*18,005
Guano tons	772,337	648,688
Hemp, Dressed cwt.	123,166	Free.
„ Undressed „	24,971	„
„ Tow or Codilla of Hemp . „	940,022	„
„ Jute „	19,103	„
„ Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp „	275,578	„
Hides, Untanned:—Dry . . . „	3,169	„
Wet „	231,761	„
Hides, Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides) . lbs.	518,548	„
Lace, Thread, and Cushion or Pillow Lace, previously to June 11 value £	7,286,602	„
Lace, and Articles thereof, from June 11, by weight . . . lbs.	43,623	40,798
„ by value value £	4,410	4,222
Leather Manufactures:—Women's Boots and Calashes . . . pairs	1,475	684
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes, and Clogs „	44,606	36,470
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather . . . „	3,474	3,226
Men's Boots and Shoes . . . „	136,046	121,601
Children's Boots and Shoes . „	83,751	36,711
Boot Fronts „	5,764	3,380
Gloves „	617,547	606,233
Other Manufactures of Leather previously to June 4 . . . value £	3,418,697	3,058,898
From June 4:—Boot Backs . pairs	1,466	1,237
Cut into Shapes cwt.	2,113	1,777
Unenumerated value £	92	92
	1,949	1,339

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, free.

ARTICLES.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not		
French value £	1,525	*284
Cambrics and French Lawns		
previously to June 11 . . . pieces	14,125	*13,342
From June 11 . . . sq. yds.	76,212	Free.
Damasks and Damask Diaper . . . , ,	33,179	*17,255
Plain Linen and Diaper, and		
Manufactures unenumerated,		
not made up value £	26,182	Free.
Sails , ,	1,434	*641
Articles wholly or in part made		
up previously to June 11 . . . , ,	6,342	5,837
From June 11, Cambric Hand-		
kerchiefs number	22,407	22,551
Stays pairs	33,335	23,733
Unenumerated value £	4,560	3,144
Mahogany tons	27,495	Free.
Metals:—Copper Ore and Regulus . . . , ,	50,562	*18,260
Copper, unwrought and part		
wrought cwts.	104,200	*27,037
Iron, in Bars, unwrought . . . tons	47,777	Free.
Steel, unwrought. , ,	1,362	, ,
Lead, Pig and Sheet , ,	17,727	*3,855
Spelter , ,	23,419	Free.
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or		
Slabs cwts.	49,740	*11,188
Oil:—Train, Blubber and Sperma-		
ceti. tuns	20,937	Free.
Palm cwts.	636,628	, ,
Cocoa Nut , ,	164,196	, ,
Olive tuns	10,102	, ,
Rape Seed , ,	11,098	, ,
Oil Seed Cakes tons	64,475	, ,
Opium lbs.	194,821	67,038
Potatoes cwts.	1,133,609	Free.
Provisions:—Bacon , ,	190,134	, ,
Beef, Salted, not Corned . . . , ,	181,997	, ,
, , Fresh, or slightly Salted . . . , ,	1,289	, ,
Pork, Salted , ,	152,599	, ,
, , Fresh , ,	28	, ,
Poultry, alive or dead . . . value £	31,850	*6,780
Butter cwts.	404,194	397,910
Cheese , ,	398,982	383,622
Eggs number	123,618,020	123,607,070
Hams cwts.	15,561	†1,247
Lard , ,	118,851	Free.
Quicksilver lbs.	1,868,120	, ,
Rice cwts.	1,505,118	797,039
, , in the Husk qrs.	19,499	17,119
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre . . . cwts.	641,014	Free.

* Articles marked (*) have been free from June 4, 1853.

† Articles marked (†) have been free from June 1, 1853.

ARTICLES.		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Seeds :—Clover	cwts.	214,829	*143,402
Flaxseed and Linseed	qrs.	1,035,335	Free.
Rape	„	86,815	„
Tares	„	17,816	„
Silk, Raw	lbs.	6,480,724	„
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	18,993	„
Thrown	lbs.	828,493	„
Silk Manufactures of Europe :—			
Silk or Satin, Broad Stuffs	„	247,511	232,334
„ „ Ribbons	„	198,286	183,697
Gauze or Crape, Broad Stuffs	„	7,009	6,734
„ „ Ribbons	„	31,751	30,086
Gauze, mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the Fabric :—Broad Stuffs	„	32	32
Ribbons	„	6,906	6,645
Velvet Broad Stuffs, previously to June 11	„	3,895	2,466
Velvet Broad Stuffs, the founda- tion being of Silk, from June 11	„	15,571	15,056
Velvet Broad Stuffs, the founda- tion being of other Materials than Silk, from June 11	„	179	107
Ribbons of Velvet, or of Silk em- bossed with Velvet, previ- ously to June 11	„	21,068	20,357
Ribbons of Velvet or of Silk em- bossed with Velvet, the founda- tion being of Silk, from June 11	„	62,941	60,956
Ribbons of Velvet or of Silk, the foundation being of other Ma- terials than Silk, June 11	„	2,839	2,819
Plush, for making Hats	„	196,410	189,991
Silk Manufactures of India :—			
Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs, previously to June 11	pieces	159,596	99,242
Bandannoes and other Silk Hand- kerchiefs, and Tussore Cloths, from June 11	„	315,979	67,081
Spices :—Cassia Lignea	lbs.	220,733	136,363
Cinnamon	„	721,676	37,694
Cloves	„	472,997	228,837
Mace	„	83,001	23,558
Nutmegs	„	300,622	208,198
Pepper	„	5,496,886	3,461,333
Pimento	cwts.	13,678	3,746
Spirits :—Rum	proof gallons	4,204,730	3,233,059
Brandy	„	5,006,155	1,870,567
Geneva	„	288,548	27,992

* Articles marked (*) have been free from June 1, 1853.

ARTICLES.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Sugar, Unrefined, of British Possessions in America:—Equal to		
White Clayed cwt.	2,564	4,103
Not equal to White Clayed „	2,828,205	3,057,882
Of Mauritius:—Equal to White Clayed „	1,232	1,677
Not equal to White Clayed „	1,248,180	1,344,169
Of British Possessions in East Indies:—Equal to White Clayed „	95,048	115,260
Not equal to White Clayed „	1,131,704	1,249,741
Foreign:—Equal to White Clayed „	65,881	38,336
Not equal to White Clayed „	1,671,801	1,313,697
„ „ Brown Clayed „	239,767	183,113
Total of Sugar, Unrefined „	<u>7,284,382</u>	<u>7,307,978</u>
Sugar, Refined, & Candy, of British Possessions cwt.	15,617	10,980
„ „ „ Foreign „	319,782	204,229
„ „ Melasses. „	914,089	846,722
Tallow „	1,178,370	1,342,157
Tar lasts	14,500	Free.
Tea lbs.	70,735,552	58,860,127
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Bat-		
tens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split, of British Possessions loads	611,200	620,608
Foreign „	732,829	570,904
Staves „	123,446	Free.
Timber or Wood, not being Articles sawn or split, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of		
British Possessions „	593,429	597,111
Foreign „	593,496	492,349
Tobacco:—Stemmed lbs.	15,760,989	18,439,637
Unstemmed „	24,859,854	11,081,412
Manufactured and Snuff „	4,324,119	216,512
Turpentine, Common cwt.	392,998	Free.
Watches, previously to June 11 value £	63,178	57,277
From June 11, exceeding the value of £10 each number	172	120
Not exceeding the value of £10 each „	53,633	42,486
Whale Fins cwt.	9,134	Free.
*Wine, previously to Sept. 5:—		
Cape gallons	83,949	180,903

* Since the passing of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 106, the several growths of Wine have ceased to be specified in the Entries at the Custom House; the only distinction recognised by the existing Tariff being that of Foreign and British Colonial Produce, under the respective heads of "Red" and "White" Wine.

ARTICLES.

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
Wine, previously to Sept. 5:—		
French gallons	497,068	399,402
Canary „	80,257	14,828
Fayal „	38	111
Madeira „	75,057	60,205
Portugal „	3,184,305	1,857,048
Rhenish „	63,738	53,706
Spanish „	2,418,956	1,965,582
Other Sorts. „	257,670	274,937
Wine from Sept. 5:—		
Red, of British Possessions . . „	2,338	50,895
„ Foreign „	2,420,737	1,139,840
White, of British Possessions . „	16,529	51,095
„ Foreign „	1,930,066	1,149,020
Total of Wine . . „	<u>11,030,708</u>	<u>7,197,572</u>
Wool, Cotton:—United States of		
America cwts.	5,879,006	Free.
Brazil „	215,988	„
Egypt „	250,607	„
British India „	1,619,058	„
Other parts. „	25,670	„
Total of Cotton Wool . . „	<u>7,990,329</u>	
Wool, Sheep and Lambs':—British Possessions out of Europe . lbs.		
Other parts „	67,019,891	„
	50,165,281	„
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool. . „	<u>117,185,172</u>	
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama Tribe . . „		
Woollen Manufactures, not made up value £	2,148,267	„
Wholly or in part made up, previously to June 11 . . „	981,997	„
From June 11:—Carpets and Rugs sq. yards	44,715	41,863
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs lbs.	22,736	26,196
Gloves pairs	49,372	46,576
Other Articles value £	6,983	5,531
	6,147	3,564

EXPORTS of the Principal Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE in the Year ending Jan. 5, 1854.

Cheese	cwts.	9,435
Cocoa	lbs.	2,736,827
Coffee from British Possessions out of Europe . . „		15,733,092
Imported from other parts „		10,923,800

Corn :—Wheat	qrs.	87,521
Barley	„	30
Oats	„	16,589
Wheat Meal or Flour	cwts.	120,787
Cotton Manufactures not made up :—		
East India Piece Goods	{ declared value	£ 156,345
Other Articles	value	£ 61,766
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up		
previous to June 11	„	8,255
From June 11 :—Fringe	lbs.	6,601
Gloves	pairs	7,380
Stockings and Socks	„	77,206
Other Articles	value	£ 7,187
Cotton Yarn	{ declared value	£ 76,061
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs :—Cochineal	cwts.	11,178
Indigo	„	59,597
Lac dye	„	6,053
Logwood	tons	1,709
Terra Japonica	„	538
Cutch	„	456
Embroidery and Needlework previous to June 11	value	£ 6,477
From June 11, by weight	lbs.	2,206
By value	value	£ 6,584
Glass Manufactures :—Window Glass, and Shades		
and Cylinders	cwts.	5,485
Plate Glass	{ sq. ft.	16,556
	lbs.	14,130
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles), not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented	lbs.	14,524
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	„	127,963
Gnano	tons	40,874
Hides, Untanned, Dry	cwts.	70,203
„ „ Wet	„	15,281
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides	lbs.	29,746
Leather Manufactures :—Gloves	pairs	327,645
Linen Manufactures :—Plain Linen and Diaper	value	£ 797
Metals :—Copper, unwrought and part wrought		
Iron, in bars, unwrought	tons	5,503
Steel, unwrought	„	1,162
Lead, Pig and Sheet	„	1,439
Spelter	„	9,296
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs	cwts.	21,250
Oil :—Palm		
Cocoa Nut	„	98,358
Olive	tuns	108,965
Opium	lbs.	1,210
Quicksilver	„	87,939
Rice, not in the Husk	cwts.	1,107,131
Silk :—Raw		
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	cwts.	433,872
Thrown	lbs.	194
		252,769

Silk Manufactures of Europe :—Silk or Satin Broad

Stuffs	lbs.	17,373
„ Ribbons	„	11,685
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	„	769
„ Ribbons	„	478
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric:—Ribbons	„	133
Velvet Broad Stuffs, previous to June 11	„	1,191
Velvet Broad Stuffs, the foundation being of Silk, from June 11	„	631
Velvet Broad Stuffs, the foundation being of other materials than Silk, from June 11	„	71
Ribbons of Velvet, or Silk embossed with Velvet, previous to June 11	„	425
Ribbons of Velvet, or Silk embossed with Velvet, the foundation being of Silk, from June 11	„	1,564
„ the foundation being of other materials than Silk, from June 11	„	50
Plush for making Hats	„	1,168

Silk Manufactures of India :—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs, previous to June 11 .

pieces 137,898

„ and Tussore Cloths, from June 11 „ 222,383

Spices :—Cassia Lignea	lbs.	156,972
Cinnamon	„	544,084
Cloves	„	114,720
Mace	„	65,343
Nutmegs	„	102,350
Pepper	„	4,079,904
Pimento	cwts.	14,446
Spirits :—Rum	proof galls.	2,022,786
Brandy	„	2,378,981
Geneva	„	211,769

Sugar, Unrefined :—British Possessions in America

cwts. 54

Mauritius „ 7,040

British Possessions in the East

Indies „ 2,346

Foreign „ 242,634

Total of Unrefined Sugar

„ 252,074

Sugar, Foreign, Refined, and Candy :—British

Possessions „ 44

Foreign „ 51,720

Melasses „ 27,256

Tea lbs. 4,833,009

Tobacco :—Stemmed „ 169,849

Unstemmed „ 9,025,727

Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff „ 2,107,893

Wine, previous to September 5 :—Cape gallons 5,831

French „ 138,258

Canary „ 69,686

Madeira „ 49,841

Portugal „ 520,013

Rhenish „ 12,221

Spanish „ 793,138

Other Sorts „ 93,705

Mixed in Bond „ 55,400

Wine, from Sept. 5:—Red, of British Possessions	gallons	278
„ Foreign	„	276,441
White, of British Possessions	„	885
„ Foreign	„	451,361
Total of Wine	„	2,467,058
Wool, Cotton:—United States	ewts.	738,158
Brazil	„	42,819
Egypt	„	8,341
British India	„	536,447
Other parts	„	455
Total of Cotton Wool	„	1,326,220
Wool, Sheep and Lambs':—British Possessions out of Europe	lbs.	8,460,207
Other parts	„	3,246,795
Total of Wool	„	11,707,002
Wool, Alpaca and Llama	„	28,365
Woollen Manufactures not made up	value £	78,197
„ wholly or in part made up previously to June 11	„	2,888
From June 11:—Carpets and Rugs	sq. yards	1,491
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs	lbs.	2,610
Gloves	pairs	636
Other Articles	value £	3,685

EXPORTS of the Principal Articles, showing the DECLARED VALUE, of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended Jan. 5, 1854, compared with the EXPORTS of the preceeding Year.

ARTICLES.	Declared Value.	
	Jan. 5, 1853. £.	Jan. 5, 1854. £.
Alkali:—Soda	396,196	474,048
Beer and Ale	754,627	1,289,382
Butter	335,800	402,550
Candles	82,523	128,199
Cheese	57,519	119,406
Coals and Culm	1,372,114	1,607,743
Cordage and Cables	145,924	217,813
Cotton Manufactures (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	21,648,458	23,897,763
Lace and Patent Net	550,447	596,578
Thread for Sewing	506,593	554,057
Stockings	243,994	461,494
All other descriptions	273,940	304,039
Cotton Yarn	6,654,655	6,895,454
Earthenware	1,151,897	1,337,265
Fish:—Herrings	278,949	333,870
Other sorts	71,447	122,528
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	122,715	162,730
Window Glass	32,849	58,558
Bottles, Green or Common	201,397	248,408
Plate Glass	21,866	48,755
Haberdashery and Millinery	2,074,180	4,156,700
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,691,697	3,663,856

ARTICLES.	Declared Value.	
	Jan. 5, 1853. £.	Jan. 5, 1854. £.
Leather, Unwrought	186,179	196,214
Wrought—Gloves	17,477	25,251
Other sorts	462,648	1,057,753
Saddlery and Harness	178,455	300,091
Linen Manufactures (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	3,872,491	4,348,305
Lace of Thread	4,160	8,303
Thread for Sewing	342,714	388,195
All other descriptions	12,421	16,449
Linen Yarn	1,140,565	1,149,103
Machinery and Mill Work:—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines	338,222	454,959
All other sorts	913,138	1,521,543
Metals:—Iron, Pig	557,586	1,052,421
,, Bar, Bolt, and Rod	3,406,360	5,640,449
,, Wire	94,216	204,866
,, Cast	489,304	576,655
,, Wrought of all sorts	1,609,950	2,691,323
Steel, Unwrought	526,860	682,366
Copper in Bricks and Pigs	547,429	523,030
,, Sheets, Nails, &c. (including Mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing)	956,483	1,098,482
,, Wrought of other sorts	108,043	125,397
Brass of all sorts	92,128	104,780
Lead	353,180	373,260
Tin, Unwrought	83,604	139,027
Tin Plates	1,057,926	1,181,296
Oil:—Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	434,959	517,808
Painters' Colours and Materials	249,130	325,427
Salt	223,976	272,267
Silk Manufactures:—Silk only:—		
Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	546,062	900,505
Stockings	25,140	23,579
All other descriptions	253,842	312,757
Silk mixed with other Materials:—Stuffs,		
Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons	289,650	310,937
Stockings	4,705	10,464
All other descriptions	36,906	36,311
Silk, Thrown	194,524	239,902
Silk Twist and Yarn	201,037	210,457
Soap	241,921	288,295
Stationery	411,713	619,672
Sugar, Refined	300,134	300,419
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	778,967	422,072
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the piece	5,417,199	6,030,721
Entered by the yard	3,015,283	3,640,044
Stockings	117,349	261,140
All other descriptions	181,103	239,358
Woollen Yarn	1,430,140	1,454,457

Total declared Value of the Articles enumerated	71,375,066	87,357,306
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BRITISH SHIPPING.—On December 31, 1853, the Number of Sailing Vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 6,588 under 50 tons, the tonnage being 204,195; and 12,443 above 50 tons, the tonnage 2,771,806. In Scotland the number was 1,197 under 50 tons, tonnage 36,413; and 2,048 above 50 tons, tonnage 478,981. In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,036, tonnage 29,900; and those above 50 tons, 1,062, tonnage 199,240. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, there were 524 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,759; and 326 above 50 tons, tonnage 46,808. Total of Sailing Vessels 25,224, total amount of tonnage 3,780,102; an increase over 1852 of 400 vessels, and 230,134 tons. The Steam Vessels were, in England, 504 under 50 tons, tonnage 12,514; and 543 above 50 tons, tonnage 109,598. In Scotland there were 43 under 50 tons, tonnage 1,205; and 164 above 50 tons, tonnage 42,542. In Ireland there were 17 under 50 tons, tonnage 554; and 104 above 50 tons, tonnage 29,670. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the steam vessels numbered 10, and the total tonnage was 1,489. Total of Steam Vessels 1,385, total amount of tonnage 250,572; of this total, 407 steam vessels, of which the tonnage is 113,357 tons, belong to the port of London. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British Colonies was, in Africa, 244 sailing vessels, and 2 steamers, tonnage 19,367; in Australia, 948 sailing vessels, and 24 steamers, tonnage 76,397; in North American Colonies, 5,730 sailing vessels, and 121 steamers, tonnage 484,343; in the British West Indies, 726 sailing vessels, and 2 steamers, tonnage 21,810.

COLONIAL TRADE.—The Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1853, from and to the British Colonies, was, *Inwards*, in England, British, 4,293 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,312,427; steamers, 394, tonnage, 98,196; foreign, 520 sailing vessels, tonnage 248,562; and 1 steamer, tonnage 325. In Scotland, British, 510 sailing vessels, tonnage 184,935; steamer 1, tonnage 190; foreign, 18 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,769. In Ireland, British, 309 sailing vessels, tonnage 90,356; foreign, 60 sailing vessels, tonnage 19,344. Isle of Man and Channel Islands, British, 28 sailing vessels, tonnage 4,035; foreign, 1 sailing vessel, tonnage 161. *Outwards*, from England, British, 4,327 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,339,095; steamers 409, tonnage 103,242; foreign, 693 sailing vessels, tonnage 278,315; steamers 2, tonnage 650. From Scotland, British, 653 sailing vessels, tonnage 234,468; steamers 5, tonnage 815; foreign, 11 sailing vessels, tonnage 3,127. From Ireland, British, 220 sailing vessels, tonnage 69,953; steamers 2, tonnage 166; foreign, 69 sailing vessels, tonnage 17,477. From the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, British, 65 sailing vessels, tonnage 11,820; foreign, 2 sailing vessels, tonnage 271. The total number of British ships entering inwards was 4,536, tonnage, 1,690,484; of foreign, 600 vessels, tonnage 276,251. Of British ships cleared outwards, there were 5,781, tonnage 1,759,559; of foreign, there were 777, tonnage 299,640.

COASTING TRADE.—The Number and Tonnage of Vessels that entered and cleared Coastwise, during the year 1853 was, in England, *Inwards*, 98,717 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,900,851; steamers 11,708, tonnage 2,773,444. In Scotland, 14,484 sailing vessels, tonnage 886,233; steamers 4,617, tonnage 1,018,037. In Ireland, 18,101 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,417,465; steamers 4,860, tonnage 1,484,827. Isle of Man,

sailing vessels 1,494, tonnage 65,812; steamers 219, tonnage 25,360. Outwards, in England, 109,351 sailing vessels, tonnage 8,631,346; steamers 11,567, tonnage 2,656,907. In Scotland, 16,742 sailing vessels, tonnage 970,953; steamers 4,695, tonnage 1,032,628. In Ireland, 8,570 sailing vessels, tonnage 648,195; steamers 4,692, tonnage 1,459,410. Isle of Man, sailing vessels 702, tonnage 24,190; steamers 130, tonnage 30,067.

SHIPPING.—Total Number of BRITISH REGISTERED VESSELS, employed in trading in, from, and to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, with the Tonnage, and Number of Men, but not including River Steamers.

	Sailing Vessels.			Steamers.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1849	17,807	2,988,021	144,165	414	108,321	8,446
1850	17,466	3,032,532	142,730	426	104,680	8,700
1851	17,664	3,216,194	131,277	520	144,741	10,660
1852	17,270	3,215,665	146,286	549	165,219	13,277
1853	17,567	3,511,827	155,006	639	218,260	17,519

FOREIGN TRADE.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, in the year ending January 5, 1854, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the year 1853, exclusive of Vessels in Ballast.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	Jan. 5, 1853.		Jan. 5, 1854.		Jan. 5, 1853.		Jan. 5, 1854.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its Dependencies	17,564	4,267,815	18,232	4,513,207	18,702	4,459,321	18,259	4,551,498
Russia	335	100,353	532	143,890	267	75,905	292	72,788
Sweden . . .	565	94,370	906	141,472	530	79,554	767	116,672
Norway . . .	1,872	350,671	2,680	494,197	867	123,255	1,114	154,969
Denmark . . .	1,922	157,024	2,663	225,892	2,215	186,081	2,670	232,027
Prussia . . .	1,100	242,777	1,772	390,015	1,094	228,424	1,361	269,049
Other German States	1,652	214,831	2,505	326,225	2,490	288,121	2,456	295,879
Holland . . .	1,200	126,229	1,454	171,525	1,374	205,741	1,585	291,578
Belgium . . .	216	36,399	296	49,805	264	47,905	274	54,576
France . . .	1,632	90,461	1,696	111,321	2,309	195,579	3,456	335,360
Spain . . .	192	28,721	332	51,970	174	27,372	327	52,134
Portugal . . .	67	8,689	158	23,318	48	6,221	135	20,709
Italian States	425	113,453	750	193,983	383	102,222	518	131,569
Other European States	120	31,727	216	54,804	80	21,872	154	41,113
United States of America	1,015	863,660	1,097	901,575	940	821,844	1,142	962,337
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	7	2,989	14	4,351	8	3,164	7	1,353
Total . .	29,884	6,730,169	35,303	7,797,550	31,745	6,872,581	34,517	7,583,611

FOREIGN TRADE.—NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1853. [*St.* is for Steam Vessels; *Sa.* for Sailing Vessels].

			INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
			British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
			Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	27	13,489	.	.	22	12,225	1	1,800
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	1,790	397,775	1,881	377,754	1,353	295,037	1,089	200,010
Sweden . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	38	11,388	2	190	36	10,872	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	223	44,814	1,089	200,187	164	31,216	887	145,817
Norway . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	13	3,185	.	.	16	3,920	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	110	13,624	1,765	234,908	126	19,306	1,849	292,764
Denmark . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	101	44,188	19	4,799	29	11,393	8	2,301
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	84	7,966	2,120	157,789	406	75,779	5,034	529,957
Prussia . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	.	.	11	2,638	.	.	10	2,350
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	958	154,855	2,573	416,194	817	130,304	1,708	308,725
Germany . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	432	153,696	124	41,659	419	150,254	117	31,365
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	1,126	202,124	1,783	164,150	1,146	203,794	1,984	195,484
Holland . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	825	246,627	184	38,566	605	176,056	185	38,434
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	958	133,305	1,146	225,593	913	118,076	612	47,740
Belgium . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	290	85,515	126	29,213	289	85,779	121	27,858
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	315	40,441	480	70,987	272	18,254	200	23,695
Channel Islands .	{	<i>St.</i>	326	51,599	.	.	320	53,818	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	1,526	121,603	38	3,648	1,166	74,728	.	.
France . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	1,576	290,158	15	1,597	1,491	275,303	15	1,597
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	2,926	302,449	4,367	420,130	2,651	301,791	4,661	342,092
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	29	9,856	.	.	23	8,451	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	607	62,386	179	22,644	626	68,785	548	94,063
Spain & Canaries .	{	<i>St.</i>	1	403	12	2,510	1	500	11	2,279
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	516	55,450	252	32,198	1,014	174,401	683	116,821
Gibraltar . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	36	14,247	.	.	37	15,273	2	650
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	24	3,766	3	210	174	21,728	67	11,550
Italian States . .	{	<i>St.</i>	32	14,212	.	.	33	14,877	1	155
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	464	66,037	257	57,265	708	130,583	575	130,229
Malta . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	.	.	.	.	2	756	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	38	6,383	16	3,490	170	41,600	172	44,657
Ionian Islands . .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	43	5,773	5	1,212	40	8,183	31	8,636
Greece . . .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	68	10,263	23	4,857	21	3,740	65	17,685
Turkey . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	51	30,674	.	.	50	30,408	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	272	56,335	277	68,964	245	53,458	581	153,994
Wallachia and Moldavia . . .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	242	42,166	315	55,600	73	12,489	59	6,558
Syria . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	3	968	.	.	5	1,756	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	28	5,377	14	3,146	36	7,244	10	1,997
Africa . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	47	36,410	.	.	44	37,465	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	563	158,438	291	81,098	581	173,109	260	61,931
Asia . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	16	24,172	.	.	41	26,553	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	834	476,983	68	44,390	1,515	739,492	408	214,437
America:—										
British North- ern Colonies . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	4	1,791	.	.	2	1,281	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	1,877	775,446	443	225,753	1,329	537,767	92	29,543
British West Indies . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	1	321	.	.	1	321	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	690	184,027	42	10,058	612	168,748	44	11,285
Foreign West Indies . . .	{	<i>St.</i>	25	38,527	1	250	26	44,354	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	150	43,224	239	60,926	204	56,949	342	90,229
United States . .	{	<i>St.</i>	79	86,354	27	37,390	86	88,428	36	49,397
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	441	266,408	889	697,857	860	470,848	1,175	932,605
Central and Southern States .	{	<i>St.</i>	16	14,731	.	.	16	17,338	.	.
	{	<i>Sa.</i>	693	229,399	171	37,830	590	189,282	266	62,910
Falkland Islands .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	2	562	.	.	3	1,352	1	116
Arctic Regions . .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	.	.	.	.	2	574	.	.
Whale Fisheries .	{	<i>Sa.</i>	62	16,113	1	113	67	16,982	.	.
Total . . .			21,628	5,655,343	21,248	3,887,763	21,478	5,212,980	23,301	4,234,126

VESSELS BUILT.—In 1853 there were 798 vessels built and registered in the United Kingdom, of which the tonnage was 203,171, an increase over 1852 of 56 ships, and a tonnage of 32,747. The number of Colonial-built vessels registered in British ports in 1853 was 32, the tonnage 26,443. The number of Foreign-built vessels so registered was 102, and the tonnage 30,073. In the year 1853, 581 vessels were wrecked, and 84 broken-up, of which the total tonnage was 125,935.

STEAM VESSELS.—The total number of Steam Vessels of every description that were on the register in the United Kingdom between January 1, 1852 and January 1, 1854, was 1375, of the aggregate burthen of 248,623 tons, giving an average of 181 tons, though it includes all the river passenger boats. 1826 is the oldest date of registration.

BRITISH FISHERIES.—The Commissioners' Report for 1853 states that in the year 908,800 barrels or crans of Herrings had been taken, and 778,039 barrels cured, an increase over 1852 of 279,252 barrels. The number of barrels branded was 248,136; the quantity exported was 342,630 barrels. Of Cod and Ling 61,230 cwt. were sold fresh, 105,596 cwt. were cured dry, and 5122 barrels cured in pickle; 22,650 cwt. of the dry were exported, but only 14 barrels in pickle. In 1853 there were 10,974 boats employed, with 41,045 men and boys; the tonnage of the boats was 74,752 tons, and the value of boats, nets, and lines, was 547,025*l.* The tonnage employed in carrying salt from Liverpool amounted to 28,021 tons, the hands to 2,167; in exporting the cured fish 41,240 tons of shipping were employed, with 3,414 hands. All the items, except the cod in pickle, show an increase over the preceding year. The Commission, though called that of British Fisheries, is in reality Scotch only: all the returns are confined to Scotland and the Isle of Man.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE, IRELAND.—In the year ending January 5, 1854, there were exported from Ireland to Great Britain 180,785 oxen, &c., 5,281 calves, 224,550 sheep, 101,396 swine; 74,197 quarters of wheat, and 1,542,579 quarters of oats. To foreign parts there were exported 530 cwt. of bacon and hams, 472 barrels of beef and pork, 17,944 cwt. of butter, 2298 quarters of wheat, 10,338 quarters of oats, 6508 gallons of Irish spirits; 28,741 yards linen, and 840*l.* entered at value; 536 lbs. of linen yarn; 646,876 yards, and 554*l.* entered at value of cotton manufactures. Of the live stock exported to England the returns are from non-official documents. The following are the numbers of cattle, &c., for the preceding three years:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Oxen, bulls, and cows	184,616	183,760	197,644
Calves . . .	4,462	2,474	3,826
Sheep and lambs . .	176,945	158,807	158,020
Swine . . .	109,170	136,162	151,895

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—A return of the Exports and Imports to the Australian Colonies, including Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, for 1851, 1852, and 1853, show some curious results. The exports for 1853 exhibit a decline, sometimes an extinction, in almost every article, except wool, and, of course, excepting the gold, which is not noticed in the return. For all articles which can be consumed in the

Colonies the large immigration will satisfactorily account; thus, tanner's bark, of which 35,894 cwts. were exported in 1852, was reduced to 4,776 cwts in 1853; and tanned hides, of which 642,198 lbs. were exported in 1852, only amounted to 9,842 lbs. in 1853; while untanned hides rose from 30,243 cwts. in 1852 to 41,987 cwts. in 1853; and hoofs of cattle from the value of 510*l.* to 841*l.* Undressed sheepskins rose from 26,120 in number to 40,838; while of tanned, of which 13,048 were exported in 1852, not one was sent away in 1853. Tallow declined from 159,333 cwts. in 1852 to 125,206 cwts. in 1853; cocoa-nut oil from 10,713 cwts. to 8,331 cwts.; train and spermaceti oils from 2,121 tuns to 946 tuns. Flax and hemp, guano, wine, timber, tortoise-shell, whale-fins, &c., all declined or disappeared from the return. So did copper and lead ore; but copper partly wrought, that is, in bars, rods, or ingots, increased from 373 tons in 1852 to 686 tons in 1853, a somewhat curious exception. Quicksilver fell from 14,631 lbs. in 1852 to 6,933 lbs. in 1853, which is easily understood; and wool rose from 43,197,301 lbs. in 1852 to 47,075,963 lbs. in 1853.

The total amount of Imports, the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, into all the Colonies, was 2,807,356*l.* in 1851; in 1852 the amount was 4,222,205*l.*; and in 1853 it was 14,506,532*l.* The increase was proportionately large in foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the United Kingdom. The number of ships cleared from the United Kingdom in 1851 for the various Australian Colonies was 272 in 1851, 568 in 1852, and 1201 in 1853; the amount of tonnage was 145,164, 335,717, and 553,088 in the three years respectively.

BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.—The following is the Declared Value of various articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufacture Exported to the Places enumerated, in the Years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

	1850. £.	1851. £.	1852. £.
British West Indies, including Guyana and Honduras . . .	2,213,581	2,433,665	2,031,358
East India Company's Ter- ritories and Ceylon . . .	8,022,665	7,806,596	7,352,907
China	1,574,145	2,161,268	2,503,599
Mauritius	368,726	232,955	229,693
British North American Colonies New South Wales and Austra- lian Colonies	3,235,051	3,813,707	3,065,364
United States of America . .	2,602,253	2,807,356	4,222,205
Cuba	14,891,961	14,362,976	16,567,737
Brazil	849,278	1,164,177	1,033,396
Mexico and other States of Central and South America, exclusive of Brazil . . .	2,544,837	3,518,684	3,464,394
	4,279,272	4,708,001	5,050,215

INDIAN CORN, &c.—The following are the Quantities of Indian Corn and Millet Seed that have been entered for Home Consumption in the Years enumerated.

	Indian Corn. Qrs.	Millet Seed. Cwts.
1846	720,531	6,423
1847	3,615,218	9,015
1848	1,582,754	3,326
1849	2,249,570	11,687

	Indian Corn. Qrs.	Millet Seed. Cwts.
1850	1,286,281	92,188
1851	1,819,783	106,045
1852	1,479,891	51,046
1853	1,552,934	158,159

CHEESE.—In the year ending Jan. 5, 1854, there were imported 395,403 cwts. of Cheese into the United Kingdom, of which 68,696 cwts. were from the United States, and 327 cwts. from British Possessions. Of Foreign Cheese, there were 9,435 cwts. exported.

SUGAR, MELASSES, and RUM, COFFEE, COCOA, and COTTON WOOL, imported into the United Kingdom in 1853.

SUGAR, <i>unrefined</i> —	Cwts.
From British West Indies and Guyana	2,830,234
Mauritius	1,252,208
East Indies	1,223,956
Singapore	2
Foreign Produce, imported from British Possessions . .	14,206
Foreign Countries	1,963,194
	<u>7,283,800</u>

SUGAR, *refined*, and SUGAR CANDY:—

From British Possessions	15,617
From Foreign Countries	319,478
	<u>335,095</u>

The total amount retained for home consumption was 7,272,833 cwts. of Unrefined Sugar; 214,306 cwts. of Refined Sugar and Sugar Candy. The total amount of duty on which was 4,083,836*l*.

MELASSES.—The total quantity imported was, from British Possessions, 500,157 cwts.; from Foreign Countries, 7,660 cwts.

RUM:—	Gallons.
From British West Indies and Guyana	3,702,376
Mauritius	10,060
British East Indies	200,798
Ceylon	4
	<u>3,913,238</u>
Of Foreign Produce	5,269
	<u>3,918,507</u>

COFFEE:—

	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guyana	3,306,835
Mauritius	76,566
British East Indies	4,151,928
Ceylon	30,361,522
Singapore	372,367
	<u>39,269,218</u>

Cocoa lbs.
4,993,259

All Cocoa being now chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between foreign and colonial produce is no longer observed in the Custom-house entries.

COTTON WOOL imported in 1853 into the United Kingdom from British Possessions:—

	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guyana	350,428
Bengal Presidency	7,660,242
Madras Presidency	12,718,114
Bombay Presidency	159,069,494
Ceylon	1,817,642
Singapore	582,668

182,198,588

An increase of nearly a million of pounds over the preceding year.

FOREIGN WINE Imported, Exported, and Retained for Home Consumption, in the Year ended Jan. 5, 1854.

Entered before Sept. 6, 1853:—	Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom. Gallons.	Quantities Charged with Duty for Home Consumption. Gallons.	Quantities Exported as Merchandise. Gallons.
Cape	83,901	180,906	5,831
French	496,655	399,413	138,258
Portugal	3,184,243	1,857,073	520,012
Spanish	2,418,830	1,965,599	792,753
Madeira	75,008	60,186	49,841
Rhenish	63,594	53,707	12,221
The Canaries	80,281	14,828	70,166
Fayal	69	111	..
Sicilian and other sorts.	257,447	274,937	94,098
Mixed in Bond . . . . .	..	..	55,400
From Sept. 6:—	6,660,028	4,806,760	1,738,580
British Possessions in South Africa	19,445	101,416	Of British Possessions. 1,163 Foreign. 727,802
France	322,239	161,272	
Portugal	2,179,541	940,790	
Spain	1,494,394	882,927	
Madeira	38,621	13,261	
Holland	26,409	17,560	
The Canaries	29,418	5,055	
The Azores	11	11	
Naples and Sicily	163,863	107,948	
Other Parts	95,598	81,458	
Various Countries mixed in Bond . . . . .	..	79,162	
	4,369,539	2,390,860	728,965
Total of the Year	11,029,567	7,197,620	2,467,545

FOREIGN, COLONIAL, and CHANNEL ISLAND SPIRITS Imported, Exported, Retained for Home Consumption, &c., in the Year ended Jan. 5, 1854.

United Kingdom.	Quantities Imported.	Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.	Quantities Exported as Merchandise.	Quantities Shipped as Stores.	Quantities Delivered for the use of the Navy.
	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.
Rum:—Of British Possessions, viz:—					
West India and Mauritius	3,719,619	3,175,984	1,589,217	141,323	183,650
East India	200,802	14,573	133,210	9,982	..
West India and Mauritius, vatted together . . . .	..	41,812	62,893	61,423	..
Foreign (including Foreign and British, vatted together)	285,827	88	237,466	351	..
All sorts	4,206,248	3,232,457	2,022,786	213,079	183,650
Brandy	5,005,911	1,869,343	2,378,770	102,144	1,747
Geneva	288,519	27,958	211,772	16,395	..
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits	146,420	12,858	30,991	41	..
Spirits mixed in Bond . .	..	..	192,023	62	..
Spirits of the Channel Islands* . . . . .	..	707	..	..	..
Total	9,647,098	5,143,323	4,836,342	331,721	185,397

* This is part of the stock imported previous to the Act placing those places under the Excise Act 8 and 9 Viet. cap. 65.

BRITISH SPIRITS.—In the year ending Jan. 5, 1854, there were made in England 7,308,670 gallons of proof spirits; in Scotland, 10,359,926; and in Ireland, 8,772,961; total, 26,441,557 gallons. In the same year there were entered for home consumption, in England, 10,350,307 gallons; in Scotland, 6,534,648 gallons; and in Ireland, 8,136,362 gallons; the total duty upon which amounted to 6,760,422*l*. The total quantity of British spirits exported in 1853 was 827,912 gallons, of which 603,033 gallons were to British Colonies and Possessions, and 224,879 gallons to Foreign Countries. The Australian Settlements took 529,167 gallons, against 125,667 in 1852; and the United States took 206,513 gallons, against 156,360 in 1852. The number of distillers in England in 1853 was 11, in Scotland 155, and in Ireland 44; in England the number has continued nearly the same from 1831; but in Scotland in that year there were 253, and in Ireland 85, the numbers having regularly declined.

SPIRITS, IRELAND.—The number of gallons of proof spirits on which duty was paid for home consumption in Ireland was 8,208,256 in 1852, and 8,136,362 in 1853. In the year ending April 5, 1853, there had been 2,904 detections of offences against the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, for which 635 persons had been prosecuted, 562 convicted, and 557 had been confined in various jails, of whom 100 were in confinement on April 5, 1853. In the succeeding year (1853-54) the number of detections was 2740, persons prosecuted 527, convictions 436, and imprisonments 293, while 61 was the number in prison on April 5, 1854.

SWEETS, OR MADE WINES.—In the year 1853 there were imported into England :—

	From Scotland. Gallons.	From Ireland. Gallons.
Sweets, or Made Wines .	43,185	2,173
Ether	108	89
Sweet Spirits of Nitre .	2,413	1,728
Tinctures, &c. . . .	154	2

WINE AND SPIRIT LICENSES.—Number of Licenses granted throughout the United Kingdom for the sale of wines and spirits :—

	WINES.		SPIRITS.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1850 . . .	1643	35,446	3864	84,406
1851 . . .	1625	36,216	3945	84,982
1852 . . .	1609	37,300	3931	86,492
1853 . . .	1652	38,455	3988	87,618

BREWERS AND PUBLICANS.—In the year ending Oct. 10, 1853, there were 2,470 LICENSED BREWERS in England, 133 in Scotland, and 97 in Ireland; total, 2700. There were 61,040 LICENSED VICTUALLERS in England, 14,812 in Scotland, and 15,280 in Ireland: total, 91,132. Of persons LICENSED TO SELL BEER (in England only) there were 44,139, of whom 3,226 were licensed not to sell beer to be drunk on the premises. 26,292 Victuallers (171 of whom are in Scotland) and 14,938 Beer-sellers brew their own beer. The number of bushels of malt consumed was—by brewers 23,852,028 bushels, by victuallers 8,014,561 bushels, and by beer-sellers 3,954,149 bushels: total, 35,821,738 bushels.

MALT.—In the year ending Jan. 5, 1854, the quantity of Malt made in the United Kingdom was 5,254,968 quarters; the quantity used for brewing in the same period was 4,388,900 quarters. The quantity used in the year ending Jan 5, 1853, had been 4,237,331 quarters only.

Hops.—In 1853 the number of acres under cultivation for Hops was 49,367 $\frac{1}{4}$, and there were 31,751,693 lbs. charged with duty; the total amount of duty was 277,824*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*—an average of 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* an acre; the average for 17 years, from 1837 to 1853, both inclusive, had been 6*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* In the year ending January 5, 1854, there had been 802,103 lbs. of British hops exported; 43,315 cwts. of foreign hops had been imported; and 1,695 cwts. of foreign hops had been re-exported. The total quantity of foreign hops charged with duty for home consumption in the year had been 22,647 cwts. 1 qr. In the six months preceding March 1, 1854, foreign hops to the amount of 42,347 cwts. 2 qrs. had been imported, by far the larger portion from Belgium; the quantity entered for home consumption was 27,864 cwts. 2 qrs., the duty paid amounting to 62,695*l.* In the same period 339,828 lbs. of hops had been exported.

GUANO.—The quantity of Guano imported into the United Kingdom in 1853 was 123,166 tons, of which 106,312 tons were from Peru; in the total importation there was a decrease of 6,723 tons, compared with that of 1852.

TAXED CONSUMPTION.—The following are the quantities, so far as can be given, of the consumption of the articles named, in Great Britain and Ireland:—

		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.	
		1852	1853	1852	1853
Spirits, Foreign & Colonial	galls.	4,660,721	4,931,639	211,397	211,685
Spirits, British	"	16,992,623	16,884,955	8,208,256	8,136,362
Sugar, Foreign & Colonial	cwts.	6,701,144	6,999,884	471,714	487,705
Sugar, British (Beet-root)	"	"	"	347	1,538
Wine, Foreign & Colonial	galls.	5,822,833	6,227,022	523,228	586,809
Tea	lbs.	47,808,622	51,001,851	6,904,412	7,832,236
Tobacco	"	23,944,968	24,940,555	4,473,600	4,624,141
Beer	barrels	16,093,542	16,543,781	662,743	640,251
Malt	bushels	39,415,413	40,362,102	1,657,073	1,630,076

GOLD AND SILVER.—The amount of Gold and Silver, in British coin or bullion, exported from the United Kingdom has been as follows:—

	GOLD. Oz.	SILVER. Oz.
1847	1,242,637	15,273,779
1848	403,999	28,166,376
1849	309,331	30,886,171
1850	668,719	17,453,112
1851	1,032,562	20,336,748
1852	1,110,966	23,878,560
1853	3,274,935	24,619,899

IRON AND HARDWARE Imported and Exported in the years 1851 and 1852.

	1851 Tons. cwt. qrs.			1852 Tons. cwt. qrs.		
Foreign Iron of all kinds, imported	46,178	2	0	37,950	14	2
Ditto, entered at value	£42,446	10	3	£28,452	10	11
Foreign Iron of all kinds, exported	5,692	6	3	6,692	1	2
Ditto, at value	£14,856	0	0	£5,635	4	0

Of the above something more than 37,000 tons came from Sweden in 1851, and 32,000 in 1852.

Of British Iron exported there were of—	1851 Tons.	1852 Tons.
Pig Iron	201,264	240,491
Bar Iron	517,327	548,996
Bolt and Rod Iron.	21,084	18,696
Cast Iron	24,128	61,865
Iron Wire	4,576	5,271
Anchor, Grapnels, &c.	18,714	16,661
Hoops	29,022	25,679
Nails	9,147	7,399
Other Sorts (except ordnance)	63,845	78,665
Old Iron for remanufacture	18,571	16,348
Unwrought Steel	11,801	15,813

919,479 1,035,884

Of British Hardware exported, the quantity in 1851 was 27,624 tons 17 cwt.; the declared value 2,827,011*l.*; in 1851 the quantity was 25,289 tons 11 cwt.; the value 2,691,697*l.* The United States are the greatest importers both of Iron and Hardware.

COPPER, TIN, and ZINC Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in the year ending Jan. 5, 1854.

COPPER and COPPER ORE.

	Imported.				Exported.	
	Tons.	cts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons	cts.
Copper Ore	45,285	19	1	7	76	8
Regulus	5,107	4	0	15	..	
Unwrought, in bricks, &c., & Cast Copper	2,376	11	0	9	783	13
Old, for remanufacture	807	13	3	7	22	17
Part wrought, in bars, rods, &c.	2,823	15	3	17	856	0
Plates and Coin	301	10	3	8	44	8
Copper Manufactures, and Plates engraved	21	2	1	6	5	18
Ditto, entered at value, before June 4	£4,593	16	10		£2,246	0 0

There is no duty now on Copper Ore; the amount received up to June 4 was 783*l*.

The total amount of British Copper exported was 15,632 tons 7 cwts.

TIN and TIN ORE.—Of foreign Tin Ore and Regulus there were imported 156 tons 14 cwts.; of foreign Tin, 2,487 cwts., of which 1,072 tons 10 cwts. were re-exported. Of British Tin there were exported 1,277 tons.

ZINC.—Of foreign Zinc or Spelter there were imported 23,418 tons 19 cwts. 21 lbs., and 9,461 tons 4 cwts. exported; of foreign Oxide of Zinc, 342 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. were imported. Of British Zinc, 3,161 tons 15 cwts. were exported.

LEAD and LEAD ORE.—Quantity Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom in the year ended Jan. 5, 1854.

	Imported.				Exported.	
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.
Pig and Sheet Lead	17,564	8	3	9	1,438	16
Lead Ore	733	1	0	16	0	2
Red Lead	0	2	0	0	..	
White Lead	31	12	3	12	..	

Of the Pig and Sheet Lead imported, 14,979 tons were from Spain. The quantities of British Lead exported were—

	Tons.	cwts.
Lead Ore	488	0
Pig and Rolled Lead	14,935	0
Shot	1,307	0
Litharge	316	7
Red Lead	1,025	13
White Lead	1,528	8

The United States, Russia, and France, were the chief importers of the British Lead.

COALS.—In the year 1853 the total quantity of Coals exported was 3,758,123 tons, and 176,939 tons of Culm; no Cinders were exported. The total value was 1,604,591*l*. There is now no duty on exportation. France is the greatest importer, having taken 712,801 tons; the Hanse Towns and Denmark are next, taking above 600,000 tons between them.

RAGS.—The Quantity of Rags, for the making of Paper, imported into and exported from the United Kingdom.

	Imported.	Exported.	
	Tons.	Foreign. Tons.	British. Tons.
1847	6,583	46	221
1848	7,191	50	230
1849	6,953	35	530
1850	8,124	83	913
1851	10,614	33	523
1852	7,696	155	1,589
1853	9,687	23	2,439

FLAX, HEMP, TALLOW, &c., IMPORTS OF.

FLAX and HEMP.—Quantities of Flax and Hemp Imported into the United Kingdom in the following years, distinguishing the quantity from Russia.

	FLAX AND TOW.		HEMP UNDRESSED.	
	From Russia. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.	From Russia. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1847	681,167	1,052,089	542,857	811,565
1848	1,085,732	1,463,661	536,400	845,771
1849	1,352,334	1,806,673	636,938	1,061,893
1850	1,240,766	1,822,918	600,992	1,048,635
1851	818,676	1,194,184	664,580	1,293,411
1852	949,907	1,408,714	537,132	1,068,156
1853	1,294,827	1,902,477	806,396	1,218,770

TALLOW.—The quantity of Tallow imported in 1853 was 1,175,754 cwts., of which 845,901 cwts. were from Russia.

PALM OIL.—In 1853 there were imported 636,628 cwts. of Palm Oil, of which 629,134 cwts. were from the West Coast of Africa.

TRAIN OIL and BLUBBER.—Of these there were imported in 1853, chiefly from British North America and Greenland, 15,757 tons; and 5,186 tons of SPERMACE, chiefly from the United States.

LINSEED and FLAXSEED to the amount of 1,035,335 qrs. were imported, and upwards of the half came from Russia.

UNTANNED HIDES were imported, amounting to 750,309 cwts.; the largest quantities coming from South America and British India.

Of SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL, (including Alpaca, &c.) there were imported 119,396,449 lbs., of which 47,076,010 lbs. came from Australia, 12,400,869 lbs. from British India, 7,221,448 lbs. from British South Africa, 11,584,800 lbs. from the Hanseatic Towns, 9,075,199 lbs. from Russia, and the remainder from various places in smaller quantities.

IV.—Crime, Police, and Law.

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, with the RESULTS, in the year 1853.

	Offences.	Death.	Convictions.		Insane, &c.	Acquitted and discharged.	Execution of Capital Sentences.			
			Transportation and Penal Servitude for various periods.	Imprisonment, and all lighter Punishments.			Executed.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment for various periods.	Free Pardon.
ENGLAND AND WALES.										
Offences against the Person . .	2,100	34	140	1,227	17	682	8	20	5	1
Offences against Property } with violence	1,696	20	499	782	1	394	.	20	.	.
Ditto, without violence	21,545	.	1,561	15,270	15	4,699	.	.	.	.
Malicious offences against } Property	219	1	42	62	3	111	.	1	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	850	.	92	663	.	95	.	.	.	.
Other offences.	647	.	34	329	.	284	.	.	.	.
Total	27,057	55	2,368	18,333	36	6,265	8	41	5	1
SCOTLAND.										
Offences against the Person. .	1,019	6	39	693	7	274	1	3	.	.
Offences against Property } with violence	481	.	108	218	2	153	.	.	.	.
Ditto, without violence	1,852	.	188	1,290	13	362	.	.	.	.
Malicious offences against } Property	58	.	1	33	.	24	.	.	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	97	.	5	63	.	29	.	.	.	.
Other offences	249	.	.	177	7	64	.	.	.	.
Total	3,756	6	341	2,474	29	906	1	3†	.	.
IRELAND.										
Offences against the Person . .	2,423	15	35	996	10	1,367	9	6	.	.
Offences against Property } with violence	1,403	.	273	457	.	673	.	.	.	.
Ditto, without violence	8,345	.	585	5,059	28	2,673	.	.	.	.
Malicious offences against } Property.	135	.	24	45	.	66	.	.	.	.
Forgery and offences against } the Currency	188	.	9	68	.	111	.	.	.	.
Other offences.	2,650	.	47	1,101	2	1,500	.	.	.	.
Total	15,144	15	973	7,726	40	6,390	9	6	.	.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—The public Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions from 1847 to 1853, both inclusive, have been in England and Wales,—for felony cases, 947,135*l.*, for misdemeanour cases, 63,206*l.*; the total amount paid, as in some returns the cases are not separated, was 1,242,522*l.* In Ireland, felony cases, 10,749*l.*, misdemeanour cases, 9,180*l.*; the total, 389,204*l.* In England these expenses were defrayed, in the cases of 63 counties, divisions, boroughs, or cities, from the

* This column includes criminals outlawed in Scotland, of whom there were 21.

† These do not account for the convictions to death; but it is so in the return. There are other errors in the calculation of the columns, which we have corrected.

Consolidated Fund, and in 14 others from county and other local rates. In Ireland the fund is not stated in many cases, but in by far the greater number the expenses are paid from the local rates.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—The total Sum received for the Maintenance of the Police in the year 1853, including a balance in hand of 48,540*l.*, was 437,503*l.*; the total expenditure was 373,968*l.*, and the balance in hand was 65,535*l.* The total number of the force was 5,571.

CITY AND BOROUGH POLICE.—The number of Police employed in 166 cities and boroughs in England and Wales, in 1853, was 7,435; the expense for the year was 247,493*l.*; the total number of commitments of prisoners was 37,477, of which 5,443 were for trial, and 23,034 were summary punishments. The return, however, is not very complete; several towns make no return, and others omit some of the items. The collective population of the towns making returns was 3,989,319.

RURAL POLICE.—Number and Cost of the County Police in the year 1852, exclusive of boroughs and cities having separate jurisdictions of their own.

	No.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford	47	3,636	13	2
Cambridge	70	4,359	3	1
Cumberland (Derwent Division). . .	5	259	8	11
Dorset	12	787	11	9
Durham	118	6,821	11	4
Essex	202	15,696	0	0
Gloucester	250	17,724	12	2
Hertford	71	5,697	8	0
Lancaster	555	34,178	12	10
Leicester	53	4,191	7	0
Norfolk	147	9,698	10	0
Northampton	52	4,272	9	11
Nottingham	82	5,497	11	4
Rutland	1	258	9	1
Salop	58	3,985	16	3
Southampton	171	10,902	0	10
Stafford	272	15,842	15	5
Suffolk	74	4,509	4	9
Surrey	85	10,136	13	11
Sussex	53	4,653	2	6
Warwick (Knightlow Hundred). . .	48	2,948	16	5
Westmorland	6	347	0	0
Wilts	201	11,993	5	1
Worcester	62	3,322	17	9
York (East Riding) one division only .	not stated	739	9	6
Cardigan	26	1,539	0	5
Caermarthen	35	2,388	19	2
Denbigh	32	1,639	4	1
Glamorgan	49	3,649	14	8
Montgomery	18	782	9	6

CONVICTS.—The number of Licenses to be at large granted to Convicts under the 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 99, from Oct. 10, 1853, to May 15, 1854, was 946.

CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—On Dec. 1, 1853, the total number of the Constabulary Force in Ireland was 12,166, with 360 horses; and the total expenditure was 571,628*l.* 12*s.*, of which 542,696*l.* 6*s.* is charged on the Consolidated Fund, and 28,932*l.* 6*s.* is borne by the counties and towns. There are also 71 stipendiary magistrates in connexion with the force.

COUNTY COURTS.—In 1852 the number of plaints entered was 474,149; the number of causes tried (or judgment entered) was 244,638; the amount of money for which plaints were entered was 1,579,318*l.*; the amount for which judgment was obtained (exclusive of costs) was 797,997*l.*; the amount paid into court in satisfaction of the debt, without proceeding to judgment, was 107,979*l.*; and the total amount of fees was 269,805*l.** In 1853, the number of plaints was 484,946; causes tried, &c., 254,734; amount of plaints, 1,410,958*l.*; amount for which judgment was obtained, 707,551*l.*; paid into court before judgment, 107,854*l.*; amount of fees, 248,518*l.** The plaints and causes tried had increased above 10,000, and the fees had decreased by 16,287*l.** The number of appeals in 1853 had been only 25. The average amount for which plaints were entered in 1853 was 2*l.* 18*s.*; the average costs, including witnesses and attorney, was about 25 per cent. on the amount for which judgments were given.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—The total expenses of the Bankruptcy Court for the year 1853 were 90,541*l.*:—comprising salaries, 59,760*l.*; compensations, 21,865*l.*; annuities, 2,600*l.*; and contingent expenses, 6,316*l.* The net balance standing to the credit of the accountant-general in bankruptcy on Jan. 1, 1854, was—

General account of bankrupts' estates	.	.	.	.	£	34,116
Bankruptcy fund account	.	.	.	.		1,132,926
Unclaimed dividend account	.	.	.	.		1,436
Chief registrar's account	.	.	.	.		4,796

CHANCERY.—The total sum paid up to Nov. 25, 1853, as compensation for profits and loss of office, under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 103 (taxing masters and sworn clerks), had been 437,318*l.*; the sum paid for salaries and office expenses under the same Act had been 351,639*l.*; total, 788,957*l.* The total estimated amount of fees saved to suitors to the same period was 309,355*l.*

JUDGES' SALARIES.—The amount paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the salaries of judges was, in England, 130,000*l.*, including the judges of the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Admiralty, and Insolvent Debtors' Court. In Ireland, the amount was 99,867*l.*, including the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the Insolvent Debtors', Civil Bills, Encumbered Estates, and Admiralty. In Scotland the amount was 95,560*l.*, including the judges of the Court of Session, the sheriffs, and sheriff substitutes.

* These totals are taken from the items: in the parliamentary return they are wrongly added up in each instance.

V.—*Poor Laws, &c.*

MONEY EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF in 617 UNIONS, &c., under the Poor Law Amendment Act in England and Wales, during the Half-years ended at Michaelmas 1852 and Michaelmas 1853, respectively.

Counties.	Unions.	Parishes.	1852	1853	In-crease.	De-crease.
			£.	£.	£.	£.
Bedford . . .	6	135	14,962	14,851	..	111
Berks . . .	12	236	27,468	28,434	966	..
Buckingham . .	7	192	21,767	22,012	245	..
Cambridge . . .	9	173	31,336	31,349	13	..
Chester . . .	10	452	29,452	27,782	..	1,670
Cornwall . . .	13	221	27,715	26,719	..	996
Cumberland . .	9	200	14,704	15,341	637	..
Derby . . .	9	272	13,134	13,355	221	..
Devon . . .	17	443	54,776	55,480	704	..
Dorset . . .	12	282	26,948	27,613	665	..
Durham . . .	14	311	28,319	28,745	426	..
Essex . . .	17	370	50,023	50,530	507	..
Gloucester . . .	16	340	36,645	37,985	1,340	..
Hereford . . .	8	238	14,888	15,027	139	..
Hertford . . .	13	174	24,396	24,534	138	..
Huntingdon . .	3	87	8,617	8,839	222	..
Kent . . .	28	411	62,862	66,067	3,205	..
Lancaster . . .	28	456	116,996	112,204	..	4,792
Leicester . . .	11	324	24,838	25,612	774	..
Lincoln . . .	14	713	48,071	47,244	..	827
Middlesex . . .	22	193	89,035	93,230	4,195	..
Monmouth . . .	6	161	16,150	16,059	..	91
Norfolk . . .	21	694	57,048	58,802	1,754	..
Northampton . .	12	323	30,115	30,359	244	..
Northumberland .	12	539	33,078	31,026	..	2,052
Nottingham . .	9	293	22,651	22,729	78	..
Oxford . . .	9	279	25,737	25,733	..	4
Rutland . . .	2	65	2,653	2,647	..	6
Salop . . .	14	275	16,296	16,749	453	..
Somerset . . .	17	491	63,310	64,810	1,500	..
Southampton . .	25	296	45,766	47,456	1,690	..
Stafford . . .	16	256	30,360	31,124	764	..
Suffolk . . .	17	513	49,790	50,985	1,195	..
Surrey . . .	19	149	59,179	63,469	4,290	..
Sussex . . .	21	276	37,513	38,509	996	..
Warwick . . .	12	223	28,776	30,190	1,414	..
Westmorland . .	3	110	4,957	4,801	..	156
Wilts . . .	17	304	39,923	39,368	..	555
Worcester . . .	13	267	29,321	29,164	..	157
York, E. Riding .	10	366	20,916	19,557	..	1,359
„ N. Riding .	15	477	18,046	17,964	..	82
„ W. Riding .	25	444	75,571	69,597	..	5,974
Totals of England	573	13,024	1,474,108	1,484,051	28,775	18,832

Counties.	Unions.	Parishes.	1852	1853	Increase.	Decrease.
WALES.			£.	£.	£.	£.
Anglesey . . .	2	49	8,021	7,125	..	896
Brecon . . .	4	108	7,220	7,236	16	..
Cardigan . . .	5	106	8,856	8,844	..	12
Caernarthen . .	5	83	12,529	12,459	..	70
Caernarvon . .	4	89	12,820	14,765	1,945	..
Denbigh . . .	3	82	8,360	8,014	..	346
Flint . . .	3	45	8,759	10,036	1,277	..
Glamorgan . .	5	163	25,211	23,383	..	1,828
Merioneth . .	4	48	7,370	7,178	..	192
Montgomery . .	3	51	8,696	8,797	101	..
Pembroke . .	3	143	10,006	10,087	81	..
Radnor . . .	3	46	2,999	3,098	99	..
Totals of Wales .	44	1,013	120,847	121,022	3,519	3,344
Totals . .	617	14,037	1,594,955	1,605,073	32,294	22,176

The above expenditure applies to 617 Unions and single Parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act, but does not include Parishes under Local Acts. Gilbert's Act, and the 43rd of Elizabeth (except those acting under the Accounts Order of the Poor Law Commissioners), the total expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-relief of which in the half-year ended Lady-day 1853, may be stated at about 171,300*l*. The total expenditure for In-maintenance in the half-year of 1852 was 300,743*l*.; in 1853, it was 333,763*l*. For Out-door Relief, it was, in 1852, 1,294,212*l*.; in 1853, it was 1,271,310*l*. The total increase on the half-year was 10,118*l*., or 0·6 per cent.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The total number of Paupers in receipt of Relief on Jan. 1, 1854, in 618 Unions and Parishes, was 818,822, an increase of 11,276 over the preceding year. Of able-bodied paupers in receipt of relief on January 1, 1854, there were 136,049; of whom 47,205 were widows, 23,293 wives of adult males, 17,606 males relieved in cases of their own sickness, accident, or infirmity, and 7431 for causes affecting their family. The amount expended for the relief of the poor in 1853 was 4,939,064*l*., an increase of 41,379*l*., over 1852. The total amount of Poor's Rate expended was 6,854,788*l*.:—law costs, 52,817*l*.; expenses for constables, and cost of proceedings before justices, 55,676*l*.; vaccination fees, 27,576*l*.; payments on account of registration act, including fees and books, 60,810*l*.; payments for surveys, &c., and repayments of loans, 12,433*l*.; payments to county, borough, and police rates, 1,406,173*l*.; for municipal registration and jury-lists, 30,554; other purposes, 269,545*l*. In medical relief, included in the above, there were expended 215,053*l*. The total amount of receipts was 6,522,412*l*.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief, in 619 unions, in England and Wales, on July 1, 1853, was 749,370; on July 1, 1854, it was 789,021; the number of able-bodied paupers in-door on July 1, 1853, was 11,114, and 98,084 out-door; on July 1, 1854, the number of able-bodied in-door was 15,116; out-door, 108,543. The total expenditure for maintenance, in-door and out, for the half year of 1853 was 1,665,978*l*.; for the half year of 1854 it was 1,900,295*l*.

POOR LAW APPEALS.—The number of appeals made to the Poor Law Board against disallowances and surcharges of district auditors was 298 in 1852, and 320 in 1853; of these, in 28 cases in 1852 and 20 in 1853, the decisions of the auditors were reversed.

PAUPER CHILDREN.—The number of Children in England and Wales, between three years and fifteen years of age, chargeable to the poor rates, but not in the workhouse, or in any pauper school, who were attending a day-school at the expense of their parents on July 1, 1853, was 66,653; at the expense of other parties than their parents the number was 29,154: the number of children between the said ages who were in work was 36,271; and the number who were not attending any day-school was 61,102.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—The total number of paupers in receipt of relief, in-door and out-door, in the first week of January, 1854, in 163 unions in Ireland, was 100,746, a decrease in the total number of 41,076 from the same period in 1853, or 29 per cent. Of the number relieved, 98,534 were in-door, and only 2,212 out-door. Dublin was the only county in which an increase had taken place. In the half-year ending on January 1, 1854, the number of females having illegitimate children in the various workhouses was 2,796, and the number of illegitimate children 3,302, of whom 671 had been born in the workhouses during the half-year. The number of legitimate children born in the same period in the workhouse was 313. The total expenditure for the relief of the poor, in the year ending Sept. 29, 1853, was 785,718*l.*, of which 446,030*l.* was for in-maintenance, 4920*l.* for out-relief; the remainder for other expenses. The number receiving in-door relief had been 396,436; out-relief 13,232. In the five years commencing with 1849, there were brought from the coast of Ireland to Liverpool in 1849, 240,925 passengers; in 1850, 251,000; in 1851, 283,503; in 1852, 232,331; in 1853, 233,652; and in the first three months of 1854, 32,415: these were all deck passengers, of whom about a third were apparently paupers; the remainder were emigrants, jobbers, &c. Similar returns were required for Glasgow, Bristol, &c., but could not be supplied.

On Sept. 1853, the total number of boys in the workhouses of Ireland, between the ages of 9 and 15, was 12,320; of girls, between the same ages, 14,273; of these, 3,873 boys were employed in agricultural labours on land attached to the unions, amounting to 1,506 acres, of which 1,070 were under crop, wholly or partially cultivated by boys; and 3,196 were receiving instruction in trades. Of the girls, 9,166 were receiving industrial education of various kinds. 2,940 boys and 2,425 girls, under fifteen, had obtained employment, during the year 1852, out of the workhouse.

LOCAL RATES.—In the year ending March 25, 1852, the following were the amounts raised in England for the various local rates enumerated:—

Poor Rate	£6,552,298
Highway Rate	1,662,575
County and County Police Rate	820,134
Borough, Borough Watch, and	
Lighting and Watching Rate	509,038
Land Tax	1,130,917
	<hr/>
	10,674,962

The returns, however, though each for twelve months, are not for precisely the same periods: the county-rate year extends to Michaelmas 1852, while the land tax is for the year ending April 5, 1852. In the poor's rate, the amount raised from land, including farm-houses, was 2,707,627*l.*; from tithes and rent-charges, 295,056*l.*; from saleable underwoods, 28,524*l.*; total from land, 3,063,874*l.*; the remainder is from houses, factories, mines, canals, railways, &c. On the whole, the land contributes 4,877,044*l.*; trade and manufactures, 5,797,912*l.* Church rates are not included in the parliamentary return, because no summary had been made, and they would necessarily have been very incomplete.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—In the year 1853, the total amount received on account of COUNTY AND BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUMS was 358,038*l.*; of which 250,213*l.* was on account of pauper patients, 12,215*l.* for private patients, and 32,860*l.* from the county and borough treasurers for buildings, repairs, &c. The total expenditure in the year was 330,928*l.*; the chief items being—for provisions, 131,932*l.*; for necessaries, &c., 30,987*l.*; for clothing, 17,118*l.*; for surgery and dispensary, 4,999*l.*; in salaries, 57,613*l.* There are 33 county asylums, and 3 borough asylums.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The estimate for the expenses of the Board of Health, as newly constituted, is 12,055*l.*, apportioned thus:—

	£.
President	2,000
Secretary	1,000
Assistant Secretary	600
Private Secretary to President	150
Five Clerks and Three Messengers	960
Superintending Engineering Inspectors, of which nearly the whole is ultimately re- paid by the Local Boards	5,350
Copying Office, and Miscellaneous Expenses	1,600
House Expenses	395

VI.—Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1853 and 1854.

	1853 £.	1854 £.
Public Buildings and Royal Palaces	123,320	135,863
Buckingham Palace.	20,000	19,437
Royal Parks, Pleasure-Gardens, &c	62,736	66,585
New Houses of Parliament	219,497	141,294
Stationery Office	10,000	10,000
Repository of Public Records . . . . .	..	10,000
Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.	91,279	155,486
Harbours of Refuge	226,000	237,000
Port Patrick Harbour	2,556	676
Public Buildings, Ireland.	44,364	26,118
Kingstown Harbour. , . . .	11,645	13,370

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.—Sums granted for such objects in the years 1853 and 1854.

	1853 £.	1854 £.
Public Education, Great Britain . . .	260,000	263,000
Public Education, Ireland . . .	182,073	193,040
Board of Trade, Department of Science and Art, including Geological Survey and Museums . . .	44,476}	79,845
Royal Dublin Society . . .	6,340}	
Professors, Oxford and Cambridge . . .	2,006	2,006
University of London . . .	3,955	3,875
Universities, &c., in Scotland . . .	8,026	7,710
Royal Irish Academy . . .	300	300
Royal Hibernian Academy . . .	300	300
Theological Professors at Belfast, and Belfast Academical Institution . . .	2,750	2,600
Queen's University, Ireland . . .	1,681	2,259
British Museum Establishment, &c. . .	55,840	55,225
Ditto Buildings . . .	22,700	101,142
Ditto Purchases, &c. . .	1,500	1,500
National Gallery . . .	4,263	7,490
Scientific Works and Experiments . . .	2,213	2,020
Royal Geographical Society . . .	..	500

SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY OBJECTS.—Sums granted for such objects in the year 1854.

	£.
General Board of Health . . .	11,855
Incumbered Estates Commission (Ireland) . . .	13,930
Charity Commission (England) . . .	15,000
Statute Law Commission . . .	7,550
Brehon Laws Commission (Ireland) . . .	900
Patent Law Amendment Act; Salaries, &c. . .	23,700
Mercantile Marine, &c. . .	23,800
Merchant Seamen's Fund . . .	78,815
Battersea Park . . .	25,500
Chelsea Embankment . . .	35,000
British Ambassador's House (Paris) . . .	3,393
Lighthouses Abroad . . .	10,900
Royal Dublin Society (Buildings) . . .	2,500
Land at Kensington Gore . . .	27,500
Australian Expedition . . .	5,000
Cholera in Jamaica . . .	2,800
Registry of High Court of Admiralty . . .	25,000
Orange River Sovereignty, Cape of Good Hope . . .	45,000
Lawson Observatory . . .	2,000
Burlington House, Piccadilly . . .	140,000
British Consulate, Constantinople (Buildings) . . .	10,000
Chapel of the Embassy, ditto . . .	2,055
British Protestant Cemetery, Madrid . . .	1,400
Westminster Abbey; Royal Monuments . . .	2,500
Statue of Charles I. (Charing Cross) . . .	1,000
Agricultural Statistics . . .	13,000
Spurn Point (River Humber) . . .	6,000
Civil Contingencies . . .	100,000

METROPOLITAN PARKS.—Since 1830 there have been formed or added to, at the public expense, the following parks or public grounds:—Primrose Hill, 60 acres, at a cost of 23,442*l.*; Kennington Common, 18 acres, at a total cost of 3,554*l.*, of which 800*l.* is to be raised by local contribution, 200*l.* paid by the Duchy of Cornwall, the remainder granted by Parliament; Victoria Park, 220 acres, at a cost of 129,718*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, but this cost includes about 45 acres retained for building purposes, and let as part of the land revenues of the Crown; Battersea Park, 319 acres, at a cost of 222,079*l.* up to March 31, 1854, but about one-half the ground is to be retained for building purposes, and appropriated towards defraying the cost of the undertaking.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—In the year ending March 31, 1854, the total expenditure was 54,034*l.* The number of visitors to the Museum in 1853 had been 661,113. Of visits to the reading-room for study or research, there were 67,794, and each reader consulted on an average six volumes per day. The number of volumes added to the library was 14,397. The visits to the galleries of sculpture by artists for purposes of study were 6,518, and to the print-room 3,928.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—For the construction at *Dover* of a pier at Cheeseman's Head, 800 feet long, the estimate was 265,000*l.*; this has been nearly completed under contract, but an extension is contemplated.

For *Harwich* the works were chiefly the removal of shoals and the repair of the Breakwater; the estimate was 110,000*l.*: the works under the old contract are completed, but 15,000*l.* are yet required for the removal of other shoals not included in the original estimate.

At *Alderney* and *Jersey* the works are very extensive: the estimates for the two places are 1,580,000*l.*, and the works are to be completed in eight years. At *Alderney* the Northern Breakwater will be completed in the course of 1854, and the foundation of the Western Breakwater has been laid. At *Jersey*, also, great progress has been made with the Verdut Breakwater, and other portions of the works.

For the Harbour of Refuge and Breakwater at *Portland*, the estimate, including the purchase of some land and quarries, was 588,959*l.*; upwards of 400,000*l.* have been expended; and on March 31, 1854, 1,010,923 tons of stone had been deposited, and the Breakwater is advanced to a distance of 3,302 feet from the original shore-line, and shelters a considerable extent of deep water. Vessels have already been able to avail themselves of the protection thus afforded.

EDUCATION.—In the year 1853 the Parliamentary grant for Public Education was 260,000*l.*; the expenditure was 250,658*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, distributed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Schools connected with Church of England	165,824	8	8
Ditto with British and Foreign School Society	23,579	15	6
Wesleyan Schools	11,286	15	0
Roman Catholic Schools, Great Britain	9,789	7	10
Workhouse Schools	9,507	3	11
Schools in Scotland—Established Church	13,848	1	8
Ditto Free Church	14,300	3	6
Ditto Episcopal Church	664	6	7
Other Schools	46	2	5
Administration (office in London)	1,812	13	2

£250,658 18 3

The average number of children attending the Union and District Schools in ENGLAND, during the half-year ending Lady-day, 1853, was 33,633, of whom 17,619 were boys, 9,248 being above 10 years of age; and 16,014 girls, of whom 7,341 were above 10 years of age. The amount paid for teachers from the Parliamentary grant was 23,204*l*.

EDUCATION, IRELAND.—The Annual Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland shows an increase of 11,874 scholars in the year 1853, as compared with 1852, and an increase of 218 schools in operation. The numbers now are—

	No. of Schools.	Children attending.
Ulster	1,906	153,686
Munster	1,319	175,564
Leinster	1,200	154,266
Connaught	698	76,115

The average number of children on the rolls in each school was 109.

EDUCATION, INDIA.—Total amount of expenditure incurred on account of Native education in the four years 1849-50 to 1852-53, both inclusive (the rupee being reckoned at 2*s*.):—

	1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53
North Western Provinces	£15,217	18,525	19,796	20,014
Bengal { Under Council of Education	53,416	52,362	51,572	52,192
{ Not under Ditto	6,066	6,089	6,318	6,306
Madras, Fort St. George	4,775	4,472	4,604	4,555
Bombay	16,562	16,917	17,300	17,143
Total	£96,036	98,365	99,590	100,210

KEW GARDENS AND HAMPTON COURT.—In 1851 there were 328,161 visitors to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1852 there were 231,210, and in 1853 there were 210,741; and, in addition, on 19 Sundays, from May 15 to September 18, both inclusive, there were 120,469 visitors.

At Hampton Court Palace the number of visitors in 1851 was 350,848, in 1852 it was 173,391, and in 1853 it was 180,753.

METROPOLIS WATER.—From a return made by the various Water Companies, it appears that in 1853 the daily average water supply was as follows:—

	Gallons.	Houses.	Manufac- tories.	Public Establish- ments.
New River	17,537,396	90,510	223	191
East London	11,990,989	63,142	463	inclusive.
West Middlesex	5,000,606	34,376	28	23
Grand Junction	5,115,675	10,019	inclusive.	
Southwark and Vauxhall	8,501,837	40,046	634	inclusive.
Lambeth	5,603,000	25,583	524	„
Chelsea	5,632,000	22,725	2,004	„
Kent	2,146,780	14,573	23	„
Hampstead	607,368	5,454	„	„

The supply, it is stated, can be very greatly increased if needed, and works are in progress in several cases, both for increasing the supply and improving the quality of the water supplied.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—An Account showing the Number of Bathers and Washers, and the Receipts at eleven Establishments now open in London, and at a few out of the many similar establishments in the country, in the quarter ending Michaelmas, 1854.

Name of the Establishments.	Number of Bathers.	Number of Washers.	Total Receipts.
METROPOLIS.			
The Model, Whitechapel	56,986	9,008	£. s. d. 929 14 0
George Street, Euston Square	34,738	19,902	808 2 11
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	41,430	10,529	759 8 3
St. Marylebone	70,998	7,207	901 0 9
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	43,570	14,552	698 14 9
Greenwich	26,336	1,222	365 2 9
St. James's, Westminster	44,972	9,740	694 11 8
Poplar	28,499	1,611	387 6 3
St. Giles' and Bloomsbury	72,041	10,349	1,153 5 8
Lambeth	70,509	..	1,062 0 6
Bermondsey	49,226	1,140	591 0 0
Total London	537,345	85,260*	8,410 7 6
COUNTRY.			
Liverpool:—			
Cornwallis Street	53,289	..	731 9 1
Paul Street	26,759	4,010	366 17 2
George's Pier Head	28,262	..	976 14 2
Frederick Street . . . . .	..	2,923	54 8 4
Hull	23,651	1,032	226 19 9
Bristol	15,140	3,118	209 3 7
Preston	14,285	1,964	149 12 0
Birmingham	43,681	844	728 16 11
Maldstone	14,622	1,729	135 7 5
Total Country	219,689	15,620	3,579 9 3

* Or the linen of 341,000 persons.

EMIGRATION.—The total amount of emigration from the United Kingdom in 1853 was 329,937; of this number, 230,885 went to the United States, 61,401 to Australian settlements, 34,522 to Canada, and the remainder to various parts of the world, including one to the Falkland Islands. Of the emigrants to Australia, 10,673 went to New South Wales, 40,469 to Victoria, 6,883 to Southern Australia, 965 to Western Australia, 991 to Van Diemen's Land, and 1,420 to New Zealand.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The following has been the emigration to British North America in the years 1852 and 1853, distinguishing the countries from whence the emigrants arrived:—

Canada.	1852	1853
From England	9,276	9,585
„ Ireland	15,983	14,417
„ Scotland	5,477	4,745
„ Germany	5,159	2,400
„ Norway	2,197	5,056
„ Lower Ports	1,184	496
	39,176	36,699

In 1853 nearly the whole of the Norwegians, and more than half the Germans, proceeded to the United States; the total number going thither was 11,504.

At New Brunswick, 3,762 emigrants arrived during the year; their countries are not distinguished. At Prince Edward's Island only 62.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—In the year 1853 there were 420 persons authorised to emigrate at the cost of parishes, of whom 185 were men and boys, and 235 women and girls. The amount authorised to be raised for the purpose was 2,141*l*.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.—In the year 1853 there were introduced into the West Indies, including Guyana, a total of 9,112 persons, and 8,937 to Mauritius. In six years there had been introduced into the West Indies 36,803 persons, of whom 13,063 were from the East Indies and 1,635 from China. In Mauritius during the same years 57,475 persons had been introduced, all but 39 coming from the East Indies.

COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—In the year 1853 there were constructed in the Metropolitan District, under the Commission, 117,356 feet of brick sewers, and 36,625 feet of pipe sewers, equal together to a length of 29 miles 861 feet, at a cost of 102,750*l*.; and there were formed at the expense of private individuals, 65,902 feet of brick sewers, and 449,399 feet of pipe sewers; a total of nearly 98 miles, at a cost of 110,493*l*. The total expenditure of the Commissioners was 160,640*l*., and their total income 194,105*l*.

TITHES COMMISSION.—At the close of 1853 tithes had been commuted, either by agreement or by awards, in 12,191 districts, and 13,893 distinct mergers of tithes or rent-charges had been confirmed.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The total gross revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ending Michælmass, 1853, was 37,977*l*.; the payments to her Majesty's Privy Purse amounted to 15,500*l*.; the remainder is expended in salaries, labourers' wages, law charges, and donations, charities, &c.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—The gross amount of all sums received by the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, on account of Savings' Banks, including interest, on November 20, 1853, was 68,885,283*l*.; 32,988,287*l*. had been repaid; 34,546,434*l*. was then the amount of stock vested; the gross amount of interest paid had been up to that date no less than 25,733,771*l*. For annuities of various kinds 282,003*l*. of stock had been transferred, and 478,835*l*. had been paid in money; the immediate annuities amount to 63,898*l*., the deferred annuities to 1,411*l*. The average rate of interest paid to depositors was 2*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. There were 575 savings' banks in the whole, of which 479 were in England and Wales, 43 in Scotland, 51 in Ireland, and 2 in the Channel Islands. The annual expenses of management, including all salaries, were 105,432*l*.

MILITARY SAVINGS' BANKS.—On March 31, 1853, the total number of military depositors was 11,702, of whom 9,890 belonged to the infantry and cavalry, and 1,812 to the Ordnance departments; the total amount of their deposits was 146,287*l*.; in the year 59,989*l*. had been deposited, and 56,415*l*. had been withdrawn.

POST-OFFICE.—The total number of chargeable letters delivered in 1853 was 410,817,489 (an increase of 31,500,000 over the number delivered in 1852), of which 40,675,310 were in Scotland, and 40,419,665

were in Ireland. The week ending February 21 has usually given the greatest number of letters; but in 1853, while the number in that week was 7,981,560, the number in the week ending October 21 was 8,088,518, in the week ending December 21 it was 8,329,186, and in the week ending January 21, 1854, the number amounted to 8,483,147. In the year ending January 5, 1854, the payment to railways for the conveyance of mails was 374,859*l.*; the gross revenue amounted to 2,574,407*l.*, the cost of management to 1,400,679*l.*, and the net revenue, exclusive of charges on the government departments, was 1,039,615*l.*

The total number of MONEY ORDERS issued in the United Kingdom in 1853 was 5,215,290, the amount of them 9,916,195*l.*; the number paid was 5,213,065, and the amount 9,920,296*l.*; the increase in the number of orders over 1852 was about 4½ per cent. The proportion of money orders to the population of the United Kingdom in 1853 was 19 per cent., or about 1 order to every 5 persons; in England and Wales the proportion was 1 to every 4; in Scotland 1 to about 7; and in Ireland 1 to about 13. The amount of the commission was 86,874*l.*, the expenses 72,725*l.*, the profit 14,149*l.*, profits having risen rapidly every year from 1849.

The total charges of management for 1853 were—

	£.
Salaries and Allowances	573,235
Poundage on Stamps and Money Orders	20,434
Conveyance of Mails, Riding Work, &c.	673,403
Special Services	35,421
Rent, Taxes, Buildings, &c.	30,815
Law Charges	4,678
Stationery, Printing, &c.	28,015
Superannuations, &c.	21,412
Other Payments	2,521

£1,389,934

The payments not included in the charges for management amounted to 10,745*l.*, being to the Duke of Marlborough 4,000*l.*, to the Duke of Grafton 3,407*l.*, to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg 2,900*l.*, and to the Milford Road Fund 438*l.*

The cost of the POST-OFFICE PACKET SERVICE (which is now included in the Naval Estimates) for the year 1853-54 was 835,812*l.*; 81,100*l.* in addition is paid by the East India Company, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope; and 12,720*l.* are paid for salaries to the Admiralty agents on board the packets. The sum required for the year 1854-55 was 812,826*l.*

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—In 1851 the total income of the various Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales was 1,138,754*l.*; the total expenditure 1,115,124*l.* Both receipts and expenditure decline every year. The bonded debt was 5,953,621*l.*, and the amount of unpaid interest was 1,412,842*l.*

RAILWAYS.—The total number of persons employed in various capacities on railways open for traffic on June 30, 1853, was, in England 66,267, in Scotland 8,979, and in Ireland 5,163. At the same time the number of persons employed on railways not open for traffic, was, in England 24,883; the length of line in course of construction was 491 miles, while the length authorised was 2,969 miles, nearly 2,500 miles

being neither open nor in course of construction. In Scotland only 63 miles were in course of construction, employing 3,114 persons, and 578 miles authorised were not in progress. In Ireland 9,767 persons were employed in constructing 107 miles, and 603 miles were authorised, but not proceeded with.

The total amount of capital and loans authorised to be raised by Railway Companies previous to December 31, 1852 (after deducting the amounts proposed for lines subsequently abandoned), was 356,610,456*l.*, of which 264,165,680*l.* had been raised, and the remainder has to be raised : the amount raised in 1852 was 16,398,993*l.*

The length of railway open on January 1, 1853, was, in England and Wales, 5,650 miles; in Scotland, 978 miles, and in Ireland, 708 miles. On Dec. 31, it was, in England and Wales, 5,811 miles; in Scotland, 995 miles; and in Ireland, 834 miles. The number of passengers conveyed in the year was, in England and Wales, 84,222,961; in Scotland, 10,999,223; in Ireland, 7,074,475; total number, 102,296,659. In England and Wales considerably less than one-half of the passengers were parliamentary and third class; in Scotland, two-thirds; and in Ireland, about one-half. The total receipts for the year were 18,028,746*l.*, of which 8,561,077*l.* were received from passengers. In England the receipts from the goods traffic somewhat exceeds those from the passenger traffic; in Scotland they generally double the passenger traffic; and in Ireland they amount only to about two-thirds of the passenger traffic. The total number of miles travelled by passengers in the year was 1,500,589,041 miles, though the returns are not quite complete, giving an average of very nearly 15 miles to each passenger. The number of miles travelled by trains was 65,698,109.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—The number of persons killed or injured were as follows, for the three periods of six months, ending on June 30 and Dec. 31, 1853, and June 30, 1854:—

	Ending June 30, 1853.		Ending Dec. 31, 1853.		Ending June 30, 1854.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	10	114	26	166	3	72
Passengers, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution	14	7	14	13	4	3
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	39	43	23	46	19	19
Servants of Companies or Contractors, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	44	20	53	23	36	20
Trespassers or other persons, neither passengers nor servants, by crossing or walking on the railway.	40	7	41	10	38	5
Suicide	1	..	..	..	..	..
	148	191	157	258	100	119
Length of Line open	7,512		7,686		7,813	

FACTORIES' ACCIDENTS.—The following is a return of the number and nature of accidents occurring in the factory districts, as reported by the inspectors; the year is reckoned from May 1 to April 30, except the first, which commences on Oct. 1, 1844.

	Killed.	Amputations.	Fractures.	Injuries to Head and Face.	Other Injuries.	Total of Accidents.
1844-5 . .	22	235	267	150	1,407	2,081
1845-6 . .	62	455	550	325	3,668	5,060
1846-7 . .	36	463	558	256	3,277	4,590
1847-8 . .	30	266	407	165	1,941	2,809
1848-9 . .	47	333	395	181	2,263	3,221
1849-50 . .	37	289	433	193	2,361	3,313
1850-1 . .	93	384	513	251	3,271	4,512
1851-2 . .	39	353	452	236	2,798	3,878
1852-3 . .	50	557	473	222	2,988	4,290
1853-4 . .	61	597	571	252	2,776	4,257
	477	3,932	4,619	2,231	26,752	38,011

These include accidents not occasioned by machinery, but of these the gross number is only 3,015; of the total number of accidents, 19,395 occurred to males, and 18,616 to females.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the Session of 1854 the House of Commons sat 997 hours, or 127 days; the average length of each sitting was 7 hours 51 minutes; 91½ hours were after midnight.

ELECTORS.—The amount paid for the registration of electors in England and Wales in 1853 was 55,835*l.*, of which 30,994*l.* were paid out of the poor rates; 7,201*l.* to the clerks of the peace out of the county rates; and 17,640*l.* were paid to the revising barristers.

BREAD AND MEAT.—Average prices paid for bread and meat by the Ordnance Department in the years 1850 to 1854. These averages are made from those of every county in England, with Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf . . .	4 ²⁵⁵ / ₂₁₆₀	3 ²¹⁰⁵ / ₂₁₆₀	3 ¹⁰³³ / ₂₁₆₀	6 ⁴¹ / ₂₁₆₀
Meat, per lb.	3 ¹⁸²⁰ / ₂₁₆₀	3 ¹⁸⁴⁶ / ₂₁₆₀	3 ¹⁹⁰⁴ / ₂₁₆₀	4 ¹⁶³¹ / ₂₁₆₀

RETIRED ALLOWANCES.—The total amount payable for compensation and superannuation allowances in all the public departments on Dec. 31, 1853, was 704,542*l.*, of which 202,580*l.* were to officers in the Customs, and 179,814*l.* to officers in the Excise. In 1853 allowances to the amount of 43,452*l.* had fallen in, and 52,553*l.* had been granted.

INCLOSURES.—From the Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioners it appears that in nine years there have been 1,185 applications for inclosure, affecting 418,223 acres of land. Of these 518 have been confirmed, the acreage of which amounts to 110,533. The number of applications in 1853 was 203, and the quantity of land was 24,796 acres. The average expense for each confirmed inclosure, up to the time of its being presented to Parliament, has been 17*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

IRISH BISHOPS, REVENUES OF.—		£	£	
Armagh		16,299	..	} Payment to Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Dublin		8,249	..	
Meath		4,308	198	
Tuam		5,080	293	
Kilmore		6,955	..	
Derry		12,847	4,160	
Down and Connor		4,988	192	
Ferns and Leighlin		4,605	291	
Killaloe and Kilfenora		3,919	174	
Cashel and Emly		5,334	353	
Cloyne		2,688	121	}
Limerick		4,535	300	

The above are the gross revenues, from which various deductions are shown, such as poor's rates and county cess, diocesan schools, &c.; but there is also a see-house in every case. Some, however, pay a tax to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, the amount of which is stated in the third column. The successors of the present bishops will have the payments increased in most instances.

WEST INDIA LOANS.—The total amount of money advanced as loans to West India Proprietors by the Exchequer Bill Commissioners has been 948,150*l.*, at 4 per cent. The earliest loans are in 1833, the latest in 1844. The details are given as follows, though the principal paid and the principal outstanding do not make up the amount of the loan:—

	Amount of Loan.	Paid on Account of Principal.		Paid on Account of Interest.		Principal Outstanding.	
	£.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Jamaica	444,100	96,691	6 3	176,424	16 3	309,028	19 8
Barbadoes . . .	303,550	155,301	13 3	150,927	15 5	148,248	6 8
St. Vincent . . .	104,750	17,339	2 10	51,686	19 9	87,410	17 2
St. Lucia . . .	18,800	4,814	17 3	8,394	13 7	13,920	18 7
Dominica . . .	76,950	4,595	6 10	17,268	9 10	72,354	13 2
	948,150	278,742	6 6	404,702	9 10	630,963	15 3

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1853 the number of Companies provisionally registered was 339, of which 60 were completely registered before the conclusion of the year; altogether 124 were completely registered, and may be classed as follows:—

	Prov. Reg.	Comp. Reg.
Assurance Companies	35	24
Railway Companies	80	2
Gas Companies	54	39
Companies for other public works	33	4
Mining Companies	32	18
For conducting manufactures, patents, &c.	30	10
Shipping and Steam Navigation	18	10
Land Conveyance Companies	3	..
Fishing Companies	4	..
Trading Companies	7	2
For occupation of land, aiding emigration, and improving dwellings	10	3
For establishing buildings of a public character	17	8
Miscellaneous	16	4

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.—The total revenue of 166 Cities and Municipal Boroughs in England and of 17 in Wales, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1853, was 1,550,934*l.*, of which 268,237*l.* was raised by borough rates, and the remainder from other sources; the total expenditure was 1,481,730*l.* London is not included in the return. In Ireland, for a year ending at various dates in 1853, the total revenue of 32 cities and boroughs was 180,698*l.*, of which 109,163*l.* was raised by borough rates. The total expenditure was 158,724*l.*

MILITIA.—The total number of militia to be raised in 1853 was 80,000. On Jan. 1, 1854, the number enrolled, exclusive of the permanent staff, was 66,280; the number that attended training and exercise in 1853, was 51,561, several of the regiments not having been called out for training. In 1854 the number of men was 91,812, and the expense, 478,740*l.* The total number—officers and privates—of the militia for the year ending March 31, 1855, is to be 124,074; the total expense for the year, 998,000*l.*

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.—In 1853 there were 319,808 charges of lymph supplied by this establishment, an increase of more than 100,000 over the preceding year, owing, no doubt, to the 'Vaccination Extension Act' of last year. Of the whole number of charges, 5,412 were sent to Ireland. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated by the establishment amounted to 140,911, besides 11,421 vaccinated by their stationary vaccinators in the metropolis. Vaccine matter has been transmitted in 1853 to Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Portugal, Holland, North America, Hong Kong, Brazil, the West Indies, Newfoundland, India, Syria, Malta, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, France, Prussia, Russia, St. Helena, and British Guyana.

Under the Vaccination Act, in the year ending Sept. 29, 1853, there had been 366,593 children successfully vaccinated, of whom 195,700 were under one year old.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1852 there were registered, 623,930 Births, of which 319,036 were males, and 304,954 females; of the total number, 21,734 males, and 20,757 females were illegitimate, or less than 1-14th of the whole. There were registered, 158,782 Marriages; of these, 133,882 were according to the rites of the Established Church, and 24,900 in registered places, at the superintendent registrar's office, &c.; 8,551 of the men, and 26,978 of the women were not of full age; and 48,421 men, and 70,772 women, signed the marriage register with marks; in 36,636 cases the register was so signed by both parties. Of Deaths, there were 407,138, of whom 207,042 were males, and 200,096 females. The births and deaths are most numerous in the quarter ending in March; the marriages most numerous in the quarter ending in December.

MARRIAGES, IRELAND.—In 1852, the number of marriages registered in Ireland was 9,487; 5,365 in the Established Church, 2,547 in Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,475 in the registrar's office, 92 in registered buildings, and 8 of Quakers. In 1853, the total number registered was 10,197; 5,562 in the Established Church, 2,890 in Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,626 in the registrar's office, 100 in registered buildings, and 19 of Quakers. In 1853, of the total number, 475 men, and 1,708 women were under age; and 2,726 men, and 4,609 women signed with marks.

IX. CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1854.

[17—18 Victoria.]

(LORDS.) Parliament was opened by the Queen, who in the *Jan.* royal speech expressed regret for the failure of her endeavours, made in conjunction with the Emperor of the French for the settlement of the differences between Russia and Turkey, and announced a further augmentation of the naval and military forces. Her Majesty then dwelt upon the patience with which the privations consequent upon the failure of the late harvest had been borne by the poor; placed in juxtaposition with this calamity, the prosperous state of the commerce of the country, the large increase in the imports and exports, and the excess of the revenue over the expenditure; and recommended to the consideration of parliament a Bill "for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations." The principal government measures of the coming session were then briefly stated in programme—namely, Bills for effecting improvements in the system of education, pursued at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; a plan for improving the system of admission to the civil service; Bills for transferring testamentary and matrimonial causes from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law; a bill for relaxing the law of settlement which at present "impedes the freedom of labour;" and Bills "for checking bribery and corrupt practices at elections, and giving more complete effect to the principles of the Reform Act of the last reign."

The Address in answer to the Royal Speech was moved by the Earl of Caernarvon, and seconded by the Earl of Ducie. A long debate followed, in which the Marquis of Clanricarde criticised the foreign policy of the Government, which he characterised as secret, vacillating, and unsuccessful. The Earl of Clarendon defended the Government, which was warranted, he said, in protracting negotiations, rather than commit the country to the terrible alternative of war. The Earl of Derby promised his support of any measure having for its object to stop bribery and corruption, but would strenuously resist every contrivance by which the balance of representation should be still further turned against the landed interest. The debate then turned upon the charges of interfering in the foreign policy of the country made by certain newspapers against Prince Albert: on this subject explanations were given by the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Hardinge, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Campbell.

(COMMONS.) Lord Castlerosse moved and Mr. T. Hankey seconded the Address. The debate which followed was similar to that in the upper house, Lord J. Russell defending the foreign policy of the Government, and triumphantly refuting the calumnies against the Prince Consort.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Brotherton made his usual motion to
1. prevent the bringing on of any new business after midnight; after a discussion the motion was rejected by 84 to 54.

Feb. (LORDS.) A discussion between Lords Lyndhurst, Clarendon, and Beaumont upon the subject of the Vienna Note submitted to the Czar, and assented to by him.

(COMMONS.) On the vote of Lord J. Russell, the issue of new writs

for Barnstaple, Cambridge, Canterbury, Hull, Mallow, and Tynemouth, was stayed till the 9th of March. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the Assessed Taxes Act of last session; the Bill was read a first time. In Committee on the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution on which to found a Bill submitting to Parliament the estimates of the expenses for collecting the Revenue, along with the other estimates of the year. Hitherto the expenses of collection of the revenue, and various other charges, were defrayed out of the receipts before they came into the Exchequer, and without the supervision or control of Parliament. The motion, which originated in a promise made by Mr. Disraeli, when in office, would bring, as stated by Mr. Williams, no less than between six and seven millions under the control of the house. The resolution passed with unanimous assent.

Feb. (COMMONS.) In Committee on Merchant Shipping and

3. Pilotage, Mr. Cardwell, in an explanatory speech, moved for leave to bring in two Bills, one for opening the Coasting Trade, and the other for consolidating and amending the various laws passed for the benefit of British Shipping. The proposition was received with satisfaction by the Committee, and after a short debate agreed to.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston stated, in answer to questions, that militia forces would be organized in Scotland and Ireland.

6. Lord John Russell, in reply to Lord Jocelyn, stated that the Russian Ambassador had intimated his intention to retire from the Court of St. James's. The noble Lord then asked the House to go into committee, in order to consider the oaths taken by members in either House of Parliament before taking their seats. After an able historical review of the causes for framing the present oaths, the noble Lord stated in terms the oath which he proposed should be taken by all members of the House, Protestant, Catholic, or Jew. The effect of the words of the present oath "on the true faith of a Christian," in excluding Jews from Parliament, was shown to be most unjust, both from the circumstances of the original introduction of those words, and from the broad and clear language used by Baron Alderson on the bench, and by Lord Lyndhurst in the Upper House. The noble Lord, in conclusion, intimated that, should the Legislature maintain the oaths, it would then be for the House of Commons to consider whether or not it had the right to decide what form of oath ought to be taken by its own members. After a speech from Sir F. Thesiger, the House went into Committee, and a resolution on which to found a bill was agreed to. The House having resumed, the Assessed Taxes Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and a Select Committee appointed to try a petition against the return of Mr. John Sadleir for the borough of Sligo.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Butt brought before the attention of the

7. House the charges made against the Irish members of the House at a public dinner in Tuam of Dr. Gray, and moved for a Committee of Privilege to inquire and report upon the matter complained of. The motion was agreed to.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Sir W. Heathcote took the oaths and his seat

8. for Oxford University in room of Sir R. H. Inglis.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. T. Chambers moved for a Select Committee to investigate certain claims against the Portuguese

9. Government; which motion was opposed by Lord J. Russell, but carried by 126 against 74. Mr. Cayley then moved for a Select

Committee to consider the expediency of attaching salary and office to the Leader of the House of Commons. Sir C. Wood opposed the motion, and moved the previous question. Mr. Walpole also opposed the motion, but commented upon the unconstitutional position now occupied by Lord J. Russell, and cited some historical incidents in support of his views. Lord J. Russell combated the conclusions drawn by Mr. Walpole from the historical precedents he had adduced, but admitted as a general principle the inconvenience of separating the leadership of the House from official responsibility. Mr. Cayley then withdrew his motion.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Earl of Fitzwilliam having asked a question
10. respecting the object of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, received an explanation from the Earl of Clarendon, who subsequently stated, in reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, that in case of war Sweden and Denmark had given assurances of perfect neutrality. Earl Grey having asked whether the new Reform Bill would be brought into the Commons' House on the 13th instant, received an affirmative answer from the Earl of Aberdeen; whereupon the Earl of Derby expressed his regret that Government should persist in bringing in a measure which might disturb the unanimity of the country at a critical time.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell, after considerable discussion, obtained leave to bring in two Bills—one to invigorate the laws against bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections; the other to amend the laws relating to trials of election petitions and to inquiries into corrupt practices. Mr. Baines obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the settlement, removal, and chargeability of the poor in England and Wales, and explained that the measure would make the right to relief depend not on settlement but destitution; that it would at once abolish the compulsory removal of paupers, enlarge the area of rating and chargeability, and gradually equalize the rates.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell developed the principles of his
13. promised Reform Bill, of which the leading points were—1st. The disfranchisement of small boroughs containing less than 300 electors or 5,000 inhabitants: 2. To subtract one member each from places with less than 500 electors or 10,000 inhabitants. To distribute the 62 seats thus vacated he proposed that—3. The West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire should be severally divided into two electoral districts returning 3 members each (making 8 new members); that all counties and towns having more than 100,000 inhabitants should return 3 members instead of 2, forming an addition of 47 members (9 for boroughs, 38 for counties); that Birkenhead, Barnsley, and Staley-bridge should be created boroughs returning one member each; that Kensington and Chelsea should form a new electoral district, returning 2 members; that an additional member should be given to Southwark; that the inns of court should return 2 members, and the London and Scotch Universities one each: 4. To make provision for the representation of minorities in districts returning 3 members by giving each elector two votes only, so that any section, comprising not fewer than 2-5ths of the gross electorate, would secure the return of their candidate: 5. With regard to the franchise, all who receive a salary of 100*l.* a year paid quarterly, or 10*l.* a year in dividends; all who paid 40*s.* a year to the income or assessed taxes; graduates of universities; and all who possessed 50*l.* in a savings' bank for three years uninterruptedly, should have the privilege of voting in county or borough elections: 6. The reduction of the borough franchise to a 6*l.* rating: 7. The abolition of

the right to vote by freemen (as such) after the expiration of existing interests: and 8. The repeal of the regulation under the statute of Anne, by which a member vacates his seat on accepting a Government office. A long desultory conversation followed, at the close of which the noble Lord obtained leave to bring in two bills to effect the changes just sketched.

Feb. (LORDS.) A discussion on the Eastern question originated
14. by the Marquis of Clanricarde moving for more information respecting the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Court of St. Petersburg. The Earl of Clarendon defended the Government against the attack of the noble Marquis. The Earls of Ellesmere, Malmesbury, Grey and Derby, Lord Glenelg, and the Duke of Argyll having addressed the House, the Earl of Aberdeen, in reviewing the debate contrasted the heavy allegations made against him—sufficient if true to justify a vote of censure if not to warrant an impeachment—with the impotent conclusion of a motion for papers; justified the measures taken by his Government to avert war (which he believed still to be not inevitable), and gave assurances that every possible preparation was being made for war. The motion was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Layard gave notice of a motion for a Committee on the relations between England, Russia, and Turkey. Mr. Oliveira moved a resolution for the reduction of the Wine duties to 1s. a gallon, which resolution at the close of his speech he withdrew.

Feb. The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to amend the Law
16. relating to wills, the jurisdiction over which he proposed to transfer from the Ecclesiastical Court to the Courts of Chancery.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell brought in his Reform Bill which was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for March 13.

Feb. (LORDS.) A debate on the Irish national education system
17. raised by the Earl of Eglinton moving for a Committee on the subject, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Layard developed his motion on the Eastern question, the main object of which seemed to be to condemn the ministerial want of energy on the subject, and to elicit a declaration of their intentions from Government. In the debate that followed Sir J. Graham and Mr. Roebuck defended the Government; Lord J. Russell entered at great length into the whole question; and stated the intention of the Government to prosecute the war with vigour. The debate was adjourned.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr.
20. Cobden, who dwelt at great length on the weakness and barbarism of Turkey, its tyranny towards its Christian population, the importance of the Russian trade, and condemned the interference of England in a vain attempt to support a decaying state. The other speakers were Lord J. Manners, Mr. Horsman, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. I. Butt, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, and Col. Sibthorp. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and a vote for 16 millions to pay off outstanding Exchequer Bills, votes for increased numbers of seamen and marines, and for the payment and provisioning of the same, were passed.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Mr. Adderley moved the second reading of
21. the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, by which it was proposed to raise funds for educational purposes by a local rate, the proceeds to be distributed among the schools of different denominations established in the locality. Mr. M. Gibson moved an amendment

against dealing with education by a private Bill, while public rates were asked to support it. The amendment, after considerable discussion, was carried by 105 against 76, and the Bill lost.

Feb. (COMMONS.) In reply to a question, Lord J. Russell stated
22. that Government could not agree to the constitution proposed by the Hebdomadal Board for the University of Oxford.

Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the Crown to grant a pardon to Mr. W. Smith O'Brien.

Feb. (LORDS.) After a conversation between the Earls of Derby
23. and Aberdeen respecting the proposed reform of the University of Oxford, the correspondence between the Ministry and the Heads of the University was ordered to be laid on the table.

(COMMONS.) The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws relating to Education in Scotland.

Feb. (LORDS.) Another discussion on the Eastern question, and
24. the war with Russia, originated by Lord Beaumont, who at the termination of the debate withdrew his motion. Besides

the noble Lord the speakers were the Earls of Clarendon, Mornington, Granville, and Fitzwilliam, and Lord Lyttelton and the Marquis of Clanricarde.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee of Supply, and the Secretary of War explained the Army Estimates, the several votes in which were passed without division. Sir J. Graham then introduced the Navy Estimates, according to which the gross expenditure required for the year was 7,487,948*l.*, being an increase of 1,202,455*l.* upon the vote of last year. After some discussion the first vote of 138,467*l.* for the expenses of the Admiralty Office was agreed to, and the House resumed; but immediately after went into a Committee of Ways and Means, and voted 8 millions on account of the service of the year.

Feb. (LORDS.) A Bill to amend Common Law Proceedings was
27. brought in and read a first time.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply, the remaining votes on the Navy Estimates were agreed to, and the Ordnance Estimates were then voted.

Feb. (LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of
28. Aberdeen stated that the English militia would be increased to 120,000 men; and on the motion of the Earl of Donoughmore, the Irish Leasing Powers and Landlord and Tenant Bills, which stood for second reading, were discussed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. T. Chambers moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the rate of increase of Conventual and Monastic Institutions in the United Kingdom. After a warm debate, the motion, which was opposed by Lord J. Russell as both useless and offensive, was carried by 186 against 119.

March (COMMONS.) The Report on the Army and Navy Estimates
2. was brought up and agreed to; various votes for the Ordnance service were then passed in Committee of Supply. When the

House resumed, a discussion arose on Mr. Napier's motion for a Commission to inquire into the means of legal education afforded by the Inns of Court, which was agreed to.

March (LORDS.) The County Courts Extension and Explanation
2. Bill was read a third time, and passed, on the motion of Lord Brougham.

(COMMONS.) Mr. O'Connell's motion for a Select Committee on the Loss of Life in Emigrant Ships was discussed and agreed to. A debate followed on Mr. Hume's motion for consolidating the several depart-

ments for the administration of military affairs, and for the appointment of a War Minister. The proposition was combated by the Secretary at War as inexpedient and inopportune. Lord J. Russell, however, having stated that Government were ready to make certain changes after fitting deliberation, the motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

March (COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell moved that the order of the
3. day for the second reading of the Reform Bill should be postponed till the 27th of April, on account of the state of public business, and of the foreign relations of the country; which motion, after an interesting debate, in which the chief speakers were Sir J. V. Shelley, Sir E. Dering, Lord Lenox, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Plinn, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Hume, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Disraeli, was agreed to; in Committee of Supply 15,000 additional men were voted for the army.

March (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor postponed the second
6. reading of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, and, in reply to Lord St. Leonards, stated, that the Criminal Law Consolidation and Amendment Bills would be referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the financial condition of the country. The various items of the revenue (which he particularised) had been estimated last year at 52,990,000*l.*, and had actually produced 54,025,000*l.* With respect to the expenditure, the Right Hon. Gentleman went through a series of returns showing a saving of 1,012,000*l.* between 51,171,000*l.* the actual, and 52,183,000*l.*, the estimated expenditure of the year. Upon the whole, the financial position of the country was more favourable by 2,854,000*l.* than he had ventured to hope last year. Turning to the future, he calculated the ways and means of 1854-5 at 53,349,000*l.* The expenditure of the coming year showed a large increase (which might grow even larger), the total amounting to 56,189,000*l.* From this the estimated income being deducted, a probable deficiency of 2,840,000*l.*, would be left, instead of a surplus of 1,660,000*l.*, which, he argued, we should have had, had the peace of Europe remained undisturbed. Against making up the deficiency by increasing indirect taxation, or by borrowing money, the Right Hon. Gentleman argued at much length, and then explained his reasons for resorting to the income tax, which he proposed to double for the first half of the coming financial year—not for the whole year, because he might not want the money; and that, if he did, it would be easy to continue the tax. From this source then he anticipated an addition of 3,307,000*l.*, which would leave a small surplus of 467,000*l.* on the balance-sheet of the year, and make the total product of the income tax reach 9,582,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then recapitulated with minuteness the details regarding the late conversion of South Sea and some other description of stock, and concluded by moving a resolution authorizing the issue of 1,750,000*l.* new Exchequer bills. A desultory debate followed, in which the principle aimed at by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—to provide the year's outlay from the year's revenue—was discussed: the principal speakers were Mr. Hume, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Williams, Mr. Henley, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone. The resolution was then agreed to, the general subject of finance being reserved for further discussion. The Church Buildings Act Continuation Bill was read a second time; Mr. Hadfield's amendment to postpone the second reading for six months being negatived by 70 to 59.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston announced that the royal clemency

would be extended to Frost, Williams, and Jones, who were convicted of high treason in 1839. The Coasting Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

March (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Succession to

8. Real Property Bill was opposed by Sir J. Pakington, who condemned the principle of the measure as unjust, unwise, and totally at variance with the spirit of the constitution; and moved the second reading for this day six months. Lord J. Russell and Mr. Disraeli both spoke against the Bill. The amendment, after a long discussion, was carried by 203 against 82; and the Bill consequently lost.

March (COMMONS.) Mr Fagan moved a resolution with a view to the repeal of "Ministers' Money" in Ireland. Mr. Hume

9. having seconded the motion, Sir J. Young, in moving an amendment, explained the principle of a Bill to effect a compromise in this matter: the amendment was carried on a division by 103 to 88.

March (LORDS.) Lord Brougham brought in a Bill to assimilate in certain points the Scotch Bankruptcy Law to the English. 10. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for certain papers respecting the Christian population of Turkey, traced the secret motives of Russian interference in Turkey to jealousy of the toleration shown by the Turks towards Protestants. The Earls of Clarendon, Grey, Ellenborough, and Fitzwilliam, having spoken on the subject, the vote was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Sir J. Young moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to Ministers' Money. Mr. Fagan moved as an amendment that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the total abolition of the tax. The amendment was supported by Mr. Bright, but Sir J. Young's motion was carried by 136 against 93.

March (LORDS.) A discussion raised by the Earl of Derby on the 13. Russian documents, lately published in the *Times*, relating to certain propositions made by the Emperor to the British ministry during his visit to England, in 1844. In reference to the article in the *Times*, the Earl of Aberdeen said he could not guess how the information was obtained, unless it was by a breach of confidence on the part of a functionary in the Foreign Office. The Report of the Commissioners upon the Civil Service was ordered, after speeches from Lords Monteagle, Granville, and Brougham.

(COMMONS.) A long discussion of a personal character, arising out of explanations respecting certain expressions of Sir J. Graham and Lord Palmerston at the Reform Club dinner to Sir C. Napier. The speakers were Mr. French, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Bright, Lord Palmerston, Sir T. Herbert, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Cobden. Mr. Stonor's appointment to a puisne judgeship at Melbourne, the new postal arrangements with Australia, the rights and treatment of neutrals, and the confidential documents published by the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, and commented on in the *Times*, formed the subjects of successive discussions.

March The Lord Chancellor, in an explanatory speech, moved the 14. second reading of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Heywood's motion for copies of the alterations in the Prayer Book, proposed by the Commissioners in 1689, was agreed to after a brief discussion. A motion for leave to bring in a Bill to substitute Declarations for Oaths in certain cases, made by Mr. Pellatt, was discussed and carried by 109 against 108.

March (COMMONS.) Discussion on the second reading of the Pay-
15. ment of Wages Bill, which was carried by 166 to 56, and the Bill ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

March (LORDS.) The Coasting Trade Bill and the Mutiny Bill were
16. read a second time, and the Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l.*) Bill a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Peel, referring to the case of Mr. Stonor, stated that the appointment of that gentleman to a colonial judgeship at Melbourne would not be confirmed.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Malmesbury read a letter from the
17. gentleman alluded to in a previous debate, denying the charge of betraying the secrets of the Foreign Office. The charge was consequently withdrawn by the Earl of Aberdeen.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell, in an explanatory speech, asked for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford; the motion after a lengthened debate was agreed to, and the Bill was read a first time.

March (LORDS.) The Coasting Trade Bill was read a third time
20. and passed.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, the resolution for increasing the Income Tax was agreed to, without discussion or division. On resuming, the House discussed the Irish Ministers' Money Bill, the second reading of which was carried by 203 against 97. A discussion and division also took place on the second reading of the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, which was affirmed by 196 against 62. A debate followed on the motion of the Attorney-General for leave to bring in five Bills to prevent bribery at the election of members for Canterbury, Cambridge, Barnstaple, Hull, and Maldon. The motion was carried on a division by 189 to 118. Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Act by which libraries and museums are allowed to be established in towns.

March (LORDS.) An alleged fraud committed by a contractor for
21. hay for the use of the cavalry horses going to Turkey, formed the subject of some remarks between the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Brougham.

(COMMONS.) The resolution for the increase of the Income Tax having been reported, Sir H. Willoughby moved an amendment, the object of which was to distribute the collection of the moiety now added to the tax over the whole year, instead of enacting its payment in the first six months. A long desultory discussion followed, during which Mr. Disraeli criticised the financial measures of the Government, and insinuated that the Coalition Cabinet and its discordances were the cause of the war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having replied at length to Mr. Disraeli, the amendment was negatived, the report agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in.

March (COMMONS.) The Income Tax Bill brought in by the Chancellor
22. of the Exchequer read a first time. Mr. R. O. Phillimore's Simony Acts Amendment Bill, which stood for second reading, was discussed, and thrown out by 138 against 52. Mr. Evelyn's Vestries Bill was also thrown out. The second reading of Sir H. Halford's Payment of Wages Bill was carried by 120 against 73.

March (COMMONS.) The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring
23. in a Bill for the suppression of Gaming-houses.

March (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of
24. the Common Law Procedure Bill, and explained the clauses by which trials without juries are permitted; several objections

were taken to the Bill by Lords Campbell and St. Leonard's, but it was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Settlement and Removal Bill having been moved by Mr. Baines, Mr. Stafford moved as an amendment to postpone the second reading for six months. The amendment was seconded by Lord D. Stuart, and after a long discussion, a motion of adjournment was carried by 132 against 121. The Income and Property Tax Bill passed Committee.

March (LORDS.) A message from the Crown, preparatory to a declaration of war against Russia, and in aid of the Sultan, was
27. brought up by the Earl of Aberdeen, and read by the Lord Chancellor.

(COMMONS.) A message from the Crown, similar to that presented to the Lords, was brought up by Lord J. Russell. The adjourned debate on the Settlement and Removal Bill having been resumed, an objection was made to proceed with the Bill until the House was in possession of the Ministerial intentions with regard to Irish and Scotch paupers. Lords Palmerston and Russell, and other members of the Government, admitted the necessity of grappling with the Irish part of the subject, but advocated the expediency of proceeding with the Bill without further delay. Mr. Packe's motion, however, for adjourning the debate till after Easter, was carried by 209 against 183.

March (COMMONS.) On the order for nominating the Committee
28. on Conventual and Monastic Institutions, Mr. Bowyer moved as an amendment that the order be discharged. Mr. Esmonde having seconded the motion, a long debate arose. A motion for adjourning the debate, moved by Mr. Cogan, was negatived by 233 to 91. Another motion for adjournment was negatived by 223 to 59. The House then divided on the amendment for discharging the order, which was negatived by 177 against 120. The original motion therefore remained untouched, and the nomination of the Committee was postponed.

March (COMMONS.) The Marquis of Blandford moved the second
29. reading of the Capitular Estates Bill, the chief object of which was stated to be, to transfer the control of the capitular and episcopal estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by which means an alleged surplus of 550,000*l.*, gained by this Bill, would be applied for the augmentation of poor endowments. Sir W. Clay moved the second reading this day six months. Mr. Hadfield seconded the amendment, the debate on which was adjourned for a week.

March (COMMONS.) After some explanation from Mr. Baines
30. respecting his temporary resignation of office, the Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed. The adjourned debate on the nomination of the Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions was resumed by Mr. Goold, who moved the omission of Mr. T. Chambers's name, on the ground of his extreme views and offensive language. Sir J. Fitzgerald having seconded the motion, a division took place, and the name was retained by 117 against 60.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Clarendon, in moving an address to
31. the Queen in answer to her late gracious message, raised a debate, during which the causes of the war with Russia were discussed. The other speakers were the Earls of Derby, Aberdeen (who defended his policy against the attacks of the press), Malmesbury, Grey, Granville, and Hardwicke, and Lord Brougham and the Marquis of Lansdowne. The address was unanimously agreed to.

(COMMONS.) A similar debate in the Lower House, on the motion of Lord J. Russell for an address in reply to the message from the Crown relating to the war with Russia. The leading speakers were, the noble Lord, Mr. Layard, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. Ball, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli. Lord J. Russell, having replied in a speech in which he rebutted the various censures uttered against the Government, denied the existence of differences amongst Ministers, as asserted by the last speaker, combated the charge that the British Government had ever countenanced the proposal of a dismemberment of Turkey, and defended the Ministerial policy on the general question. The address was then unanimously agreed to, and it was ordered to be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

April (LORDS.) The Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill
3. (authorising the pulling down of above thirty of the City churches) was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The House met at half-past 2 o'clock and went in procession to Buckingham Palace to present to the Queen the address in answer to Her Majesty's message relating to the declaration of war against Russia. When the House reassembled at half-past 5, the Speaker read the Royal answer to the address.

April (COMMONS.) In reply to a question relating to the "Hay
4. Fraud," Mr. B. Osborne stated, that after investigation made it was now believed that the Messrs. Sturgeon were not the real offenders, as had been originally alleged. A conversation followed, at the instance of Sir T. Acland, on the search for Sir J. Franklin, Sir J. Graham detailing the efforts lately made for the discovery of the missing voyagers.

April (COMMONS.) The Middlesex Industrial School Bill was
5. read a second time. Mr. Ewart's Library and Museum Bill was ordered to be read this day six months, by 88 to 85.

April (LORDS.) The Earl of Eglinton presented a petition from
6. the Scotch Association for the Vindication of National Rights, and moved an address to the Queen for the appointment of an additional Secretary of State for Scotch Affairs, and for increasing the number of representatives for Scotland. After a long discussion, in which the Earl of Aberdeen and the Dukes of Montrose and Argyll shared, the motion was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Cardwell, in moving for leave to bring in a bill "For the Better Regulation of Traffic upon Railways and Canals," explained the principles on which the Government proposed to deal with the question of railway legislation. The number of organized railway companies was 132; the construction of 12,700 miles of line had been authorized, of which 7,685 miles were finished; 95 millions of passengers had been conveyed last year; 80,000 persons were employed in different departments; powers had been given to raise capital to the amount of 356 millions sterling, of which 264 millions had been paid up; and the gross revenue arising in pretty equal proportions from passenger and goods traffic, in 1853, was not less than 16,700,000*l.* Government leaving the directors unshackled in their administration of the interests of the shareholders, interfere merely for the safety and protection of the travelling and trading public. These were the objects to be secured by the Bill, which would also provide machinery for arbitration under the supervision of the Board of Trade, with appeal to the superior courts of law. A miscellaneous discussion followed, after which leave was given to bring in the Bill.

April (LORDS.) In reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of
7. Aberdeen announced that the 26th instant would be observed as a fast-day on account of the war.

(COMMONS.) The House discussed at great length the Oxford University Bill, the second reading of which was agreed to without division.

April (LORDS.) After a conversation between Lord Lyndhurst
10. and the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the alleged seizure of certain property of the late British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg by the Emperor of Russia, Lord Brougham brought in a Bill for Abbreviating Legal Proceedings, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The House having gone into Committee on the Bribery Bill, it was agreed on the motion of Lord J. Russell that the measure should be referred to a Select Committee. The same course was adopted with regard to Sir F. Kelly's Bribery Prevention Bill.

April (LORDS.) The Scotch Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was
11. read a second time after an explanatory speech by Lord Brougham. The Irish Ministers' Money Bill was also read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell in moving the adjournment for the Easter holidays, explained his reasons for not proceeding with the Reform Bill in the present session. The statement, at the close of which the noble Lord was greatly moved, was cordially and approvingly received by the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving that certain papers relating to the public finances be laid on the table, made some supplementary statements regarding the financial account which had been left necessarily unfinished in his budget. The receipts exceeded the then estimate by 749,000*l.*, arising principally from property tax and customs, so that the surplus revenue of the year ending April 5 proved to be 3,524,000*l.* The House adjourned till the 27th instant.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on
April the Oxford University Bill, Mr. Heywood moved an amend-
27. ment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of making the measure much more comprehensive. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Miall. A long debate ensued. On a division the proposal for going into Committee was carried by 172 against 90. Mr. Henley's motion to delay the Bill for a week was then negatived by 160 to 101. The House then went into Committee on the Bill but resumed before any progress was made. On the motion of Mr. Baines, a Select Committee on the removal of poor persons from England to other parts of the United Kingdom was appointed. The convention between the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French was laid on the table by Lord J. Russell.

April (COMMONS.) The House went into Committee of Supply,
28. and passed a resolution authorizing the issue of 16,024,100*l.* Exchequer bills.

(LORDS.) After a discussion on its principle, in which
May Earl Granville, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Malmesbury,
1. Lord Montague, the Duke of Argyll, and Earl Grey took part, the Income Tax Bill was committed, and its several clauses passed through.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Oxford University Bill several divisions and long discussions took place; the clauses were carried up to clause 6, in which, relating to the composition of the Hebdomadal Council, Mr. Walpole's amendment was carried against Government by

162 to 149. Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the permanent embodying of the militia.

(LORDS.) Another debate on the Income Tax Bill, which

May 2. was read a third time. A resolution was carried by Lord Redesdale to the effect that no Bill be brought forward for second reading in their Lordships' House after July 25th, unless under special and urgent circumstances.

(COMMONS.) The Mortmain Bill, on the motion of Mr. Headlam, was read a second time; and the County Courts' Extension Act Amendment Bill passed Committee. Mr. Bowyer's

May 3. Criminal Conversation Bill and Mr. Pellatt's Declaration for Oaths Bill were discussed and thrown out, the former by 121 to 49; the latter by 136 to 37.

(LORDS.) A Bill for the Removal of Nuisances was read a

May 4. second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, to which many objections were taken, a long miscellaneous discussion arose, after which the Bill was committed *pro formâ*. The Militia Bill was then read a second time; after which the Oxford University Bill was considered in Committee, from clause 6 to clause 10 inclusive. The Select Committee on the Settlement and Removal of the Poor was then nominated, and the House adjourned.

(LORDS.) The Earl of Clarendon made a statement respecting the bombardment of Odessa. A discussion followed on

May 5. the naval operations in the Black Sea, accusations of timidity and negligence against the Admiral and the Home Government being urged by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earls of Hardwicke and Malmesbury, while the Ministry and the commanders were vindicated by the Earl of Clarendon and the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyll.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. French, Sir J. Graham gave the particulars of the bombardment of Odessa, and moved the additional Navy Estimates, whereupon a long miscellaneous discussion took place, in which the conduct of Admiral Dundas was criticised and defended; and Mr. Disraeli made the declaration that if the Earl of Aberdeen had not been Prime Minister the country would be still at peace, and accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of attempting concealment and mystification in his financial operations. Lord J. Russell defended the Finance Minister, and vindicated the principles on which the war was carried on. Mr. Disraeli replied to the Noble Lord, who briefly rejoined. After which the estimates were passed *seriatim*. The additional Army Estimates were then moved by the Secretary-at-War, and, after some miscellaneous discussion, passed. Mr. Monsell next moved the additional Ordnance Estimates, which were successively put and agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his

May 8. supplementary financial statement. The expenditure consequent upon preparations for war was provided, in accordance with his first financial statement, by the duplication of the income-tax for half-a-year; but now that hostilities had actually broken out, an augmented revenue had to be raised. After a general vindication of his financial policy, the Right Honourable Gentleman reminded the House that, in his first financial statement (March 6), the public revenue for the year (1854-5) had been estimated at 56,656,000*l.*, including 3,307,000*l.* to be raised from the increase in the income tax, and leaving a surplus beyond the then computed expenditure amounting to about 467,000*l.* Since that date additional votes had passed, 4,550,000*l.* on account of the Navy,

300,000*l.* for the Army, 650,000*l.* for the Ordnance, and 500,000*l.* for the Militia; making an aggregate of about 6,000,000*l.* as the supplemental estimate for known purposes. In addition, he intended to ask 850,000*l.* for incidental expenses, making the total amount now to be provided for amount to 6,850,000*l.* To provide that the income-tax would be doubled till the end of the war, giving, as he expected, an increase amounting to 3,250,000*l.*; the total annual amount from the income-tax would then amount to 12,832,000*l.*, and two-thirds of the war expenditure (which he calculated at 10,000,000*l.* for the year) would be defrayed out of its extension. For the remaining deficiency he would look to the consumer.—From an extra 1*s.* a gallon on Scotch and 8*d.* on Irish whiskey, he expected an increase of 450,000*l.* A readjustment of the sugar duties, making the amount equal on all sugars, irrespective of their origin, and fixing the tariff at 11*s.* 12*s.* 14*s.* and 16*s.*, according to the quality of the article, would produce an increase of about 700,000*l.* Lastly, he proposed to increase the malt tax from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* a bushel, by which he hoped to derive an increase of 2,450,000*l.* These items made up the gross total of revenue required, namely 6,850,000*l.* This sum, combined with the 3,307,000*l.* of additional taxation already sanctioned by the House, and 1,474,000*l.* of reductions enacted in 1853, but taking effect only in the present year, would leave a net augmentation of the public burthens amounting to 8,683,000*l.* As he could not reckon upon a larger amount than about 2,840,000*l.* as realizable during the current financial year, he proposed, in order to supply immediate pressure, to issue interim bills, according to a scheme which he described, involving the creation of four millions of Exchequer bonds and two millions of Exchequer bills. By such aid the Right Honourable Gentleman calculated that Government could pay all charges, and leave a margin of 3½ millions in the Exchequer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then defended the general principles upon which his financial principles were based, and concluded a speech, which lasted three hours and a half, by condemning the miserable policy of the old loan system which flourished during the war of the Revolution. A long miscellaneous discussion followed; after which, resolutions relating to the increased taxes on income, sugar, spirits, and malt were passed: and after still further criticism, a resolution authorizing the issue of the Exchequer bonds was also agreed to. The reports of the Estimates passed by the Committee of Supply were severally brought up and agreed to. The County Courts' Extension Act Amendment Bill and the Irish Boundary Survey Bill were read a third time and passed; and Sir J. Graham brought in two Bills for the Encouragement of Seamen and for facilitating the Payment of the Navy.

(LORDS.) A Bill to prohibit unauthorised negotiations with Foreign Powers, the second reading of which was moved by

9. Lord Campbell, met with strong opposition, but was ultimately read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) On the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. E. Ball moved the omission of the word malt in the resolution increasing the duties on certain articles; the amendment, after considerable discussion, was negatived by 224 against 143. The report was then agreed to. The Exchequer Bills (16,024,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

May (COMMONS.) Mr. Sotherton's Friendly Societies Bill was dis-
10. cussed, committed *pro forma*, and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hume's Hastings' Expenses Bill was also discussed on the motion for going into Committee, and, on division, thrown out by 118 to 69.

(COMMONS.) The House resumed in Committee the consideration of the Oxford University Bill, and passed clauses 11 to 19, inclusive. Mr. Heywood's amendment on clause 19 for the promulgation of the University Statutes in English instead of Latin being negatived by 155 to 131.

May (LORDS.) The standing orders having been suspended, the
12. Militia Bill passed through the remaining stages at once, and, with several other measures, received the Royal assent.

(COMMONS.) After various questions relating to the war had been answered by Sir J. Graham, the second reading of the Scotch Education Bill was moved. After considerable discussion, the motion was negatived; Mr. Stirling's amendment, to take the second reading this day month, being carried by 193 to 184. The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

May (LORDS.) A message from the Crown, announcing an inten-
15. tion to embody the militia force.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the Excise Duties Bill, Mr. Cayley moved to proceed with the Bill this day six months, his objections being directed chiefly against the increase of the malt duty. Mr. Stanhope having seconded the amendment, a long discussion followed. On a division, the second reading was carried by 303 against 195. A Royal message relating to the embodiment of the militia was then read from the Chair.

(LORDS.) The Nuisances' Removal Bill having passed
May Committee, and the Benefices' Augmentation Bill read a third
16. time and passed, Lord Brougham's resolutions on the subject of the taxes on law proceedings were opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and negatived without division.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Milner Gibson's resolution declaring the unsatisfactory state of the laws affecting the periodical press, and demanding their early consideration by Parliament, was seconded by Mr. Kinnaid and opposed by the Attorney-General, who moved the previous question. After considerable discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, Lord Palmerston having consented to waive all opposition, and the resolution passed without a division.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Episcopal and
May Capitular Estates Bill was resumed, and, after a long debate,
17. the Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should proceed no further this session.

(COMMONS.) Mr. L. King's Real Estate Charges Bill was
May read a second time; Mr. Mullings' amendment to defeat the
18. measure being negatived by 166 to 124. Then followed another acrimonious discussion on the nomination of the Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions, which ended in Mr. Chambers withdrawing his motion for a Committee altogether, and the order for the Committee was discharged, there being for this motion 100 ayes and 1 no.

(COMMONS.) The Excise Duties Bill passed Committee; the
May increased duty on malt being fixed to continue till the end of
19. the war. In Committee of Ways and Means, resolutions on the sugar duties and the increase of the income-tax were agreed to, and 8,000,000*l.* were voted out of the Consolidated Fund. The House then went into Committee on the Stamp Acts, and passed a series of resolutions relating to the stamps on bills of exchange and promissory notes. The Chimney-sweepers Bill was thrown out, on the motion for second reading, by 112 to 39.

May (COMMONS.) In Committee of Ways and Means, after some
 22. discussion between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Disraeli, a resolution for the issue of 2,000,000*l.* Exchequer bonds was put, whereupon Mr. T. Baring moved an amendment, declaring the issue of Exchequer bonds, with the engagement of repayment within the next six years' inexpedient, and criticised at great length the financial proceedings of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was followed on the same side by Mr. Malins, Mr. Cairns, and Mr. Disraeli. The policy of the Government was defended by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laing, Mr. M'Gregor, and Mr. Hankey. Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Disraeli's catalogue of alleged errors in finance, and denounced the amendment as the suggestion of a loan. After a few brief remarks from Mr. Baring, the resolution was carried by 290 against 186. The Customs' Duties Bill was then read a third time and passed.

May (LORDS.) On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the Epis-
 23. copal and Capitular Estates Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) Sir W. Clay moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the total repeal of Church Rates. The motion was seconded by Mr. Peto, and led to an interesting discussion, during which Mr. Wigram, Mr. Packe, Mr. Drummond, Lord J. Russell, and others, opposed the motion; Mr. Gardner, Mr. Biggs, and Lord Stanley, supported it. On a division, leave was given by 129 to 62.

May (COMMONS.) A long and somewhat angry discussion on
 24. the Property (of Nuns) Disposal Bill, the debate on which was resumed and continued till again adjourned.

May (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Oaths Bill having
 25. been moved, Sir F. Thesiger, in a long speech, denounced the measure as one that would level the last defences of Christianity in the legislature, and concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time this day six months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Miall, and Lord J. Russell, supported the Bill; Mr. Liddell, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Goulburn, the amendment, which in a division was carried by 251 against 247.

May (COMMONS.) On the withdrawal of the Canterbury Bribery
 29. Prevention Bill, moved by the Attorney-General, a short debate took place, during which Mr. Disraeli assailed the Government, and Lord J. Russell in particular, on the score of the defeat, and withdrawal of so many important Bills during the Session. On the motion for the withdrawal of a similar Bill respecting the borough of Cambridge, Lord J. Russell replied to Mr. Disraeli, who retorted with great vehemence, and accused Lord J. Russell with having offered a factious opposition to the Derby Administration, several of whose measures he adopted. The motion being agreed to, the withdrawal of the Kingston-upon-Hull Bribery Bill having been moved, Lord J. Russell again vindicated himself and the Government against the personal attack of Mr. Disraeli. Three other Bribery Bills, relating to the boroughs of Kingston, Maldon, and Barnstaple, were then discharged.

May (LORDS.) The Common Law Procedure Bill was read a
 30. third time and passed.

June (LORDS.) The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill,
 1. after some discussion, was recommitted, and passed through without any important alteration.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Oxford University Bill, clauses 26 and 27 were passed after several hours' discussion and two divisions. The Church Buildings Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Exchequer Bonds (6,000,000*l.*) Bill passed Committee.

June (COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell's motion to prevent the issuing
2. of new writs for the boroughs of Cambridge, Hull, Maldon, Barnstaple, and Canterbury, without seven days' notice, was discussed and agreed to. The House adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

June (COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of
8. Supply, Lord J. Russell stated the intentions of the Government with regard to the appointment of a War Minister.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen gave explanations regard-
9. ing the recent ministerial arrangements, under which Lord J. Russell becomes President of the Council; and also on appointments and functions of the War Minister.

(COMMONS.) A new writ for the City of London was ordered, in room of Lord J. Russell, who had accepted the office of President of the Council. In Committee of Supply, the Civil Service Estimates were discussed and passed.

June (COMMONS.) A new writ ordered for Morpeth, on Sir
12. G. Grey accepting the office of Colonial Secretary. The House afterwards having gone into Committee of Supply, and a vote of 371,933*l.* for the expenses of Prisons and Convict Establishments having been proposed, Mr. Spooner moved the reduction of the vote by 550*l.*, the item on account of Roman Catholic chaplains. Lord Palmerston justified the grant proposed; but after a long discussion the amendment was carried against Ministers by 158 to 136, and the vote, being reduced accordingly, was agreed to.

June (LORDS.) The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, the
13. object of which, as stated by the Lord Chancellor, was to facilitate divorce in cases of adultery, and to transfer the jurisdiction in matrimonial suits to a Court of Divorce to be constituted in Chancery, was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. H. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot was discussed at great length, and negatived by 194 against 157; the principal speakers, besides the mover, were Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright, and Sir W. Molesworth. Mr. Sergeant Shee, in a historical and statistical speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Temporalities of the Irish Established Church. The debate on the subject was adjourned.

June (LORDS.) Mr. Packe's Church Rates Bill, which stood for
14. second reading, was withdrawn. In Committee on Ways and Means, a resolution for imposing an additional duty of 7*s.* per cwt. on sugar used in breweries, as an equivalent to the increased duty on malt, was agreed to.

June (LORDS.) The Witnesses Bill, the object of which, as
15. explained by Lord Brougham, was to give the subpœnas of English Courts full effect in Ireland, and *vice versa*, was read a second time; as was also the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill, the object of which, the Duke of Newcastle stated, was to enable the Legislative Council to make the Upper Chamber of the colony elective instead of nominative.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell took the oaths and his seat for the City of London. In Committee on the Oxford University Bill, which was

presented with considerable curtailments, giving the measure more of an enabling than a compulsory character. Clauses 1 to 28, already discussed and agreed to, were put and passed. The succeeding clauses, up to 32, occupied the Committee from 5 o'clock till midnight.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Ellenborough, in moving for returns
16. relating to the Miscellaneous Estimates, complained of the unwarrantable increase of late years in the votes for education, police, museums, prisons, and the new Houses of Parliament. The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Argyll vindicated the incriminated votes.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Oxford University Bill, clauses 33 to the end were agreed to, after considerable discussion. Mr. R. Palmer moved the insertion of a clause to protect schools enjoying privileges in the University, against any interference with those privileges, either by the Colleges or the Commissioners under the Bill. The clause was opposed by Government, but nevertheless carried by 160 to 108. *

June (LORDS.) Lord Lyndhurst, in a speech characterised by
19. remarkable clearness and power, drew attention to the memorandum lately issued by the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their envoys at the Germanic diet, contending that the ambition and aggressive policy of Russia, which he fully exposed, required more vigorous measures of repression than a mere return to the *statu quo* in any future arrangements with that power. Lord Clarendon in reply expressed his disbelief that Austria had any intention of concluding peace with Russia on the terms suggested by Lord Lyndhurst, which he fully declared would be unacceptable to England and France; nothing but some result sufficient to fetter and cripple the enemy would be considered satisfactory. The Earl of Derby maintained that the memorandum bound Austria and Prussia to accept peace whenever Russia consented to evacuate the Principalities; but the peace of Europe must be secured from Russian ambition; some of the past conquests of Russia must be wrested from her grasp; the Black Sea must not remain a Russian lake, nor the Danube a Russian river. The Earl of Aberdeen remarked that the war from the beginning had been defensive—to preserve Turkey from encroachment; but the contingencies might require the invasion of Russia. The Western Powers were not bound to accede to any Austrian dispositions for peace. He denied that Europe had suffered much real peril from the ambition of Russia, instancing that even towards Turkey, Russia since the treaty of Adrianople had interfered only for the purpose of protecting the Porte from a rebellious vassal. War should be waged merely for the sake of peace, though not less vigorously on that account, and should be terminated at the first moment that peace became possible on a just and honourable basis.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Strutt having given some explanations respecting his expulsion from the Ministry, the House went into Committee on the Oxford University Bill. A clause, proposed by Mr. Phinn to restrict the credit system, was negatived by 109 to 71. Another clause, providing that no person should have priority in taking his degree on account of his rank, was negatived by 67 to 66. Other clauses were discussed and withdrawn, and finally the Bill passed through. In Committee of Supply, on the vote of 164,165*l.*, for gaols, hospitals, and pauper asylums, Mr. Schofield moved to reduce the vote by 100*l.*, by the amount of salary of the chaplain in a lunatic asylum, for the purpose of testing the principle acted upon a few days ago in disallowing

salaries to Roman Catholic chaplains in prisons; but after much discussion the amendment had only 23 supporters against 246.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. M. Chambers called attention to the claims
20. of the Baron de Bode, and moved a resolution that these just claims should be satisfied. Mr. H. Drummond seconded the motion, which was opposed by the Attorney-General, and after a long discussion negatived by 82 to 67.

June (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Church Rates
21. Abolition Bill was moved by Mr. Miall, in the absence of Sir W. Clay, seconded by Mr. Pellatt, and supported by Mr. Murrngh. Mr. Goulburn opposed the measure as the commencement of a severance of Church and State, and moved the second reading this day six months. The amendment, supported by Government, was carried by 209 against 182.

June (LORDS.) A debate on a breach of privilege was originated
22. by the Marquis of Clanricarde, who complained that certain returns respecting the Commissariat, ordered on the motion of Earl Grey, on the 8th of April, included a document of later date, containing various strictures on the noble Earl's speech, by Sir C. Trevelyan, a Government official. After a prolonged discussion, in which the noble mover, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earls of Derby, Ellenborough, and Fitzwilliam, and Lord Panmure, took part, the papers were withdrawn for the purpose of substituting an amended return.

(COMMONS.) On bringing up the report of the Oxford University Bill, a clause, moved by Mr. Heywood, to abolish the matriculation oath, was opposed by Government, supported by Lord Stanley, and, after a long discussion, carried by 252 against 161. A second clause, also moved by Mr. Heywood, for abolishing the oath on taking degrees, was submitted to by Lord J. Russell, who, after the unequivocal expression of the opinion of the House, would not press for another division. Mr Walpole, however, insisted on a division. If this clause were agreed to, the dissenters would be admitted to degrees and to Convocation. A division then took place, and the clause was negatived by 205 to 196.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen gave notice that he would,
23. on an early day, move for his despatch concerning the Treaty of Adrianople, for the purpose of explaining the purport of his late speech on the Eastern question.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Layard gave notice that he would move, on an early day, a resolution condemnatory of the language of the Prime Minister in the House of Lords when speaking in reply to Lord Lyndhurst.

June (LORDS.) Lord Aberdeen moved the production of the
26. despatch, written by himself in the year 1830, in reference to the Treaty of Adrianople, and in doing so, laboured to remove some misapprehension respecting his speech on this day week, and concluded by remarking, that war waged for the sake of peace should be waged with the utmost possible spirit and activity; believing the present war to be just, he should forego no exertion to make it brief and successful; and the success to be striven for was the conclusion of a safe and honourable peace. The Marquis of Clanricarde followed, and criticised at great length the career of the Earl of Aberdeen, whom he declared to be the evil genius of the present Government. Lord Brougham expressed satisfaction at the speech of the Prime Minister, but apprehended that Austria would make peace on the evacuation of the Principalities by Russia; and trusted that neither France nor

England were committed to the conclusions of Austria and Prussia in this matter.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Colonial Estimates, Mr. Adderley drew attention to the conduct of Sir G. Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, whom he accused of partially frustrating the new constitution of that colony. The General Board of Health Bill was read a second time.

June (LORDS.) A conversation on the subject of the treaty
[27. negotiated by the Earl of Elgin with the United States respecting the colonial fisheries and the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Layard withdrew his notice for motion respecting the speech of the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston announced his intention to withdraw his Police Bill. Mr. Collier called attention to the Law of Partnership, and moved a resolution pledging the House to a modification of it, so as to permit persons to embark in commercial enterprise, with limited liability. The motion was discussed at great length, and received with great favour on both sides of the House. The speakers on behalf of Government, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Palmerston, and the Attorney-General, offered no opposition, but urged postponement; but the House generally persisting to call for the motion, the question was put and agreed to unanimously.

June (COMMONS.) Mr. Whiteside's Property (of Nuns) Disposal
28. Bill withdrawn; the Cruelty to Animals Bill read a third time and passed.

June (LORDS.) On the motion for going into Committee on the
29. Canadian Legislative Council Bill, the Earl of Derby moved the postponement of the measure for three months, which amendment, opposed by the Duke of Newcastle, and supported by Lord St. Leonards, was negatived by 63 to 39. The Bill then passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Oxford University Bill was resumed by Mr. Heywood, who again moved a supplementary clause for the abolition of the test oaths on taking bachelors' degrees. The clause, supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was carried, on a division, by 232 against 79, and added to the Bill. A clause, proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferring an enabling power on the College authorities to throw open close fellowships, led to a protracted discussion, and was negatived by 139 to 129. The Bill then finally passed.

June (LORDS.) The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill passed
30. Committee after long discussion; the Bishop of Oxford's motion to insert a clause to prevent all divorced persons from marrying again being rejected by 25 to 10. A Bill, brought in by the Lord Chancellor, to amend the Bankruptcy Laws, was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) After some explanations respecting the discontinuance of the Bishop of New Zealand's salary, the House went into Committee of Supply, and a long discussion took place on the Education Estimates. The principal speakers were Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Miall (who moved to reduce the vote to the same amount as last year), Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Heyworth. On the understanding that a Committee of Inquiry into the mode of expending the grant should be appointed next session, the amendment was withdrawn, and the estimates were passed.

July (COMMONS.) Mr. Spooner moved a resolution to remove the
3. Maynooth grant from the Consolidated Fund, in order that it might be the subject of an annual vote. After some discussion, the resolution was negatived by 106 to 90, and the Bill passed. Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a Rural Police Bill, which was met by much objection on the score of the lateness of the session, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

July (LORDS.) The West Indies Encumbered Estates Bill was
4. read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) An important discussion took place on Mr. J. G. Phillimore's resolution against the maxim of international law—that free bottoms make free goods. Sir W. Molesworth, in a logical speech exhaustive of the subject, contended that the relaxations made by the Government in favour of neutrals were right and expedient; and concluded by moving the previous question. After a speech from Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. Bowyer was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out.

July (COMMONS.) The debate on Mr. Sergeant Shée's Irish Church
5. Temporalities Bill (adjourned from June 13) was resumed by Sir J. Young, who opposed the measure, as did also Mr. Napier and Mr. Stafford. Mr. J. O'Connell could not vote for the Bill, as he was opposed to all State provision for ecclesiastical purposes; the same course was followed by Mr. Maguire; Mr. Lucas also thought the Bill intrinsically of little interest, argued in favour of the voluntary principle in the strictest sense, recommended the renunciation of the Maynooth grant by the Irish Catholics, and entered into some statistical details in reply to Mr. Napier. The Bill was supported by Sir J. Fitzgerald and Mr. M'Mahon. The debate was again adjourned.

July (LORDS.) The Oxford University Bill was read a second
6. time on the motion of Viscount Canning, after a speech from the Earl of Derby taking exceptions to the measure and announcing amendments.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Church Buildings' Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill, moved by Sir J. Pakington, was negatived by 143 to 84. In Committee of Supply, a long discussion on the grant (*Regium Donum*) to nonconforming ministers in Ireland. Mr. Bright moved a retrenchment of the vote, which was defended by Lord J. Russell, and carried in its original amount by 149 to 62. On the vote of 11,855*l.* for the General Board of Health, an interesting discussion took place, during which Lord Seymour attacked some of the proceedings of the Board; and Lord Palmerston announced a new Bill for its reconstruction.

July (LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor announced that the Testa-
7. mentary Jurisdiction Bill would not be proceeded with, but that the Divorce Bill should. The Oxford University Bill passed Committee. Several amendments proposed by the Earl of Derby and other opponents of the measure being negatived on division; an amendment proposed by Viscount Canning to exempt fellowships from University preferences, and to leave emoluments in the possession of certain schools, was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee of Supply, and a vote of 27,500*l.* for the purchase of land at Kensington Gore, as a site for the new National Gallery, was carried by 169 to 48. Leave was given to bring in several Bills, among which were two by Lord Palmerston to continue the Commission of Sewers and the General Board of Health for one and two years respectively. By the latter Bill, two paid mem-

bers would be placed on the Board removable at the discretion of the Home Secretary, and under responsibility to Parliament.

July (LORDS.) The Cruelty to Animals Bill passed Committee,
10. the dog-cart clause being struck out on division. The Lord

Chancellor withdrew the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

(COMMONS.) The Bribery Bill (returned from a Select Committee) was discussed in Committee as far as the 16th clause. In the course of discussion on the Bill, Lord J. Russell announced the withdrawal of the Controverted Elections Bill.

July (LORDS.) Another long discussion on the Oxford University

11. Bill, on the bringing up of the report.

(COMMONS.) Sir G. Grey officially announced the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament. A long debate followed on the tenure of land in India, on a motion by Mr. Blackett for an Address to the Crown for a Commission of Inquiry on the subject. On a division, the motion was rejected by 64 against 59. Lord D. Stuart obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render dealing in Russian securities, during the present war, a misdemeanour.

July (COMMONS.) The motion for going into Committee on the
12. University of London Medical Graduates Bill was opposed by

Mr. Bouverie, who moved the committal this day three months. The amendment was negatived by 90 to 26, and the Bill passed Committee.

July (LORDS.) Earl Granville gave explanations touching the
13. civilities he had shown to the Russian Count Pahlen. The

Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time, the Oxford University Bill a third time and passed, as did also the Ecclesiastical Courts and Cruelty to Animals Bills.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Stamp Acts, a new Schedule of Duties, proposed by Mr. Wilson, was discussed and agreed to. The Scotch Parish Schoolmasters, the Youthful Offenders, and the Merchant Shipping Acts Repeal Bills were read a third time and passed. Leave was given to Mr. Fitzroy to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Burials beyond the Metropolis, and to Mr. Patten a Bill to regulate the Sale of Beer on Sunday.

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for returns,
14. gave some explanation respecting the management of the

Board of Health. Lord Lyttelton criticised the conduct of the late Governor of New Zealand, who was warmly defended by the Duke of Newcastle.

(COMMONS.) Clauses 17 to 21 of the Bribery Bill passed Committee, after long discussion and several divisions.

July (LORDS.) The Merchant Shipping Bill passed Committee,
17. after prolonged discussion. A debate followed on the Public

Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill, the third reading of which was moved by Earl Granville; but the amendment of Lord Monteagle to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, supported by Lords Brougham and Campbell and the Earl of Derby, was assented to by Earl Granville, on the understanding that the Bill should be proceeded with in the present session.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell gave notice of a vote of credit for the prospective war expenditure. The House having gone into Committee, Lord J. Russell described the changes in the administrative departments consequent upon the division of the duties formerly devolving on the Secretary for War and the Colonies, and concluded by moving a

vote of 17,300*l.* to defray the additional expenses of the new Secretary's Office. The Irish Poor Law-Commission Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed, after much opposition from Colonel Dunne, whose amendment to continue the Commission for only two (instead of five) years was negatived by 82 to 37.

July (LORDS.) The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a third
18. time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Greene, in moving for a Select Committee on the printing required for the public service, stated that he was prepared to show the possibility of saving 40,000*l.* in the item of Parliamentary printing alone, by some new and wonderful process. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was ultimately carried by 56 to 32.

July (COMMONS.) In moving the postponement of the considera-
19. tion of the Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill to the 27th inst., Lord J. Russell urged the House to proceed rapidly with the measures now in progress, in order not to clash with the resolution of the Upper House, setting forth that no new Bills should be considered after July 25. The adjourned debate on the Irish Church Establishment Temporalities Bill was resumed by Mr. Sergeant Shee, who replied at considerable length to the objections made against the measure. After some further discussion, the motion (which was for leave to bring in a Bill) was refused by 117 to 31. The Scotch Reformatory Schools Bill was opposed in Committee by the Irish members as a proselyting measure, and no progress was made.

July (LORDS.) Earl Granville laid on the table the report of the
20. Committee on Irish National Education.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Aglionby withdrew his Criminal Procedure Bill. The discussion of the Bribery Bill was resumed in Committee at clause 33, and continued throughout the early and later sitting, and ultimately passed through Committee. In the evening sitting, Lord J. Russell intimated that the amount of the vote of credit required by the Government was 3,000,000*l.*

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Aberdeen brought up a Royal
21. Message respecting a vote of credit for the War expenditure. An address to the Crown for copies of the Reports of the Committee of Convocation, relating to the renewed action of that body, was agreed to on the motion of the Bishop of London.

(COMMONS.) On the bringing up the report of the Bribery Bill, with amendments, long discussions and several divisions took place, and the House having retained clause 31, by 128 to 120, Lord J. Russell moved to report progress and proceed with the Bill to-morrow (Saturday); the latter proposition met with much opposition, but was ultimately carried by large majorities, for the House divided upon it twice. The motion for going into Committee on the Russian Government Securities Bill gave rise to much discussion on the merits of the measure, which was characterized by Lord Palmerston as "a great moral demonstration;" by Mr. Wilson as "calculated to bring a legislative assembly into contempt;" by Mr. Bright as "a piece of clap-trap;" by Mr. Henley as "moonshine." Lord D. Stuart consented to postpone the Bill.

July (COMMONS.) The Sale of Beer on Sundays Bill was read a
22. third time and passed. The Bribery Bill was considered from clause 31 to the end, and reported with amendments, one of which, moved by Lord J. Russell, declared the giving of any refreshment to voters, or money or tickets for procuring the same, to be "corrupt bribery."

July (LORDS.) An answer to the Royal Message relating to the
 24. War expenditure was moved by the Earl of Aberdeen, and, after considerable discussion on the conduct and objects of the war, the gallantry of the Turks, and the policy of Austria, agreed to. Lord Brougham, after an explanatory speech of considerable length (which was replied to by Earl Granville), laid on the table a series of 21 resolutions on the subject of National Education.

(COMMONS.) A long and interesting debate on the Russian war, originated by Lord J. Russell's motion in Committee of Supply for a vote of credit to the amount of 3,000,000*l.*, occupied the House during the evening sitting. The principal speakers were the noble mover, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Layard, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston. A remark of Lord J. Russell's, to the effect that Russia should not be allowed to maintain so formidable a fleet in Sevastopol, being construed or misunderstood to mean the destruction of that harbour and the occupation of the Crimea, led to much subsequent discussion and many explanations. Ultimately the vote was agreed to.

July (COMMONS.) The Bribery Bill again formed the subject of
 25. discussion. Lord J. Russell's clause relating to refreshments to voters was again affirmed by 77 to 35, and an amendment, moved by Sir F. Kelly, to allow "reasonable refreshments," was negatived by 113 to 61. Some new clauses were added, and a day fixed for the third reading. On the motion for adopting the Report of the Committee of Supply on the vote for the War expenditure, Lord D. Stuart moved an address to the Crown deprecating the prorogation of Parliament till "some information had been afforded with respect to the progress of the war and our relation with foreign powers." The motion having been seconded by Sir J. Shelley, a long discussion followed, during which the Secretary at War defended the conduct of the Ministry. Mr. Layard, after some justification of his own conduct, criticised the diplomatic interchanges with Austria, and expressed a total want of confidence in the Earl of Aberdeen. Admiral Berkeley defended the operations of the fleet. Mr. M. Milnes approved of the war policy of the Ministry, which had been assailed only on trifling points, but blamed the Government for dallying with Austria; and Mr. Peto urged confidence in the Ministry. Lord J. Russell defended the practical operations set on foot by Government, and defended Lord Aberdeen against the charge of lukewarmness in carrying on the war. After some further explanations, the motion was negatived by consent, and the report of the Committee of Supply agreed to.

July (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Russian
 26. Securities Bill was resumed by Sir T. Baring, who opposed the measure, as did also Mr. Wilson: Lord Palmerston, Lord D. Stuart, and Sir J. Pakington supported it. On a division, the motion for going into Committee was carried by 77 to 24. The House went into Committee of Supply and discussed a vote of 140,000*l.* for the purchase of Burlington House for the accommodation of societies connected with science, literature, and art.

July (LORDS.) The Sale of Beer on Sundays Bill passed Com-
 27. mittee.

(COMMONS.) The Finchley Road Estate Bill, which stood for second reading, was discussed and thrown out by 97 to 43. The Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill were discussed and affirmed by large majorities, with the exception of the clause relating to private halls, which, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was disagreed with by 130 to 70. After a discussion on the discontinuance

of the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand, the House went into Committee of Supply, and the vote for the purchase of Burlington House was again discussed, and carried by 143, against 23 who voted with Mr. Spooner against the grant. Another debate followed on the Russian Securities Bill, in the course of which the Solicitor-General affirmed that the Bill required alteration from beginning to end, in order to prevent it from producing very mischievous consequences.

July (LORDS.) The Sale of Beer Bill was read a third time and
28. passed; the Earl of Harrowby's motion to permit public-houses to remain open between the hours of 5 and 11 P.M., having been negatived by 24 to 18.

(COMMONS.) The motion for the third reading of the Bribery Bill led to lengthened discussions and several divisions; clauses 6 and 7, disqualifying persons against whom penalties for bribery had been recovered in a court of law from sitting as a member and from voting at elections, were struck out, and the declaration clause (37) was struck out, on the motion of Mr. Henley, by 126 to 86. The motion that the Bill do pass was carried by 107 to 100.

July (LORDS.) The motion for the committal of the Estates
31. Charges Bill was opposed by Lord St. Leonards as an interference with the law of primogeniture; the Bill was defended by the Earl of Fortescue and the Lord Chancellor. On a division, the motion was carried by 26 against 23, and the Bill then passed through Committee. The Drainage of Lands Bill, which stood for committal, was opposed by Lord Portman, who moved its postponement for three months; the amendment was carried by 23 to 13, and the Bill rejected.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston moved the second reading of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, of which he explained the object. Lord Seymour opposed the Bill at considerable length from "a decided conviction that the Board of Health had not discharged their functions in such a manner as to justify their continuance," and that the changes made by that Bill did not provide for the better performance of their duties in future: the noble Lord moved the second reading this day three months. The amendment was seconded by Sir B. Hall, and, after a long discussion, carried by 74 against 65. Mr. Lucas called attention to the subject of encouraging manufacturing industry in Ireland by the establishment of training and apprenticeship schools. Lord J. Russell, in reply, objected to deviate in favour of Ireland from the course pursued in this country to promote industrial education. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and voted the Civil Service Estimates.

August (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for papers,
1. offered some explanations of his conduct in connexion with the Board of Health, in reply to certain charges made by Lord Seymour in the Lower House.

(COMMONS.) Lord D. Stuart urged the House to adopt certain resolutions to the effect that, in consequence of the conduct of Russia, England was absolved "from all obligation to continue to make payments on account of the Russo-Dutch Loan." Sir W. Molesworth, in an elaborate reply, denounced the motion of the noble Lord as only another form of the doctrine of repudiation; and, entering at large into historical and international views of the question, showed that Russia had not infringed the conditions on which the continuance of the liability of Great Britain depended. After considerable discussion, the motion was rejected by 57 against 5. Sir W. Molesworth obtained leave to bring

in a Bill to remodel the Board of Health, whereby a new functionary, with the title of President and a seat in the House, would be appointed, and an allowance of 1000*l.* would be granted to one member of the late Board (Mr. Chadwick) as compensation.

Aug. (COMMONS.) The Russian Securities Bill passed through
2. Committee, without amendments, after protracted discussion.

Aug. (LORDS.) A motion by the Duke of Newcastle, declaring
3. that the Bribery Bill presented a case of urgency, requiring the suspension of the recent standing order against the reception of new Bills after July 25, led to considerable discussion, in which the principles of the Bill itself were criticised in detail. The motion was carried by 41 against 33. The Bill was then read a second time without opposition.

(COMMONS.) Explanations relating to the appointment, and the subsequent revocation of the appointment, of Mr. Lawley to the governorship of South Australia, were given by Sir G. Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The clauses of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges (No. 2) Bill having passed Committee, when the schedules were proposed, Mr. Spooner made a motion to put the Maynooth grant among the annual votes. The motion, supported by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Newdegate, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell, was rejected by 108 against 43, and the Bill passed through. In Committee on the Customs' Acts, several resolutions were passed, including one for the reduction of the hop duty from 2*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* per cwt., which met with some opposition, and was carried by 61 to 21.

Aug. (LORDS.) After a conversation on the ticket-of-leave system, between Lord St. Leonards, the Duke of Newcastle, and
4. Lord Campbell, the Bribery Bill passed through Committee, and the Medical Graduates (London University) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Aug. (COMMONS.) Mr. Wilson brought in a Bill to consolidate
5. the Customs Tariff Acts.

Aug. (LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in presenting a petition in
7. favour of his Bills of Exchange Bill withdrawn in the Lower House, defended the measure against the censures of Mr. Muntz. Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor having expressed regret for the defeat of the measure, Lord Brougham re-introduced the Bill, which was read a first time. The Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill was read a third time and passed. The Bribery Bill was read a third time. At the next stage, the clause relating to the payment of the travelling expenses of voters was struck out, on the motion of the Duke of Newcastle, by 30 to 4; and the Bill then passed.

(COMMONS.) The Public Health Bill was read a third time and passed. The Russian Securities Bill, after another discussion, was read a third time, and was carried through the last stage by 51 to 13.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Merchant Shipping Act Repeal and the
8. Duchy of Cornwall Bills were read a third time and passed.

The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund, the Public Health, and the Metropolitan Sewers Bills, were read a second time, committed, and read a third time and passed. The Court of Chancery Bill was withdrawn by the Lord Chancellor, and the Commons' amendment on their Lordships' amendments of the Bribery Bill was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Bribery Bill, Lord Hotham made strenuous opposition to the measure; but, after several divisions, the amendments were carried by large ma-

juries, Lord J. Russell having consented to restrict the duration of the measure to one year instead of two. A long discussion followed on the appointment of Mr. E. O'Flaherty as Income Tax Commissioner in Ireland. The House then went into Committee on the East India Company's Revenue Accounts, and Sir C. Wood explained at considerable length the financial condition and industrial progress of India.

Aug. (LORDS.) A discussion on the Russian Securities Bill, which 9. was read a second time and committed.

(COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund Appropriation, the West India Encumbered Estates, the Canada Legislative Council, and Customs' Bills, were read a third time and passed. The Lords' amendments on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bills were agreed to.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Russian Government Securities Bill and 10. several Militia Bills were read a third time and passed. A conversation between Lord Campbell and the Earl of Aberdeen on the difficulties thrown in the way of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the poet Campbell, and some lengthened remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Earl of Clarendon on the progress of the war, occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill and 11. the Customs Bill were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Motions successively put for the issue of writs for the boroughs of Canterbury, Cambridge Maldon, Barnstaple, and Hull, were severally carried by 45 to 32, 46 to 31, 47 to 31, 47 to 31, and 50 to 30.

Aug. (COMMONS.) After conversations on recent diplomatic com- 12. munications with Austria and on the production of the minutes of the courts martial on Lieutenant Perry, Mr. Hume congratulated the House upon the number of public questions which had advanced towards a satisfactory settlement in the session now about to close. The House was then summoned to the

(LORDS) where Her Majesty read the prorogation speech, in which she thanked the House of Commons for providing means for carrying on the war without adding to the permanent debt. She then, addressing both Houses, said:—"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe. You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military operations on the Danube." Her Majesty then proceeded to notice the Coasting Trade Act, the Bribery Prevention Act, and that for regulating the University of Oxford, together with other Acts passed during the session, of all of which she expressed her approval, and the session terminated.

X. PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1854.

[17 and 18 Victoriæ.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Petitions and Private Bills for the Session 1854:—

Petitions presented to the Commons and Bills brought from the Lords	377
Bills read a first time	370
Bills read a second time	350
Bills read a third time	277
Bills which received the Royal Assent	270

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years:—

Bills passed.	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1852-3	1854
Agriculture	6	10	3	3	7	1	5	5	8	10
Companies	9	10	22	9	4	8	11	9	14	13
Improvements in Towns, &c.	50	79	58	42	27	50	42	59	78	85
Internal Communication	127	277	190	95	46	50	85	91	120	105
Navigation, &c.	15	25	24	18	10	9	10	12	17	16
Private Regulation	38	54	38	30	35	29	26	22	35	41
Totals	245	455	335	197	129	147	179	193	272	270

The average number of Private Bills passed annually from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, was 272; the average number from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, has been 212.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills of the Session 1854:—

I. AGRICULTURE:—

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not passed.
1. Inclosures	1	1	—
2. Drainage	11	9	2

II. COMPANIES

	22	13	9
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III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

1. General Improvements	28	20	8
2. Water	36	24	12
3. Gas	22	18	4
4. Market-houses and other Buildings	15	14	1
5. Municipal Regulation	14	9	5

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

1. Roads	28	23	5
2. Railways	137	82	55

V. NAVIGATION:—

1. Canals and Rivers	2	1	1
2. Harbours, Docks, &c.	18	15	3

VI. PRIVATE REGULATION

	43	41	2
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Totals	377	270	107
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The above numbers are those given by the Private Bill Table issued by the House of Commons, and does not exactly agree with another return, which gives the total as 269, nor with the following list, as seven of the Acts were ultimately included among the Public Acts, namely, the Dublin Port, Salford and Manchester Division, Portland Chapel, Public Statues, Devonport Tunnel, Holyhead Harbour, and New Forest.

I. AGRICULTURE.—*Inclosures* are now almost uniformly effected under the General Inclosure Acts; of these there were two in the Session, which included 31 places, and are noticed at pages 91 and 101.

Drainage.—To warp and improve certain lands in the level of Hatfield Chase.

For more effectually protecting certain lands, forming part of the Rossall estate in the township of Thornton, in the parish of Poulton le Fylde, Lancashire, from inundation by the sea.

To amend 'The Nene Valley Drainage and Navigation Improvement Act, 1852,' and to provide additional funds for carrying out certain of the improvements authorised by such Act.

To extend the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers for the levels of Havering, Dagenham, and other places, and to enable them to construct sewers in West Ham, East Ham, and North Woolwich.

To embank and reclaim from the sea certain waste lands subject to be overflowed by the tide, called Tacumshin Lake, in the county of Wexford.

For the embankment, reclamation, and drainage of lands in the Bay of Bannow in the county of Wexford.

For more effectually draining certain fen lands and wet grounds called 'The Great West Fen,' in the parish of Hilgay, Norfolk.

For the more effectual drainage and improvement of certain lands in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and for other purposes.

For the more effectual drainage and improvement of certain lands in the parish of Methwold, Norfolk, and for other purposes.

II. COMPANIES.—To enable the London Life Association to increase the amount authorised by their deed of settlement to be assured upon a single life in the said society.

For enabling the Norwich Equitable Fire Assurance Company to sue and be sued in that name, and for other purposes.

To consolidate the stock and powers of the Corporation of 'The Royal Exchange Assurance of Houses and Goods from Fire,' with the stock and powers of the Corporation of 'The Royal Exchange Assurance,' and to confer on the last-named Corporation the powers of 'The Royal Exchange Assurance Annuity Company,' and 'The Royal Exchange Assurance Loan Company,' and to give additional powers to 'The Royal Exchange Assurance.'

To confer additional powers upon the Corporation of the Amicable Society for a perpetual Assurance Office, for the purposes of investment.

For granting certain powers to 'The National Assurance and Investment Association.'

To incorporate the Guild of Literature and Art, and to enable it to hold land.

To enable the Crystal Palace Company to divert certain roads, and to take and let land on lease; and for other purposes.

To enable the South Sea Company to realize and divide their capital stock and assets.

To give further powers to the Law Life Assurance Society with respect to the investment of the funds of the society.

To re-incorporate the Patent Solid Sewage Manure company, and to extend its powers.

For incorporating and regulating a company to be called 'The Royal Conical Flour Mill Company,' and to enable the said company to purchase, work, and use certain Letters Patent; and for other purposes.

For limiting the liability of the shareholders in the Electric Telegraph Company, and for granting additional powers to such company.

To repeal and amend the Act for incorporating the British Guarantee Association, and to make further provisions as to the management and regulation thereof.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.—*General Improvements.*—To make further provision for the sewerage, sanitary regulation, and improvement of Liverpool.

For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Manchester to widen certain streets in and otherwise improve the said city; to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

For the improvement of the city of Hereford, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Hereford Improvement Act, 1854.'

For the improvement of the town of Wellington, in Salop.

For paving, lighting, watching, draining, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of West Hartlepool and part of the township of Stranton in the county of Durham; for providing a cemetery; and for other purposes.

For more effectually paving, lighting, and improving Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, for maintaining the markets within such town, and for supplying the same with water.

For making a street from Bothwell Street to Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow.

For the improvement of Burnley and parts of the neighbourhood thereof, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Burnley Improvement Act, 1854.'

To repeal an Act for inclosing the marsh in the township of Newport in the county of Salop, and to vest the same and other property in trustees for paving, draining, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Newport; and for other purposes.

For providing waterworks, gasworks, and public baths and wash-houses for Beccles, Suffolk.

For the further improvement of Kingston-upon-Hull, and for other purposes.

For paving, lighting, watching, draining, supplying with water, watering, cleansing, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Llandudno, Caernarvonshire, for making a cemetery, and for establishing and regulating a market and market-places therein; and for other purposes.

For regulating the police of Lanark, and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the same, for regulating the markets thereof; and for other purposes.

For the improvement of the town of Bethesda and neighbourhood in Caernarvonshire.

To amend 'The Edinburgh Police Act, 1848,' and to make further provision for sewerage, drainage, and improvement of Edinburgh, for deepening and cleansing the water of Leith, and for other purposes.

For the improvement of Bolton, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'Bolton Improvement Act, 1854.'

For the improvement and regulation of Lowestoft, and the parishes of Lowestoft and Kirkley, otherwise Kirtley, in Suffolk, and for other purposes.

For the better paving, draining, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the parish of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, and for constructing cemeteries there, and for making, maintaining, and regulating markets and market-places therein; and for other purposes.

To enable the local board of health for the township of Darlington to supply gas and water within their district, and to purchase the works of the Darlington Gas and Water Company; to establish and regulate markets and slaughter-houses, and a public park; to construct sewage works, and raise money; and for other purposes.

For transferring to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Blackburn all the powers and property now vested in the Blackburn Improvement Commissioners, and certain powers and property by the Private Act of the 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 46, vested in the overseers of the poor of the township of Blackburn, authorising the corporation to purchase the property of the Blackburn Waterworks Company, and conferring on them further powers for the improvement and regulation of the borough; and for other purposes.

Water.—For enabling the Brighton, Hove, and Preston Constant Service Waterworks Company to purchase the undertaking of the Brighton, Hove, and Preston Waterworks Company, and for granting to the first-named company all necessary powers for supplying with water the parishes of Brighton, Hove, and Preston, Sussex.

For enabling the Nottingham Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money, and for amending some of the provisions of the Act relating to such company.

For better supplying with water the town of Southport in Lancashire, and the neighbourhood thereof.

To enable the Rossendale Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

For supplying with water the town of Clitheroe, Lancashire.

For better supplying the inhabitants of the parish of Harrow, Middlesex, with water.

To enable the company of proprietors of the Birmingham Waterworks to raise further money.

For the extension of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Act, 1854.'

To enable the New River Company to construct certain sewers, drains, and other works in and near the town of Hertford; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Whittle Dean Water Company to extend their works, and to obtain a further supply of water from certain rivers and streams in Northumberland, in order to afford a better supply of water to the inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, and other places in Northumberland and Durham, and for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to such company.

For better supplying with water the parish and environs of Louth in Lincolnshire.

For amending the East London Waterworks Act, 1853.

For better supplying with water the town of Padiham and the neighbourhood thereof, and the villages of Habergham, or Cheapside, and Lower Houses, or Thornhill Holme, all in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire.

To enable the Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Yarm Water Company to supply with water the township of Norton in the county of Durham, and the townships of Coatham and Redcar in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and other places on the line of the mains and pipes of the company, and to enable the company to raise a further sum of money, and to amend the Act relating to the company, and for other purposes.

To enable the New River Company to construct new reservoirs and other works in Middlesex.

To make provision with respect to water supply and police for Shipley, Baildon, and Windhill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

To consolidate and extend the powers of the Accrington Gas and Waterworks Company, and to enable them the better to supply with gas and water the townships and places of Old Accrington, New Accrington, Church, Lower Booths, and Huncoat, in the Parish of Whalley, and the extra-parochial place of Henheads, all in Lancashire, and to sell or lease their undertaking to the Local Board of Health for the district of Accrington; and for other purposes.

For the better supplying with water the town of Hamilton and suburbs thereof.

For supplying with water the parishes of Bangor, Llandegai, and Llanllechid, and with gas the parish of Bangor.

To make further provision for supplying with water the borough of Bradford and certain places in the neighbourhood thereof.

For better supplying with water the borough of Bradford, in Yorkshire.

For supplying the township of Stourbridge and the neighbourhood thereof with water.

To enable the Newport and Pillgwenlly Waterworks Company to increase and extend their supply of water, and to construct new works; and for other purposes.

To transfer the Paisley Waterworks to the magistrates and council of Paisley, and to enable them to construct additional works for supplying Paisley, Johnstone, and places adjacent with water.

Gas.—For better supplying with gas the town of Middleton and the neighbourhood thereof in Lancashire.

For granting further powers to the Radcliffe and Pilkington Gas Company.

To enable the Leeds New Gas Company to raise a further sum of money; to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

For incorporating and extending the powers of the Hastings and Saint Leonard's Gas Company.

For supplying with gas Ramsbottom and other places in the parish of Bury in Lancashire.

For lighting with gas the borough of Bolton and places near thereto, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Bolton Gas Company's Act, 1854.'

For repealing 'The Stafford Gas Act, 1846,' and for re-constituting the Stafford Gas Company, with additional powers; and for other purposes.

For lighting with gas Bacup, Waterfoot, Newchurch, Rawtenstall, Crawshaw Booth, and other places in the Forest of Rossendale in Lancashire.

For more effectually lighting with gas Cardiff and certain parishes adjacent thereto in Glamorganshire.

To enable the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Imperial Gaslight and Coke Company, and to increase the capital of the company.

To incorporate the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company, and to enable them to light with gas the parishes of Kingston, Long Ditton, and Thames Ditton, in Surrey.

For regulating and improving the town of Ryde in the Isle of Wight, and providing a supply of gas and water thereto; and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Surrey Consumers' Gaslight and Coke Association, and to enable them to raise further sums of money; and for other purposes.

To confer further powers on the Dukinfield Gas Company.

For supplying with gas the townships of Farnworth and Kearsley in Lancashire.

To incorporate a company for the purpose of lighting with gas the parishes of Tormoham and Saint Mary Church in Devonshire.

For relieving the Ratcliffe Gaslight and Coke Company, and their servants and agents, from certain penalties and penal actions.

Markets, Bridges, Cemeteries, &c.—For the improvement of Warrington; and for enabling the council thereof to erect a covered market; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Scarborough Public Market Company to raise a further sum of money, and for amending and consolidating the provisions of the Act relating to such company.

For building a bridge over the Tame to connect Ashton-under-Lyne with Dukinfield.

To enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis in Dorsetshire to provide market-houses for the sale of certain marketable commodities, and to erect and maintain an improved pier or landing-place within the borough; and for other purposes.

For repealing an Act passed in the 6 Wm. IV. for establishing a market for the sale of cattle in Islington, Middlesex.

To establish a general cemetery for Doncaster, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Birmingham and Midland Institute, to define its constitution, and to enable the council of the borough of Birmingham to grant a site for the Institute buildings.

To alter the site of the new bridge authorised to be erected over the river Foyle at Londonderry, and to make approaches thereto.

To incorporate the Hull General Cemetery Company, and to enlarge and improve their cemetery, and for other purposes.

For establishing parks in or near to the borough of Birmingham.

For constructing a market-house and other buildings for public accommodation at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, and for the better regulation and maintenance of the market there.

For constructing a bridge for foot-passengers across the Clyde opposite to the north end of MacNeil Street in Glasgow.

To enable the granting building leases of parts of the Camden Town Cemetery belonging to the parish of Saint Martin in the Fields not heretofore used for the purpose of interment, and for other purposes.

For the provision, regulation, and maintenance of county industrial schools in Middlesex.

Municipal Regulations.—For establishing a police superannuation fund in Liverpool.

To repeal an Act passed in the 9 Vict., intituled ‘An Act for more effectually constituting and regulating the Court of Record within the Borough of Manchester, and for extending the Jurisdiction of the said Court,’ and to extend the powers and jurisdiction of the said Court, and to simplify and otherwise improve its practice and proceeding; and for other purposes.

For the regulation of the municipal corporation of Yeovil in Somersetshire, and for the extension of the boundaries of the said borough, and for the improvement of the said borough.

For removal of toll-bars beyond the parliamentary boundaries of the City of Edinburgh, and for other purposes.

For transferring to a company the powers vested in the Commissioners under ‘The North Shields Quay Act, 1851.’

To repeal an ‘Act for better regulating the Poor within the City of Oxford,’ and to grant further and more effectual powers in lieu thereof; and also to provide for rating to the relief of the poor certain hereditaments within the university of Oxford.

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—*Roads.*—For continuing the term and amending and extending the provisions of the Act relating to the Kingswood District of turnpike roads in Gloucestershire.

To repeal the Act relating to the Ridghill and Lanes and Holehouse turnpike road, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To renew the term, and continue certain of the powers of an Act passed in 7 Geo. IV., intituled An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from South Shields to White Mere Pool, and from thence to join the Durham and Newcastle turnpike road at Vigo Lane, with a branch from Jarrow Slake to East Boldon, all in the county of Durham.

To renew the term and continue the powers of an Act passed in the 9 Geo. IV., intituled An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the roads from Kippings Cross to Wilsley Green, and from a place near Gondhurst Gore to Stilebridge, and from Underden Green to Wanshatts Green, all in Kent.

To create a further term in the Buckingham and Toweester road, and to amend and extend the Act relating thereto; and for other purposes.

To repeal certain Acts relating to the Petworth turnpike roads, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

For maintaining the turnpike road from Greenhead, through Haltwhistle, Hexham, and Corbridge, to the military road near Shildon bar, and the branch road from Corbridge to Heddou-on-the-Wall, all in Northumberland.

To create a further term in the Trowbridge roads, to add other roads to the trust, to amend and extend the Act relating to the said roads, and for other purposes.

For making a turnpike road from Chester by Farndon to Worthenbury, with a branch therefrom to the village of Farndon.

To repeal the Acts relating to the turnpike road from Gloucester through Painswick to Stroud, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To amend an Act passed in the 4 Geo. IV., intituled An Act for more effectually repairing the Wadsley and Langset turnpike road, and ex-

tending the same in two lines to join the Huddersfield and Woodhead turnpike road in the townships of Upperthong and Honley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to continue the term thereby granted, so far as the said Act and the term thereby granted relate to the New Mill District of road therein mentioned.

For more effectually repairing several roads adjoining or near to Bideford, and for making several lines of road connected with the same, all in Devonshire.

For more effectually repairing the roads in Worcestershire and Staffordshire known as the Dudley, Halesowen, and Bromsgrove District of roads.

To authorise the making certain roads and stopping up certain lanes and footways between Kensington Gore and Brompton in the County of Middlesex, and for otherwise facilitating the formation of a site for institutions connected with science and the arts.

To repeal an Act for enlarging the term and powers of an Act of Geo. III., for repairing the road from Saint Martin Stamford Baron to Kettering, and from Oundle to Middleton Lane, in Northamptonshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To continue the term and to amend and extend the provisions of the Act relating to the Winchester and Petersfield turnpike road; and for other purposes.

For continuing the term and amending and extending the provisions of the Act relating to the Brighton, Cuckfield, and Lovell Heath, and Cuckfield and West Grinstead turnpike roads.

To authorise the trustees of the Rochdale and Burnley turnpike roads to take toll in respect of the carriages of certain stones.

For more effectually repairing the road from the toll-house Beck, in the township of Ireby in Lancashire, to Kirkby Lonsdale and Kirkby Kendal in Westmorland, and through Kirkby Lonsdale to Milnthorpe.

To repeal the Act relating to the Thirsk and Yarm turnpike road, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, and to grant a further term in the said road, and for other purposes.

To repeal the Act for more effectually repairing and maintaining the turnpike road from Chapel-en-le-Frith to or near to Enterclough Bridge, in Derbyshire, and other roads therein mentioned, in Derbyshire and Cheshire; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

For more effectually repairing the road from Stourbridge in Worcestershire to Bridgnorth in Shropshire.

For making a turnpike road from Garth-Penbryn to Adwyddu in Merionethshire, with a bridge over the estuary of Traethbach.

Railways.—To enable the Whitehaven Junction Railway Company to raise a further sum of money, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

To amend an Act intituled ‘An Act for incorporating the Madras Railway Company,’ and for other purposes connected therewith.

To amend the Act incorporating the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and for other purposes connected therewith.

For enabling the South Staffordshire Railway Company to make Branch Railways to Cannock and Norton, to acquire additional lands in the Parish of Wednesbury, and for other purposes.

For authorising the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway Company to raise further moneys for the purposes of their undertaking; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company

construct a railway from Kirkdale to the Liverpool Docks, with connecting lines there; and for other purposes.

To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to construct a branch railway to near Middleton in Lancashire; and for other purposes.

To enable the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to enlarge their stations at New Cross, the Bricklayers' Arms, and Norwood; to widen the branch railway called 'The Thames Junction Railway,' and their main line of railway in the neighbourhood of such branch; to increase their capital, and to establish a Provident Institution for their servants and workmen; and for other purposes.

To authorise the Parliamentary Trustees on the river Clyde and harbour of Glasgow to raise a further sum of money, and to fund the debt of the trust; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway near Whitehaven to Egremont in Cumberland, with a branch therefrom to Frizington to be called the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway: and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to Caterham in Surrey.

For granting further powers to the Eastern Union Railway Company with respect to the extension to Woodbridge.

For enabling the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company to purchase all or any estates, rights, and interests existing in the lands or grounds upon or adjoining to which the railway of the said company, called 'The Pontop and South Shields Railway,' has been formed, or otherwise to occupy such lands or grounds.

To enable the Furness Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; and for the amendment of the Acts relating to the said Company.

For enabling the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company to construct railways to Tynemouth and the Longhirst Station of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway in Northumberland; and for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to such Company.

To enable the North London Railway Company to construct a station or dépôt near to the New Metropolitan Cattle Market; to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Cornwall Railway Company to make certain modifications in their share capital; and for other purposes.

To enable the Cork and Bandon Railway Company to make a branch Railway to Skibbereen, and to raise further capital for the Cork and Bandon Railway; and for other purposes.

For enabling the Great Western Railway Company to provide additional station accommodation at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Bushbury; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Stockton and Darlington Railway near Darlington to or near to Barnard Castle, both in Durham, and for making arrangements with the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Dowlais Railway to the Vale of Neath Railway at Merthyr Tydfil, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Dowlais Railway Act, 1854.'

For vesting in the East Lancashire Railway Company jointly with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company certain parts of the Manchester and Southport Railway and of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and for other purposes.

For making a railway in deviation and extension of the Halesworth, Beeches, and Haddiscoe Railway from Westhall Low Common to Woodbridge, and certain branches therefrom, and for changing the name of the company to the East Suffolk Railway Company.

To amend the provisions of certain Acts relating to the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company; and for other purposes.

For enabling the South Devon Railway Company to improve their Sutton Harbour branch, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The South Devon Railway (Sutton Harbour Branch) Act, 1854.'

For making a railway from the Great Northern Railway at or near Welwyn to Hertford in the same county, to be called 'The Hertford and Welwyn Junction Railway;' and for other purposes.

For authorising the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to make new works, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Stockton and Darlington Railway Act, 1854.'

For making a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway near Mallow to Fermoy, to be called 'The Mallow and Fermoy Railway;' and for other purposes.

To alter the line of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Extension Railway, to authorise the lease thereof, and the purchase of the railway and certain parts of the works belonging to the Thames Haven Dock and Railway Company; and for other purposes.

To enable the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company to make a branch railway to Fintona, and to extend their line at Londonderry; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Irish South-Eastern Railway at Bagenalstown to Wexford, to be called 'The Bagenalstown and Wexford Railway.'

To authorise the extension by the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway Company of their line of railway into the town of Nottingham, the formation of a station there; and for other purposes.

For enabling the North and South Western Junction Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

To amend the Tralee and Killarney Railway Act, 1853.

For making a railway from Horncastle in Lincolnshire to the Kirkstead station of the Great Northern Railway.

For making a railway from the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway at Leominster to Kington in Herefordshire.

For making a railway from the Ayr and Dalmellington Railway near the Cothouses on the farm of Pleasantfield to the town of Maybole, to be called 'The Ayr and Maybole Junction Railway.'

For making a railway from the Scottish Midland Junction Railway near Stanley to Birnam near Dunkeld in Perthshire.

To authorise the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company to provide station accommodation in Shrewsbury and Hereford, and to enter into arrangements and agreements with the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway Company.

For making a railway from the town of Llandovery in Caermarthenshire to join the Llanelly Railway at Llandilofawr; and for other purposes.

To incorporate a company for making a railway from near the Picton station on the Leeds Northern Railway to near the Grosmont station on the Whitby and Pickering Branch of the York and North Midland Railway; and for other purposes.

To enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to enlarge and improve their goods station in the parish of Saint Matthew Bethnal Green in Middlesex.

To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make certain branch railways and other works in Lanarkshire; and for other purposes.

For altering the lines authorised by the Caledonian Railway (Lesmahagow Branches) Act, 1851, and for otherwise amending that Act.

For enabling the South Wales Railway Company to acquire additional land at Swansea, and for enlarging the powers of lease or sale to and contribution by the Great Western Railway Company, and for authorising arrangements between the South Wales Railway Company and the Vale of Neath Railway Company; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway near Leeds to Wakefield, all in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be called 'The Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway;' and for other purposes.

To enable the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company to construct a railway in extension of and to alter the levels of part of their railway from Gildersome Street to East Ardsley in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

To confer additional powers on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company for constructing docks at Jarrow Slake, and a branch railway thereto; and to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate a portion of the money payable to them for the purchase of lands for the same to the endowment of a church; and for other purposes.

To enable the Bangor and Caernarvon Railway Company to raise additional capital, and to authorise the sale or lease of the said Company's Railway to the Chesier and Holyhead Railway Company.

To amend the Acts relating to the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston and Eastern Junction Railway Company, and to authorise the reduction and regulation of and certain arrangements as to the capital of the said company; and for other purposes.

To enable the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Company to lease their undertaking.

To enable the Dublin and Wicklow and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Companies to alter certain existing contracts therein mentioned; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the town of Inverness to the town of Nairn.

To reduce the capital and define the undertaking of the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company.

For making a railway from the town of Wells to join the Norfolk Railway at Fakenham, to be called 'The Wells and Fakenham Railway.'

For vesting the Ardrossan Railway in the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

For vesting in the Caledonian Railway Company certain portions of the undertaking of the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Company.

To enable the Portsmouth Railway Company to make certain alterations in the line and levels of their railway, and to extend their said line from Godalming to Shalford; and for other purposes.

To authorise the Great North of Scotland Railway Company to divert their railway, to make a short branch to the Victoria Docks at Aberdeen, to enter into arrangements with the Aberdeen Harbour

Commissioners and the Aberdeen Railway Company with respect to a tramway to connect the two railways; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the South Devon Railway near Plymouth to Tavistock, with a branch, to be called 'The South Devon and Tavistock Railway;' and for other purposes.

For making a railway from Rhymney to a Point of Junction with the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway near Bedllewyn, with a branch up the Bargoeed Rumney Valley, to be called 'The Rhymney Railway;' and for other purposes.

To enable the North Staffordshire Railway Company to make a railway from Stoke-upon-Trent to Congleton, with branches therefrom.

For making a railway from the London and North-Western Railway near Stockport to Disley and Whaley-bridge, all in Cheshire; and for other purposes.*

For authorising the transfer to the London and North-Western Railway Company of the Haydon Square branch of the London and Blackwall Railway, and for other purposes; and of which the short title is 'The London and North-Western Railway Act, 1854.'

For enabling the Great Western Railway Company to make a branch railway to connect the Berks and Hants Railway with the main line of the Great Western Railway near Reading; for extending the time for completion of parts of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway, and for reviving the powers of purchase of land for and for completing other portions of that railway; and for other purposes.

For determining the existing lease of the West London Railway to the London and North-Western Railway Company, and for enabling the last-mentioned company and the West London Railway Company to enter into fresh arrangements for the sale or lease of the undertaking of the West London Railway Company to the London and North-Western Railway Company, and for the settlement of all disputes between the said companies; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the parish of Saint John the Evangelist in the City of Westminster to Clapham in Surrey, with a branch from such railway to join the authorised line of the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway at Long Hedge Farm in the Parish of Saint Mary Battersea in Surrey.

To extend the powers of the Cork and Waterford Railway Company, and to enable them to abandon part of their railway to Waterford, and the branch to Tranmore; and for other purposes.

To alter the lines and levels of the Stratford-upon-Avon and Stour-bridge branches of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway; to construct certain branch railways and works connected therewith; to amend the Acts relating to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company; and for other purposes.

To authorise agreements between the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Company and the Portsmouth Railway Company, and for winding up the affairs of the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Company.

For enabling the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company to construct a branch line of railway to the town of Chipping Norton in Oxfordshire, and for regulating the working and use of the same by such company.*

To enable the West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company to make a railway from Norwood to Bromley and Farnborough; and for other purposes.

To dissolve the York and North Midland and Leeds Northern Railway Companies, and to vest their undertakings in the York, New-

castle, and Berwick Railway Company, to be thenceforth called 'The North-Eastern Railway Company,' and to alter the constitution of that company, and to authorise working arrangements with the Malton and Driffield Junction Railway Company, and the amalgamation of that company with such united company; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway, at or near Hexham in Northumberland, to or near the Belling in the parish of Falstone in the same county, to be called 'The Border Counties Railway (North Tyne Section);' and for other purposes.

To authorise working arrangements between the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway Company, and the Great Northern Railway Company, or lease or sale to the last-named company.

For making a railway from the London and South-Western Railway at Salisbury to Yeovil, and to form a junction with the railways at Yeovil of the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies respectively; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the South Wales Railway at or near the borough of Caermarthen to the town of Newcastle Emlyn, with a view of being hereafter extended to the town and harbour of Cardigan; and for other purposes.

For making a railway from the town of Selkirk to the Hawick Branch of the North British Railway, about a mile southwards from the Galashiels station of the said branch; and for other purposes.

For authorising and confirming arrangements and agreements between the Eastern Counties Railway Company and all or any of the Norfolk, the Eastern Union, the East Anglian, and the Newmarket Railway Companies, and for other purposes; and of which the short title is 'The Eastern Counties, and the Norfolk, the Eastern Union, the East Anglian, and the Newmarket Railways Act, 1854.'

To alter and extend the North Metropolitan Railway, and to consolidate and amend the provisions relating thereto.

To authorise the consolidation into one undertaking of the Great Western, the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and the Shrewsbury and Chester Railways, and the union into one company of the three several companies to whom the said railways respectively belong.

V. NAVIGATION—*Canal*.—For enabling the company of proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations to make new canals and other works; and for other purposes.

Harbours, Docks, &c.—To enable the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull to raise a further sum of money, and to convert the mortgage and bond debt of the company into Debenture Stock and Perpetual Annuities; and for other purposes.

To enable 'The Burry Port Company' to raise additional capital, and to make arrangements for the satisfaction of the mortgage and other debts due from the company; and to amend the Acts relating to the company; and for other purposes.

For improving and maintaining the harbour or port of Port Gordon in the county of Banff.

For making and maintaining docks at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

For making new docks and other works at Belfast, and for other purposes; and of which the short title is 'The Belfast Dock Act, 1854.'

For improving the harbour, reconstructing the pier, and defining the limits of the port and harbour of Saint Mawes in Cornwall.

For improving the harbour of Blyth in Northumberland, and for constructing docks there; and for other purposes.

For the conservancy and improvement of Swansea Harbour, and for other purposes; and of which the short title is 'The Swansea Harbour Act, 1854.'

To authorise certain improvements in or connexion with the Lowestoft Harbour; and for other purposes.

To consolidate the several Acts relating to the port and harbour of Londonderry; for the improvement of the navigation of the lough and river of Lough Foyle; and to authorise the construction of a uniform line of quays, docks, and other works.

To enable the Newport Dock Company to construct a new dock and other works; and for other purposes.

For authorising arrangements with respect to the South Reserve at Birkenhead, and for other purposes, and of which the short title is 'The Birkenhead Dock Trustees Act, 1854.'

To repeal, alter, amend, and extend some of the powers and provisions of 'The Tees Conservancy and Stockton Dock Act, 1852,' and for other purposes relating to the conservancy of the Tees.

VI. PRIVATE REGULATION.—One of these Acts is for the better regulating and applying the property of a charity school in Dublin, two are for divorce, the rest relate to the management or exchange of private property.

XI. PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 17 and 18 Victoriae.

<i>Parliamentary.</i>		No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Ballot, for adoption		34	17,684
Parliamentary Representation Bill, in favour		18	5,408
Other petitions, nearly all relating to corrupt practices at the last elections, or to the Bills for disfranchising certain towns or voters		67	9,931
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>			
British Museum, National Gallery, and Marlborough House, in favour of opening on Sundays		7	6,371
Church Rates, for abolition		697	82,966
Abolition Bill, in favour		89	10,597
Conventual and Monastic Institutions Committee, for discharging order for appointment		243	175,282
for securing freedom of inmates		1	1,045
Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, for more stringent measures		17	4,846
Established Church (Ireland), for devoting a portion of revenues to the relief of the poor		5	3,316
Frome Vicarage, complaining of conduct of Vicar		2	1,698
Gaols, against endowment of Roman Catholic Priests in connexion therewith		188	63,721
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting sale on Sunday		759	160,336
for prohibiting sale except for medicinal purposes or the arts		2	18,366
Maynooth College Act, for repeal		35	8,753
Nunneries, for public inspection; and Monastic Orders, for suppression		17	2,978
Oaths, for substituting affirmations		23	3,205
Bill, against		510	62,364

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Public Houses and Beer Shops, against closing on Sunday	1	1,208
----- for closing on Sunday	1,438	245,006
Religious Opinions, against persecution	11	2,071
Universities (Oxford and Cambridge), for opening to all classes	416	28,779
Other petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	138	4,668

Colonial.

Australian Colonies (Steam Communication), complaining of tardiness and irregularity	6	584
Calcutta, for a Charter of Incorporation	1	762
India, for appointment of Commission of Inquiry	1	653
Newfoundland (Responsible Government), against establishment unless representation be fairly apportioned	2	3,330
New South Wales, against Constitution proposed by Legislative Council	1	3,792
----- Constitution Act, for alteration	1	748
Orange River Sovereignty (South Africa), against relinquishment	3	440
South Australia, for alterations in proposed Constitution	1	4,013
Other petitions relating to Colonial subjects	15	680

Taxes.

Fire Insurance, for abolition or reduction of duty	46	18,002
Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition	10	519
----- (Ireland) Bill, against	2	2,819
Newspapers, for abolition of Stamp Duty	7	4,269
Paper, for repeal of duty	145	381
Paper, Newspaper Stamps, Foreign Books, &c., for repeal of duties	29	2,591
Stage Carriages, for abolition of duty	33	5,237
Wine, for reduction of duty	11	982
Other petitions relating to Taxation	94	3,054

Miscellaneous.

Accidents in Coal Mines, for measures of prevention	2	43,067
Billingsgate Market, for inquiry into amount of tolls, &c.	8	884
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, in favour	25	6,540
Bleach Works and Dye Works, for regulating hours of labour	57	17,318
Borough and County Police, against consolidation	58	254
Coasting Trade Bill, against	1	647
County Courts Act, for alteration	5	351
Decimal Coinage, for adoption	64	7,326
Dog Carts, for prohibition	8	1,821
Education, for allowing use of Scriptures in the National Schools	21	6,490
----- (Scotland), for a religious unsectarian education	39	1,226
----- against alteration of system	20	1,746
----- for inquiry	2	57
----- for secular education	1	243

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Education (Scotland) Bill, against	753	40,635
————— for alteration	182	20,967
————— in favour	651	63,476
Factories, for ten hours	1,083	200,978
Friendly Societies Bill, against	164	99,130
————— for alteration	268	156,799
Juvenile Crime, for reformatory measures	92	2,956
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for alteration of law	15	3,333
Letter Carriers (London District Post) complaining of grievances	1	818
Licences (Public-houses), for alteration of law	1	714
Medical Officers (Navy), for improving their position	77	1,400
Medical Practitioners Bill, against	77	2,801
————— for inquiry into botanic system of medicine	18	4,491
————— for protection of botanic practitioners	70	28,380
————— in favour of Bill	80	285
————— for extension to Isle of Man	1	15
Metropolitan Drainage (St. Mary, Newington), for more effectual system	1	1,294
Mortmain Bill, for alteration	204	5,206
Ocean Penny Postage, for establishment	93	22,901
Payment of Wages Bill, in favour	9	6,252
Poland, for restoration of independence	13	17,823
Police Bill, against	111	3,367
Poor Law, for alteration	33	552
————— (Ireland), for alteration	37	173
————— (Scotland), complaining of inadequacy of parochial relief	11	79
Postal Communication (South of Ireland), complaining of injudicious arrangements	15	434
Preston Borough, for inquiry into conduct of authorities	89	45,830
Public Houses and Beer Shops, for better regulation	5	19,365
Public Houses (Scotland) Act, for alteration	6	1,603
Public Libraries and Museums Bill, in favour	9	4,999
Registration of Assurances Bill, against	2	276
Russia, for compelling Russia to pay the expenses of the war, &c.	5	332
Settlement and Removal Bill, against	74	2,077
————— for alteration	30	2,468
————— for extension to Ireland	4	306
————— in favour	38	2,733
Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, in favour	10	3,245
Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, against	3	276
————— for alteration	7	665
Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill, against	17	4,557
————— for alteration	45	420
————— in favour	9	1,747
Wages, against stoppages for fines, &c.	11	8,156
Woolcombers, complaining of distress	1	4,547
Other petitions relating to Miscellaneous subjects	483	13,819
Total	10,145	1,862,875

XII. ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—GENERAL PROGRESS :—STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

ALTHOUGH evidences of great progress in the several departments of knowledge and practice connected with architecture, are not generally to be furnished out of the records of twelve months past—we see now, no reason to modify the expression of the satisfaction we felt, in the opening remarks of the last number of the ‘Companion.’ Advance-ment of art in popular estimation ; development of better principles in architectural criticism ; improvement of towns in all points connected with convenience and internal communication, sanitary requirements, and sightliness ; provision, for whatever class, of places of residence, innoxious to the individuals, and to society,—yet not deficient in the element of taste—each and all of these objects are being realised,—although it may be, at a rate of progress much within the desires of those whose exertions have been long and arduous, and by whom the main objects have been understood from the outset.

To ourselves, viewing the probability of future progress in art, the contributions of the past year, if few in number, appear by no means unimportant. A work like that of St. George’s Hall, at Liverpool, just completed, is one of which any country in any period, celebrated for its art-productions, might be proud. The Crystal Palace—though the *building* is not calculated to effect all that has been anticipated by some persons—contains a collection which may add largely to the knowledge of former styles, and to the estimation of art in general, and which supplies resources for the production of original works.—Looking to the question of sanitary improvement, the recent prevalence of the cholera even will prove a source of benefit, if it should awaken men to the constant danger, from kindred causes, in which they live.

In the metropolis, the whole length of New Cannon Street is now open, several new warehouses and sets of chambers have been completed, and others are still in progress, and the later erections display considerable improvement in architectural character. This, it must be allowed, results in great part, from the omission, in the lower storey, of enormous plate-glass windows—such as in other cases destroy the effect sought for, in the best-designed superstructure.

In the latest specimen of shopkeepers’ architecture of the objectionable kind (in St. Paul’s Churchyard), the “spirited proprietor” exhibits cut-glass shafts, as the framework to the plate-glass, and as apparent support to the brickwork above. Although there may be no doubt of security in such cases, the eye is not satisfied. Bulk in supports, and breadth of base, have a natural connexion with the idea of stability. The sense of satisfaction which there might be in the case of even a weaker material, is the simple perception of certain plain elements of statics ; and the comparison which is instituted in the other case therefore is founded in reason. Now, the difficulty of shop fronts and the assumed requirements may be reconciled. Bridge the space by an arch, as in New Oxford Street, or gain in the additional height, the window to the required gallery of a shop with the best

arrangements for light and convenience, or where the selection is in favour of the useful mezzanine storey, according to the well-arranged plan in the buildings in Victoria Street, and every object is attained. Indeed, no existing arrangement is so well adapted for London buildings generally, as one combining shop and domestic architecture, as in the case last mentioned, and we are here considering at once, the economic use of buildings, the investment of capital, and the architecture of London streets. The allusion, however, to the lighting of ground storeys had rather reference to the particular mode adopted in warehouses and offices, such as those in New Cannon Street. There, without the sacrifice of architectural character, or apparent stability, a large surface for light is obtained with very narrow piers. The character of aperture generally adopted is one referred to in our last volume, the stilted-segmental arch. Professor Cockerell, to whom we attributed its invention, has had the candour to remind us that the form is found in Pompeii. The questionable strength of narrow piers, as first used in Victoria Street, with such a heavy mass above, we should not omit to mention.

By the opening of New Cannon Street, and the removal of a triangular block of buildings near the east end, a noble view of St. Paul's cathedral has been obtained, and it has been urged upon the City authorities, that the full advantage of this view should not be impaired by again covering the piece of ground referred to. In the importance of this suggestion, not only do we concur, but we are anxious to see a further clearance of buildings thereabouts, and even of St. Paul's School itself. The Committee of the Corporation, with whom the matter rests, however, seem to view themselves as trustees—whose duty it is, to get the utmost pecuniary return from every description of property. It might seem, that an improvement in one locality might not be without influence upon the value of property elsewhere; but without discussing the principle to which the Committee conceive they may be bound, let us say that this is not the first instance in which some sufficient representative of the public interest has been wanted to preserve advantages confessedly beyond all price to the public.

The extension of Farringdon Street has of late years, had a standing paragraph in the '*Companion*,' and we cannot yet report the work as completed. Much, we believe, may be said in extenuation of the management of this undertaking, which has till lately been contending against "the evils of divided authority," and has been delayed by the necessity of considering one scheme or another with which it was desirable to work in unison. We believe, however, that the chief difficulties are at length being removed, and that the street is in a fair way for being completed at no distant time. But at the present moment, we should say, there is a project on foot which has some connexion with the improvements, namely, the scheme for a subterranean railway from the City, and which in one part of its length is to be carried under the line of the New Road.

The principal street improvement in any of the other quarters of the town, is that of the removal of a large mass of houses near Buckingham Gate, Pimlico, for the widening of the road at the corner

near the palace. The eastern sides of Stafford Row and Queen's Row, and parts of Arabella Row and Charlotte Street have been demolished, and the newspapers have been setting down the names of celebrated literary men who had at one time or other dwelt in the houses: Gifford, of the 'Quarterly Review,' was perhaps the most note-worthy.

The arrangements for the provision of public parks are in much the same state as last year. This is to be regretted, as annually a very large number of houses are added to the town, and no such extension should be allowed to proceed without the allotment of ample space for recreation. The London squares are not laid out with the requisite taste, and, besides, are not open to the general public. If the fields near Hornsey-Wood House are to be converted into a park, the inhabitants of the district should not place their dependence upon Government, but should secure for themselves what may not be open to them after another season of building operations. We are glad, however, to see the use that has been made of Kennington Common, where, too, the model houses built for Prince Albert, from the design of Mr. Roberts, have been removed from Hyde Park.

The deficiencies of London in regard to communication between the two sides of the river, are still a subject for contrast with the advantages of Paris and other cities. The suspension-bridge near Chelsea is yet in progress; but the more substantial work of the piers and abutments may be said to be completed. The embankment of the river in the same neighbourhood progresses. At Battersea Park the ground is being levelled, and the roads are in progress. At Westminster, scaffolding and platforms have been erected, and piles driven, preparatory to the formation of the piers of the new bridge, of which some few particulars will fall under another section.

The want of offices for the increasing business of the country has lately attracted much attention. Public property is ill managed in regard to leasing; valuable ground remains for years unoccupied; enormous rents and expenses for propping up rickety structures, are going on; and departments are disorganised by hasty removals;—and really we may be allowed to ask, whether a tithe of this expense would not have paid for a building which might have been the finest of its kind in Europe? The purchase of Burlington House is, however, a good step, and although we can hardly wish to see the removal or alteration of any building which has pretensions to architectural character, we hope good use will be made of it. The several scientific societies have had their claims considered in regard to it. We may here say that the front of Somerset House, to Wellington Street, is still incomplete; but a wing is in progress corresponding with that next the bridge. Of the intended National Gallery nothing definite has been heard. Although it is our chief business to record what *has been* done, we may be permitted to urge that, if what some consider the last chance for our reputation in the eyes of Europe is to be tried through a public competition, the opinion of bodies that may represent the architectural profession should be taken as to the best mode of securing common objects. It is very important that the business should be conducted in a proper

manner, not only as regards the present case, but as to those buildings in future years in which this case may be referred to as a precedent. The sculptors have lately been making complaints about the management of their competitions, similar to those which have proceeded from architects. It would take us beyond our limits even to name the public statues placed in many of the provincial towns. We are glad to think that the art of the sculptor is now combined with that of the architect, frequently. The pediment of the Great Western Railway Hotel, at Paddington, has been enriched with a group of figures by Thomas. These represent the four quarters of the globe, with animals of various kinds, and figures of Peace, Plenty, Industry, and Science. The same artist has executed reliefs of Peace and War for Buckingham Palace.

In the Wellington Testimonial, London Bridge (south end), the general character of Queen Eleanor's crosses is adopted, with a later style of architecture.

2.—SEWAGE.—WATER.—CEMETERIES.

Great changes have been made in the chief management of the Board of Health. It may be hoped that what has been done will be productive of some speedy and definite measures, to secure the metropolis not only against attacks of the dreadful description of that which awaited Sir Benjamin Hall's accession to office, but also against the prevalence of disease, perhaps hardly less calamitous though less attended to. Sanitary enthusiasts and practical men had got into a state of intolerant advocacy of particular views, which is an attitude—about the worst, at any time, for the ends to be reached by knowledge and skill. More concessions than have as yet been exacted from each party, would no doubt follow the liberal investigation of opposing views, and we venture to urge the necessity of this, as we still feel how far removed from right settlement are many of the chief sanitary questions. The Commission of Sewers one day is attacked for permitting a considerable length of one of the principal sewers to remain uncovered. The Commission reply with what we should read as reasons why the sewer could not have been, and should not be covered, and then *order the work to be done*. Surely there was error one way. And here we come to the real difficulty of the sewage question. Cover over the sewers, and they must discharge their poisonous emanations somewhere; either in increased volume at the outlet; or by the apertures in the streets, which certain confident writers in the newspapers would close, come what might; or up the rain-water pipes and similar channels, which other writers would substitute, and into sleeping-apartments; or back on the ordinary course of drainage into the houses. And supposing this one difficulty overcome by the use of the air-pump, or other exhausting agency, there is still the question of outlet. Even a cesspool may be a better receptacle than a ditch choked with weeds, or a road-drain laid on no particular principle, each of which is used in the outskirts of London. But, there is no difficulty in assuming that an overflowing cesspool under the floor of a cellar, where a whole family live and sleep, is not otherwise than likely

to prepare the way for cholera. Still, it seems desirable to understand, whether there are evils in the alternative of a gigantic cesspool to the east of London, and whether the facilities for rapid removal of sewage for the purposes of agriculture, or the results of deodorizing, are sufficient to form protection from the real cause of evil, which may, perchance, be imperceptible to the senses. The argument against that view would doubtless be, that the sense of smell is given to us as a means of warning, and that it is only because the sense becomes blunted by long residence in towns, that we are unable to detect the causes of disease. Recent investigations, however, have tended to show that there is "something in the air" beyond what had ever before been supposed.

Without going deeper into the question, we may observe that the Commissioners of Sewers are proceeding, by the aid of a small instalment of the amount of their estimate, upon part of the main drainage scheme recommended by their engineers. Great activity has also been displayed in the general sewerage; not, however, without the expression of much apprehension as to immediate consequences. Some of the provincial towns have made progress in the application of sewage to agricultural purposes. At Rugby, the Local Board had lately, leased their drainage to a grazier for 20 years, at 50*l.* a-year. What may be easy in the case of a town of 8,000 inhabitants, with a farm of 400 acres close by, is difficult under the complicated circumstances of London. At Rugby, the outfall is into a tank of 50 feet in diameter, and 10 feet deep, and which holds 120,000 gallons. An engine of 12-horse power is provided, and by means of a gutta serena pipe encircling the tank, a current of air is forced through the manure with the view of preventing settlement. Ten miles of iron pipes of 6, 4, and 3-inches bore, have been laid, to convey the sewage over the farm; and the joining of these with lead is said to have cost no less than 500*l.* The testimony of Mr. Meehi has been given most strongly in favour of the value of the sewage of London, and altogether there seems no reasonable ground for doubt about this part of the question; the difficulty seems to be to get the sewage innocuously to the places for distribution. The plan of Mr. Martin, the painter, lately deceased, to whom the chief part of the credit of the idea of the utilization of sewage is due, if we do not mistake, contemplated the transmission of it to all sides of London, rather than to a single great reservoir at one extremity.

But, all the efforts of a Commission will be insufficient unless the owners of houses can be induced to make use of the sewers. In certain districts whole streets have been sewered, and but one or two houses have been connected with the sewers; and where there is the show of proper drainage, the drain, or some other part of the arrangement, is in such a condition, as to form an evil in itself greater than that which was to be avoided. As certain animals are said to hide their eyes when danger is near, there are many persons who appear to think, when they have done something under the name of drainage, that they are entitled to protection ever afterwards, and that there is no occasion to examine whether what has been done performs its office. With the carelessness of the occupiers of houses,

and the grasping spirit of landlords, it is difficult to know how to act. The fear of infringing the liberties of the subject, interferes with the suggested enactment for the condemnation of houses not built with certain requisites; and it must be allowed that the present Metropolitan Buildings' Act has not been always advantageous to structural improvement. Even the stringent powers of the Nuisances' Removal and Diseases' Prevention Act during the height of the recent epidemic, were found insufficient in some important cases.

It is necessary to allude to the water question, though it cannot be said that improvement has *yet* been effected in the miserable condition of London as to the quantity and quality of the supply, unless it be in the Lambeth district. By the Metropolitan Water Supply Act of 1852—passed, we conceive, hastily—it was enacted, amongst other things, that none of the Companies drawing their supply from the Thames, should, after August 1855, take water for domestic use from below Teddington Lock. Thus the opinions as to the unsuitableness of the Thames water in all cases were set aside. The Lambeth Company already draw their supply from the Thames, a little above Kingston; and the Chelsea Company, who are allowed till August 1856, will draw theirs from near the same place. The Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Companies will each take their supply at Hampton, six miles above Teddington Lock. The Grand Junction Company lately said that they supplied over 300 gallons per house per day, and that with their new works, they could give four times as much if wanted. The inhabitants in the district are said to average 9 or 10 to each house. The Southwark and Vauxhall Company say they give over 26 gallons per head per day, and that with their new works they could give more than double that. Presuming these statements to be correct—it might be wondered at, that there should ever have been any complaint as to insufficient supply, even in districts where the number of persons in a house is more than nine or ten—whatever the justice of the complaint as to impurity—since the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Condition of Towns, &c., placed the minimum requisite, at 12 gallons per day per head. The real reason of the complaints, however, in one respect, is traceable less to deficiency, than to the evils attending the want of frequent or constant supply. With a quantity of water, sometimes overflowing—to damp the foundations and floors of houses—there has been often, no water to be had. Where the difficulty is attempted to be removed by storage, independent of the new evils which result, the cistern is usually either too small, or is exposed to every sort of pollution. Hence, we are liable to be told, that the chief cause of the evil rests with the owners and occupiers of houses. The tenant of a single floor or room, one of the class which forms the majority of the London population, can but smother his disgust at the unpotable compound, or take the alternative of other drink. We therefore hope that the full measure of relief will be afforded, as indeed, from what we have said, it appears it can only be, by carrying out the system of constant supply. This, if called for, the Companies can be obliged to furnish by a certain extended time. The Kent Waterworks Company, who take their supply from the Ravens-

bourne, above the tidal influence, state that they are already able to afford this constant service. It is expected, that at least those companies that propose to take their supply from the lower part of the Thames, will have their arrangements completed by the appointed time. The Chelsea Company expect to be in readiness by the spring of 1856. The Hampstead Company, whose supply has long been both impure and insufficient, are at present sinking an artesian well at Kentish Town; but it is not expected that the required quantity will be reached for some time. The New River Company have gone to Parliament for power to effect the diversion of the sewage of Hertford, some of the ingredients of which, with all the self-cleansing properties of streams, it is difficult to suppose may not remain to contaminate the water. The same company is either proceeding with or contemplates the covering over reservoirs "within five miles of London," namely, those at New River Head, Highgate, and Maiden Lane; and is also carrying out filtering-works.—The arrangements in the case of some of the provincial towns would deserve attention from those about to commence new works. At Dunfermline, in Scotland, the *Fife Herald* describes the filtering-floor as composed of—first, a layer of rough granite 12 inches thick—on this, a layer of fine gravel 6 inches thick, and lastly, one of fine sand 18 inches thick; the whole borne by stone slabs, open at the joints, and supported on piers. We have not noticed any attempt to introduce the principal filtering medium of domestic filters—charcoal, which has such peculiar purifying properties. This reference to the subject of water-supply leads us to state that at Manchester, where, we believe, the constant-service system is already in operation, cholera has visited the town but lightly. The sanitary question there, has its importance felt: local committees are in full operation, and every effort seems to be made to diffuse a knowledge of the laws of health amongst all classes of the inhabitants; so that the praise given by Lord Shaftesbury some time back was, no doubt, well deserved. But we have not heard, that the difficulties of the sewerage question, as to outfall and disposal of refuse, have been fully overcome, though as much attention has probably been paid to the construction of sewers, as in any town in the kingdom.

Apprehension was last year expressed by us, that in the sites chosen for the different metropolitan cemeteries, the real principle which had so long been contended for, had been but half recognised. At the present rate of increase, whether as to houses or population, it [may be very few years—before each one of the chosen sites is within the immediate pulsation of life in this great city. Such a mode of patching up a difficult question, the arguments of which have been admitted after long and painful endurance of the evil, has been too common of late. The evil is, at best, only stayed, and is destined to occur again with redoubled force. The cemetery in progress at Woking, for communication by the South Western Railway with a house of reception adjoining the railway station in Lambeth, therefore seems to us to be devised, as regards the necessities of the case, in the manner adapted to them, next best to a project where there would be communication by water. One

parish appears actually to have secured ground in the populous district of Kilburn; and the Highgate Cemetery is also being extended. For details, chiefly architectural, relating to the new burial-ground at Lambeth, we refer to page 230.

We add, from Mr. Scott's Preface to his edition of the Public Health Act, 1854, a return, showing the number of places in which the general Act has already been put in operation :—

Number of towns, &c., which have applied for the Act . . .	305
Number of towns, &c., to which the Act has been applied by Provisional Order	88
Number of towns, &c., to which the Act has been applied by Order in Council	87
Number of towns, &c., awaiting sanction of Parliament	15
Orders in Council pending	4
Places which have petitioned, but are within the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.	3
Local Act obtained incorporating Public Health Act	10
Application of Act suspended at present	27
Number of towns, &c., awaiting the second inquiry not yet reported on, or where the Report is made at the locality	47
Number of towns, &c., awaiting preliminary inquiry	24
—	305

Applications to the General Board of Health for assistance have also been made from other places within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, such as from Kensington, Hampstead, Camden Town, Walthamstow, &c.; but as they were not formal petitions, complying with the requirements of the Public Health Act as to the number of signatures, &c., they are not enumerated in this list.

The principal portions of the Public Health Act have also been incorporated in Local Acts for other places, such as Bath, Bolton, Newark, St. Helen's, &c., from which no petitions or applications were made to the General Board of Health for inquiry or other preliminary proceedings under the Act.

In several instances, two or more parishes have united in petitioning for the Act, as in the case of Old and New Accrington; Alnwick and Canongate; Alveston and Boulton; Bure and Torrisholme, &c. These are entered as single petitions, but taking into calculation the several places thus petitioning, there have been petitions from 316 places; and the Act has been applied by Provisional Order to 92 places, and by Order in Council to 90 places.

3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

It is not easy to get at statistics of the works under this head, carried out during any single year. But it may be interesting to learn particulars afforded by documents to which we have access. First, let us look at what has been doing during some years past.

We find that the whole number of applications to the Incorporated Society, up to 31st March, 1854, since the year 1818, amounted to 4,771. In 3,451 of these cases, grants had been made in aid of the erection of 1,011 additional Churches and Chapels, and the rebuilding, or increasing the accommodation in 2,440 existing buildings. By these means, 936,476 additional seats had been afforded, 716,044 of which were free. The sum contributed by the Society was 511,793*l.*, which sum had been associated with a further expenditure on the part of the public of 3,123,400*l.*

The last Report of the Commissioners which we noticed, it should have been said, was dated December 1852. Since that, there have been two Reports. The last of these (dated in July 1854) states, that the whole number of churches completed by the aid of grants from the Commissioners amounted to 570, in which, provision was made for 565,780 persons, including 338,575 free seats. These numbers should not, however, be added to those of the Society; grants from both sources being in many cases derived by the same building; but it will be seen that a very large increase has taken place during the last thirty years,—the churches being chiefly in the Gothic style. The statistics of the Society for the last ten years give the following results:—churches built, 447; churches rebuilt or enlarged, 719; seats provided, 345,814; and of this number, free for the poor, 292,635; granted by the Society, 174,758*l.*; total cost as estimated, 1,801,731*l.* These large numbers, however, by no means equal the necessities of the case,—for according to the Report on the Results of the Census, 10,000,000 of people had been added to the population during the previous half-century,—or an increase nearly equal to that of all preceding ages. The addition during the last ten years, has been 2,300,000 persons, or an increase in the inhabitants of these islands, exceeding that of the last 50 years of the 18th century. The population of London, which, in 1831, was 1,654,994—in 1851, was 2,362,236. We, therefore, begin to understand why the Incorporated Society desire an increase of 2,000 new churches and chapels. The improved character of the population, in districts like Bethnal Green, where new churches have been built is very remarkable.—It may, therefore, be assumed, that we are at a great epoch in the history of architecture,—one which may, even yet, reflect honour upon our age and country. On the other hand, the future, like the past period of the century, may be referred to as part of “the age of copyism,” in which the best that could be done, or that the clergy had allowed to be done, had been to produce structures vastly superior to such as immediately preceded them, but which still appeared to have their chief merit connected with the possibility of their being mistaken for buildings erected under other conditions and circumstances.

As regards the limited time which especially concerns us, we may say, it is supposed that the Diocesan Societies alone have contributed, in the course of twelve months, not less than 11,000*l.*,—how much more is not known. By the aid of grants from the Incorporated Society, 21 churches were rebuilt, and 54 enlarged, or otherwise improved, in twelve months, ending March 31st, 1854.

The Reports of the Church Commissioners, 33rd and 34th, are dated—one, 12th of July, 1853, and the other, 11th July, 1854. We, therefore, now get some approach to a regular annual record. Let us first dismiss the 33rd Report. It appears that, during the short period to which it relates, much had been done. 28 new churches had been completed, some of them being amongst the number mentioned in our last, as in progress. The 28 are (naming places, districts, parishes, and counties):—In Aberdare, Glamorgan (two churches); South Banbury, Oxford; Cullingworth, Yorkshire; at Hendon, Bishopwearmouth, Durham; North Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire; Antrobus, Great Budworth, Cheshire; in Sneyd, Stafford; All Saints, Norwood, Croydon, Surrey; in St. George, Darlaston, Stafford; Langley, Worcester; Pendeen, St. Just, Cornwall; Balsall Heath, King's Norton, Worcester; at Shipley, Kirkburton, and in All Saints, Leeds, Yorkshire; in St. John, Limehouse, and in Carlisle Street, in Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Middlesex; at Pont-y-Rhun, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan; in St. Mark, Albert Road, St. Pancras, Middlesex; Rhos Llanerehrugog, Ruabon, Denbigh; at Embsay, Skipton, Yorkshire; Newtown, St. Mary, Southampton; St. Matthias, Stoke Newington, Middlesex; at Levesden, Watford, Herts; in St. Paul, Lane Bridge, and All Saints, Burnley, Lancashire; in the united parishes of St. Maurice, St. Mary, Kalender, and St. Peter, Colebrook, Winchester; and in Chesterton, Stafford. These churches, it was expected, would provide accommodation for 18,846 persons, including 13,873 free seats for the poor.

The works of the twelve months, ending 11th July, 1854, were 23 in number, viz.:—At Abertillery, Aberystwith, Monmouth; Ladywood, St. Martin, Birmingham, Warwick; Gomersall, Birstall, Yorkshire; Penponds, Camborne, Cornwall; Barkisland, Halifax, Yorkshire; Brynford, Holywell, Flintshire; Hove, Sussex; in Thornhill Square, and at Tollington Park, Islington, Middlesex; in St. George, Leicester; Maestog, Llangynwyd, Glamorgan; at Forest Hill, Sydenham, Lewisham, Kent; in St. Jude, Hunslet; in Buslingthorpe, in New Wortley, and in St. Thomas, Leylands, Leeds, Yorkshire; at Rhonda Valley, Llanwonno, Llantrissant, Glamorgan; Coalbrook Dale, Madeley, Salop; in Christ Church, Denton, Manchester, Lancashire; at Somercotes, Riddings, Derby; Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire; and at Edensor, Longton; and Knutton Heath or Silverdale, Wolstanton, Staffordshire. In these 23 churches accommodation is provided for 14,897 persons, including 9,723 free seats.

Besides the names mentioned, the Incorporated Society supply us with others of new churches completed during twelve months ending 31st March, 1854, at the following places:—Marlow; Eastbury, Berks; Neithrup, Banbury; Redbank, Blurton; Holyrood, Manchester; Bottisham Lode, Cambridgeshire; Pont-y-Rhun, Neiford; Brynford, Holywell; Cefn Nen, Caernarvon; Searisbrick, Ormskirk; Gorsedd, Flintshire; Studley, Trowbridge; Little Tew, Oxford; Pottery Fields, Leeds; Bitterne, Southampton; Luton, Teignmouth; and St. John, Darlington. The Society had assisted

in all, 34 new churches, finished during the year. Many other works have been completed from other resources, and many are now in progress.

We, last year, gave a tabular statement, compiled from the reports of the works then in progress; but as we find this year, some discrepancies between the lists of the Church Commissioners and a list with which we have just been favoured by the Society, we think it better not to run the risk of misleading. But we may say that the styles of the churches, as described by the architects, are chiefly "Gothic of the 14th century," though the Early English also is common. Both Norman and Perpendicular are generally excluded.

One of the best of the recent London Churches, is St. Andrew's, in Thornhill Square, Islington. The architects are Mr. F. B. Newnan and Mr. John Johnson. It is a large cruciform structure in the decorated style, with a tower and broach spire at the angle. It has galleries in the transepts and west end, and will accommodate upwards of 1,500 persons. The original estimate was 7,000*l*. It is said to be well built as regards sound; but we can hardly agree with one critic, who considers the cruciform plan as that which is best adapted for a large congregation. The unsuitableness of it in the old churches, is shown by the "hagioscopes," used for the purpose of allowing a view of the altar from the transepts. Mr. J. L. Clemence, the architect of the church at Lowestoft, seems to have pleased the ecclesiologists of that part of the country, by an effective introduction of the hagioscope. Still, the arrangement must be but a make-shift way of remedying an original defect.—In the church last named, the extreme of effort to avoid sameness of design is almost reached, the 30 windows which there are about the building, being each different. This modern tendency of architects enters into one of the most important questions in æsthetics. There should certainly be a general uniformity in leading lines. There is a good feature at Lowestoft Church, in the projecting stone canopy over the clock face.—The grouping of the tower and spire of the Church of St. Chrysostom, at Everton, near Liverpool, by Mr. Raffles Brown, strikes us as successful. There is also a pleasing unity of character in the somewhat acutely-pointed window arches, and the steep weatherings of the buttresses and base of the tower. Internally, the columns are of polished granite. This church has transepts, but the tower is at the west. Such an arrangement of plan, though very common in the old churches, is open to the objection,—that just at the intersection of the roofs, where we should expect some crowning feature, generally nothing of the kind is attempted. It is true, that where the ridges of the roofs are not on the same level, the deficiency is not so remarkable; but the design is seldom complete without the feature which is common in the continental churches, namely, a small lantern or spire-capped turret. Such a feature has been cleverly introduced by Mr. E. B. Lamb, in his church at West Hartlepool, which more especially needed it, from the circumstance of its having no clerestory. We do not know whether Mr. Lamb's works in the Gothic style, would meet with the approval of certain authorities, whose influence upon archi-

tectural art has cut both ways; but they are certainly marked by much artistic feeling as well as novelty. The Early English style in this case, is very freely treated. There is an apsidal sacarium, a rose window to the south transept, and a lofty turret at one of the eastern angles of the tower. The tower, which has tall and narrow proportions, has its novelty of effect given by bold-weatherings, especially by one at the top,—the quatrefoil battlement appearing to be “set in” considerably; the angle turret rising 27 feet higher than the 100 feet of the tower. The turret at the intersection, before referred to, is octagonal, with quatrefoil piercings, and is crowned by a spirelet.

We have, however, little space for descriptive details, and we do not know that there are especial features in the majority of recent works that would call for notice. We may, however, mention that the church in Gordon Square has been opened since our notice of it, also that the restorations at Ely Cathedral are being proceeded with in good style, under Mr. Scott’s directions. A new reredos, in which sculpture in alabaster is introduced, is one of the most recent additions.—A new church at Rosherville groups effectively with an adjoining parsonage.

There is much to be learned from comparison of the modes of treating the architecture of religious uses by different sects. The style of Dissenting Chapels is decidedly improving, and we still think that there is something to be gleaned from it, both in “what to shun,” and in “what to follow.” The Perpendicular style has been not unfrequently used with considerable novelty and success, as in the Mansion House Chapel, Camberwell, by Messrs. Wilson and Fuller. Here the main feature in the effect is given by octagonal turrets crowning two western entrances, terminated each by an open lantern and crocketed spire. The schools, class-rooms, and vestries, being in the rear of the building, the disagreeable height in other cases was easily avoided. In the Congregational Church at Winchester, where the schools are similarly placed, the effect is, however, still retained in the interior, though with slight disadvantage. The plan may be described as that of an elongated octagon, formed by columns and arches all round, and having galleries,—with a hammer-beam open-timbered roof, and a lantern. The galleries are placed low down, and are supported by the piers, the moulding of the lower part of the front being carried round them. The front itself is a railing. The principal part of the height is given to the space over the galleries. The organ is in the gallery at the back of the pulpit. There is this recommendation of the course chosen by Mr. W. F. Poulton the architect,—namely, that it does not seek to ignore the existence of features—galleries—which it has not yet been proved are to be dispensed with in churches. The churches of Sir Christopher Wren and his successors have the merit of treating the galleries with no ill success as an integral part of the building, and if the great height which appears to be still thought necessary in the aisles of Gothic churches be persevered in, we think some consistent treatment of the gallery might be looked for in ecclesiastical architecture.—In the Swiss Church in Endell

Street, Mr. G. Vulliamy boldly throws off the burthen of the Gothic style altogether. We cannot say, however, that this is with much advantage in the exterior—a composition of three-quarter Doric columns and pediment to the attic, in cement. We were not prepared, however, for the effect which the interior presents in its semicircular roof, lighted by a lantern, and enriched with ornaments of good character. There is a gallery at the east end, and a semicircular niche opposite. Our general readers are not, perhaps, interested in that difficult part of an architect's labour, which, like the skeleton of the figure, is concealed from the eye,—but we may remark that the roof framing in this building, though not on a new principle, would be worthy of attention, and it has been most efficiently carried out.

One of the most recent undertakings of the Roman Catholics, is the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Brompton, for the order of clergy, one time established in King William Street, Strand. The buildings, which are still incomplete, will occupy a large extent of ground near the Brompton Church, and consist of a temporary church, residence, oratory, and various appurtenances. The Italian style has been followed by Mr. Scoles the architect, but with no very remarkable effect externally. The original cost of the site was 16,000*l*. The extent of the provision may be inferred when we say that the dwelling will accommodate 40 persons, and includes refectory, library, recreation room, private rooms, domestic chapel, lavatory, bath-rooms, and lecture and congregation rooms. The oratory and library each measure about 72 feet by 30 feet, the former being 29 feet in height, and the latter 23 feet. The refectory measures 50 feet by 30 feet, and is 28 feet in height, and the principal corridors are 164 feet in length, 9 feet in width, and 14 feet in height. The architecture of the temporary church, though simple, as required, is not without merit. The roof timbers are painted a dull red colour, and the spaces between are dark blue. But the coarse and tawdry coloured prints which are hung about, and the coloured sculpture, belong to the low class of art, which, with all the reproaches against English taste, as well as prejudice, is happily not so common here as in continental churches.

The report of the Cathedral Commission, dated 6th April, 1854, contains a few interesting particulars as to the state of the several fabrics, and the nature of the repairs in progress during late years, but we must content ourselves with this reference to it. Some meritorious new churches must also remain unmentioned.

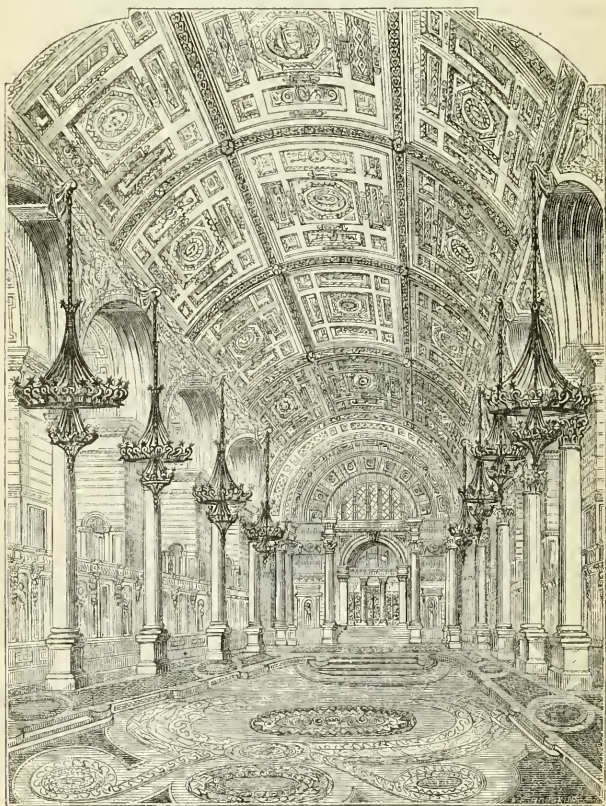
4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The principal works at the Houses of Parliament, in progress during the past year, are the Peers' private entrance and cloak-rooms, a long range next Old Palace Yard, and additions to the height of the towers. The principal tower appears to advance slowly, being in itself a very great work. The clock-tower now shows the commencement of the circular panel for the clock, which will be of large size. The central tower is nearly finished, and an additional tower of metal-work, of rather large dimensions,

is being placed near to the principal front, and groups effectively with that block of buildings. Some alterations have been made to secure uniformity in the canopies of the niches next New Palace Yard. Alterations are again being made in the ventilation, by the order of Parliament, and we believe, under the direction of Mr. Gurney. It is impossible that the desired effect in decorative features can be retained under these constant alterations,—hastily decided upon, and with a disregard of the architect both unwise and ill-mannered. Looking solely at the question of expense, an amount of money has been squandered by Parliament, out of mere whim, vastly exceeding what Sir Charles Barry can be justly accused of having spent in excess of his instructions. It may be hard to tell what should be done to gain sufficient ventilation, the importance of which cannot be undervalued; but it is quite clear that the entire control of all the works of a building should be in one directing head; or good construction and convenience, or effect, or economy of cost, will, one or the other of them, be sacrificed.

We have before expressed our sense of the importance which should be attached to one of the works completed during the year—St. George's Hall, at Liverpool. The readers of the '*Companion*' may recollect, that originally two buildings were proposed, one for a Music-hall, and the other for the Assize Courts. The competition in each case was decided in favour of the late Henry Lonsdale Elmes, then a young man. The two objects were combined into one design, and the building was commenced in 1838. At that time architects had begun to be dissatisfied with the little art shown in the use made of the Grecian style. It was seen that the fear of warring against precedent, combined with the necessity of providing features required by certain modern wants, had exactly prevented both the success of an imitation, and the production of good works of art. Certainly, that is a time such as we can look back to, feeling that more rational views on architectural questions have progressed since. The scope of the Italian palatial architecture had been barely inquired into, and the principal works of Sir Charles Barry—the Travellers' Club excepted—were not built. To the memory of Elmes, then, belongs the credit—which may be fully apprehended when his work becomes known—of having put forth a triumphant vindication of the true merits, and the still living power, of the classical architecture. It may appear that he had less difficulty about the arrangement of the windows in a building of the character of St. George's Hall, than had been felt by others who had attempted the use of Grecian porticoes. The real reason, however, for his not failing as others did, is, that he was gifted with the requisite combination of constructive skill and artistic perception, without which there can be no fruit of architecture. The design may be said to combine some of the best characteristics of the Grecian and the Roman buildings, with a general character of detail moulded upon the severe Greek style. All the main divisions of the building, mass well with the general outline; nothing is irregular, or designed with a view to that haphazard sort of effect, somewhat too much followed of late under the plea of the picturesque. The principal features

are a noble Corinthian portico, with pediment, at the south end—filled with sculpture, designed by Professor Cockerell—a portico of 16 columns without pediment, 200 feet in length, in the centre of the side—and flanked by square columns, with recesses—and a semicircular portico at the north end. Looking at the interior, the Hall, in the centre of the pile, is 168 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 85 feet in height, and is spanned by a great vault. This was a common feature in Roman interiors; but so little had the construction of such vaults been considered in recent times, that fears were very commonly expressed, that the space could never be covered, and sufficient abutment provided. The architect's death occurred in 1847, before he had had the opportunity of fully demonstrating that which he well knew, and the arch was afterwards built under the direction of Mr. Rawlinson. It is constructed in hollow bricks. We give a view of the



St. George's Hall, Liverpool; View of Interior.—The late H. L. ELMES, and PROFESSOR COCKERELL, Architects.

interior, as it has been completed under the direction of Professor Cockerell. A better selection of an architect could not have been made; but, we hold that it is hardly possible for a building to be successfully brought to conclusion by any one who has not been architect from the commencement. The work may necessarily occupy many years in execution; during that time opinions change,—perhaps more than they advance. It is impossible that there can be identity of opinion in two different men, and—though there may be every disposition to work harmoniously—discordant elements are mixed up, minute in themselves, but of which the force is perceived on the termination of the work. We think, therefore, greater allowance should have been made for the inevitable difficulties which an architect, of no slight ability, was under. We will refrain from expressing any further opinion at this distance from Liverpool, lest it should be an erroneous one; but as the question is of some importance, we feel bound to give what is thought by persons for whom we have some respect, and who are resident in the town. In regard to the exterior, the accessories of the enclosure, upon which so much of the effect of every structure must depend, are said to be quite discordant with the building. There is an elegant stone balustrade with numerous breaks,—whilst it is thought that even a rustic dwarf-wall would have been a better thing. In the line of the enclosure are two polished granite pillars, duplicates of those in our view, and which are used as lamp-posts,—solely because, as it is said, they remained on hand after the completion of the building. The money absorbed, and as it is considered, absorbed disadvantageously, would have paid for statues to the principal portico; which, we must admit, are wanted. It seems a misfortune that the building should be *descended to*, from the street. Our correspondent further discovers that, in the interior, the coloured materials give a piebald character, quite opposed to the spirit of the original design, in which the noble general form and proportion was capable of being worked out, so as to realize much grandeur. The form and colour of the balustrade along the sides, are thought to be out of keeping with everything else; the balusters being of Derbyshire spar, with its contrasts of colour,—the rail being of black marble. The elaborate and minutely decorated ceiling, our friend thinks, wants what he calls concentration, or what, in other cases, we have called *grouping*, and that it resembles rather a pattern than a design. It is also thought that three-fourths of the expensive work upon the chandeliers is thrown away, at the height at which they are placed. The principal features of the interior will be understood from the drawing, which we give. The grand effect of the view through the arch at the end of the hall, has been interfered with in the opposite end, by the erection of the great organ,—one of the largest instruments in the world, with all modern improvements, and produced at a cost of 8,000*l*. The massive brass doors, glazed, three of which are shown in the view, are now said to have cost 6,000*l*. However we may regret circumstances resulting from the death of the original architect, St. George's Hall remains a noble structure, and one of which both country and town may be proud. The influence of a building of a high class upon the architecture of

its locality is generally apparent, and no doubt St. George's Hall has helped to draw that attention to the resources of Greek architecture, which has given a marked character to the buildings of Liverpool, independent of the high merit which many of them possess.—Whilst speaking of this town, let us say, we hear that a new Corn Exchange in Brunswick Street, in “the Italian Palazza style,” by Mr. J. A. Pieton, is approaching completion. In the same town, “Revenue Buildings” has undergone a needless alteration of the exterior in the course of one of those changes—so often decided upon without consideration for anything beyond the immediate purposes of business. The result here has been simply, that the extension of the Post-Office Department has been allowed to mar the symmetry of a façade. Surely means might be found to avoid the waste of money and opportunities in this way.—Each one of the leading provincial towns seems to have erected, or to be contemplating a public building, of some pretension, if not with claims to taste. In numerous instances, the structure has been a Corn Exchange. At Louth, a Corn Exchange has been built, by Mr. Pearson Bellamy, of good Italian character, with a narrow front of three storeys; with pilasters panelled, and rusticated Venetian windows with balconies, and a figure of Ceres in a niche over the doorway.—We spoke of the Leeds Town-hall, a building of the same class as that at Liverpool, in our last volume. At Burslem, there is a new Town-hall, by Mr. G. T. Robinson, in the Italian style, which has a tower at one end,—the angles formed by clustered pillars—affording a space for speakers. At the top is a clock-turret, surrounded by scroll buttresses, partly in the form of Caryatides. The lower storey is rusticated, and arched—for carriages to drive under.—At the Leamington new Public Hall, by Mr. D. G. Squirhill, we find only a well-proportioned room of 80 feet, by 33 feet. The system of lighting by sun-burners in the ceiling, however, may be mentioned. The plan is being adopted in some of the London shops, with advantage. We look forward to great improvement in the lighting of public buildings.

It is rather a shock, after some of the worthy efforts that we have been examining, to come back to London, and find, in the populous district of Paddington, a vestry Hall of the *pseudo-Greek* style,—and of that poor character, of which even the speculative builders round about, are getting ashamed.

The members of the Carlton Club, are at length completing their house in Pall Mall. Mr. Sydney Smirke is the architect. Our readers will recollect that the design is an adaptation from the Library of St. Mark, at Venice,—a beautiful work by Sansovino, which, however, it is not creditable to English art, or even politic as to intended effect, to copy from. Some of the best features are omitted in the copy; and, of course, any defects that there are, become doubly reprehensible in the work of a copyist. Original work has a freshness of invention about it, which is the last thing we can afford to lose. The granite columns are to be used throughout the three fronts.—We hope that the members of the Junior United Service Club, in their new building, will require a work of original

art, in place of imitating the Committee in the last case, and that of the Army and Navy Club.—The ground belonging to the City Companies is every day becoming of so much value, that many are induced to draw themselves within narrow limits; perhaps, in some cases, with no advantage as regards public health. At Haberdashers' Hall, in Staining Lane, extensive alterations are being made. A brick front of good architectural character, attributed to Inigo Jones, has been pulled down, the ground being devoted to other purposes. An effective entrance-way to the Hall is, however, being provided, and a capacious staircase of good design is being formed, as part of the general alterations, which are under the direction of Messrs. Allen, Snooke, and Stock. Nearly opposite, a building has been erected for the Wax Chandlers' Company.

5.—BUILDINGS,—EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, ETC.

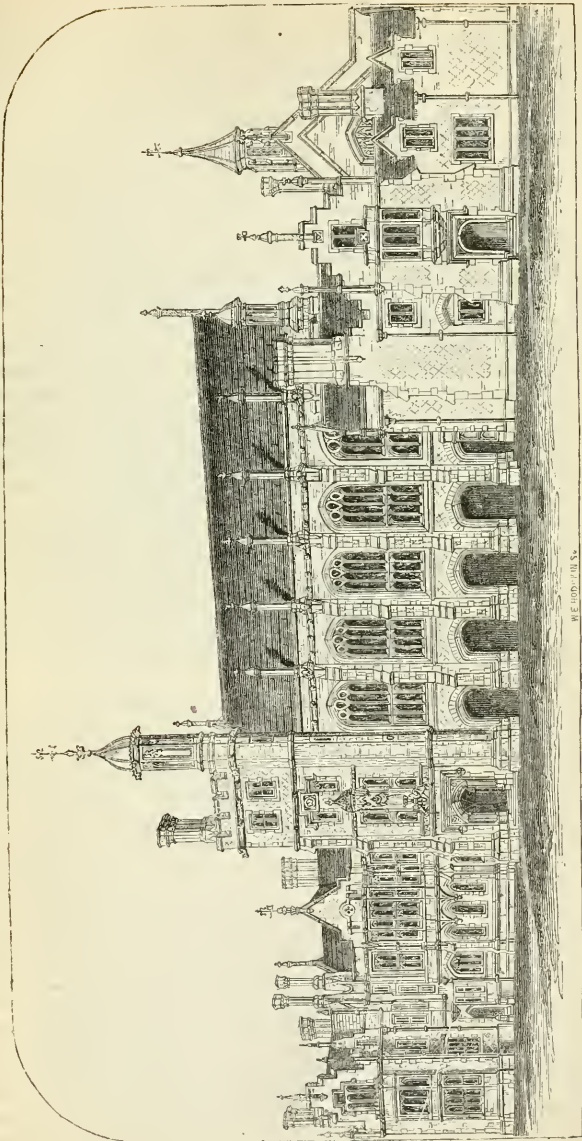
After several postponements, the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, with its grounds, was opened in June last, although by no means so as to realise the description given in our last volume; and even whilst we are writing, the grounds are unfinished, water for lakes and fountains is unprovided, the collection of manufactures and new inventions is but small, and the departments of raw materials and machinery are only about being arranged. Still, there has been an immense fund of material for the study of the art of sculpture, and of the ornamental accessories, and, indeed, the general features of the principal styles of architecture; and the ethnological and zoological collections, though of less extent than might have been supposed from the prospectus, are yet valuable aids to the diffusion of knowledge. Here, then, the directors have given an instalment towards that provision of the means of education by objects, which was put forward as the chief reason for claim on public support. We are sorry, therefore, to feel that the management of the undertaking, in some respects, is such as to counteract the proper tendency of the collection. The artisan, or one of a higher class, after one or two visits, will, we fear discover, that refreshment charges which in no case seem to be what the public were led to expect, and in many cases are even exorbitant, added to the cost of travelling, make up too serious an addition to the small cost of admission, for him to give his family this means of instruction often; and those whose time is of much value will at length forego visits, purchased at the loss of some hours on the road. The visitors during the last year, many of them people from the country, were evidently attracted by no higher object than that of ordinary sight-seeing. It is, doubtless, possible to learn even in this way; but the company must look far higher than that of providing novelties, both for the educational object and their commercial one.

Having noticed the building last year, we will only say, the effect of the interior is very beautiful. The collection of sculpture begins from the earliest period, and includes the works of modern times. The illustrations of architecture and ornamental art include the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Romanesque, Moorish, Gothic, Renaissance, and Cinque Cento styles; and though, from their inevitable want of completeness, the Courts are, in that way,

not accurate representatives of these styles, they cannot but form means of assistance to independent study. The collection of portrait-busts, also, is a most interesting one. To give a full description of the building and its contents would require more than our whole space; but we could not omit the opportunity of showing the interest with which we view the undertaking, and our anxiety that no effort should be omitted calculated to forward its objects.

The increasing collection of the Royal College of Surgeons has required the addition of a new hall of exhibition. This is lighted from the top by glazed pannels in the ceiling and cove. It is surrounded by two tiers of galleries, and, though generally plain, is a good model for rooms devoted to similar purposes.—A new bell tower, in the Italian style, has been added to Trinity College, Dublin, from the design of Mr. C. Lanyon. It has an arched basement of granite, is enriched with columns, has figures of Law, Medicine, Science, and Divinity, at the angles, and is domed over and terminated by a lantern. A museum also has been erected in the Renaissance style.—The New Theological Institute at Cuddesden, near Oxford, by Mr. Street, provides rooms for the vice-principal and 21 students, with dining-hall, common-room, and oratory. The style is “decorated;” treated with some apparent grasping after mere singularity. The upper story has large dormers, with hipped gables and recessed arches in the front.

The view which is here engraved is that of the new buildings for St. Olave's Grammar School, near the church of St. John, Horsleydown. The former building in Bermondsey Street was described in the ‘Companion’ for 1836. A still earlier building had been removed by the railway company, and the one which we are referring to had also to be displaced in 1849. The materials were saved, and are used in the building here illustrated: but this is on a different plan, is of greater extent, and is essentially a new design. There are two distinct establishments, with head-master's residence and porter's lodge to each. The English school is to the right—entered from Back Street—the gable and lantern only appearing in the view. The classical or principal school, with the entrance tower, library, and court-room, occupy the centre. Below the first is a cloister for exercise in wet weather. The remaining buildings include the residence of the master of the classical school, who is principal of the establishment, and at the back of it is a small quadrangle, a gateway, and a porter's lodge in Potter's Fields, for the entrance to the classical school, and class-rooms and offices. The ground in front is to be enclosed by a dwarf wall, and iron railing. The main frontage of the buildings is 230 feet, and the depth about 120 feet. Sittingbourne red and Staffordshire blue bricks, and Hare Hill stone dressings, are used. The English school is entirely formed with the materials of the old school, and is similar to it, excepting that the lantern has been erected on the roof. The warming and ventilation is by Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge. The architects are Messrs. Allen, Snooke, and Stock, the working-out of the details, which in buildings of this elaborate character, requires no slight trouble and skill, being, we believe, due chiefly to Mr. Stock. The total cost, including fittings, will be about



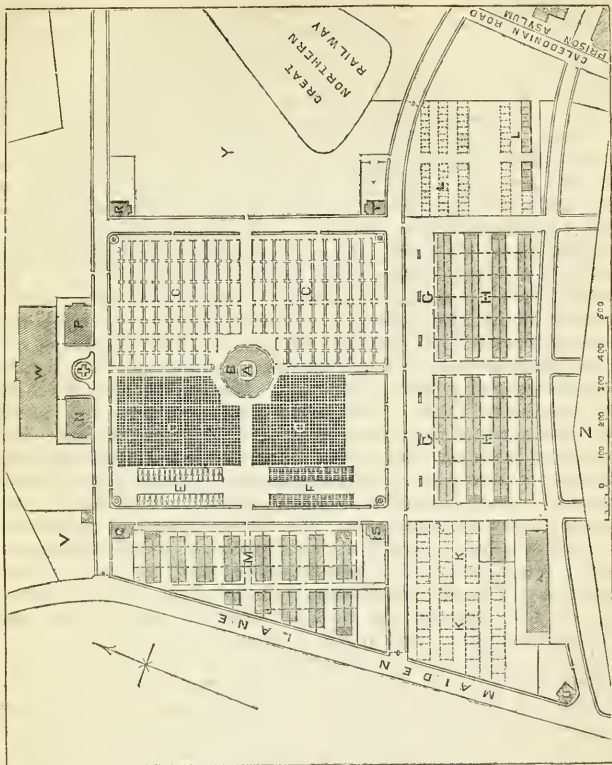
W. E. HOOD, sculp.

St. Olave's Grammar-School, Horsleydown.—Messrs. ALLEN, SNOOKE, and STOCK, Architects.

25,000*l.*—Great improvements are contemplated in this part of the town, including the removal of a block of buildings near the main front of the school, and of others opposite the front in Potter's Fields, which will then look on to a large burial-ground, disused, and well planted.—The South Metropolitan Industrial Schools at Sutton, Surrey, have been erected for 1000 pauper children from a district of ten parishes, and are Gothic, with buttresses to the lower story, with dormers, and louvres to the roof, and square angle turrets capped by truneated roofs railed round at the top. The extreme length of buildings is 580 feet, and the depth is 370 feet. The infirmary is in the rear. The dining-hall is 126 feet by 33 feet. Mr. E. Nash is the architect.—Amongst minor works, St. Augustine's Schools, at Liverpool, by Mr. H. P. Horner, and the National Schools, at Weymouth, by Mr. Talbot Bury, are amongst those which are entitled to praise.—The City of London Orphan School, at Brixton, by Mr. Bunning, is treated in a different style to others, that is, the Italian, and with considerable success. There is a square projecting porch-like structure, with pilasters and arch-headed openings, in the centre, and above it a bold semicircular arch to light the entrance-hall. The plan is very well arranged. There are distinct staircases for girls and boys, one at each end of the dining-hall, and on the former of them is a statue of Jeanie Deans, and on the latter one of Whittington, both by Marshall. In the hall are subjects in rilievo by Henning, taken from the series of the Industrious and Idle Apprentices by Hogarth. The introduction of good art into ordinary schools, lately advocated in connection with some of the City schools, by a writer in the columns of the 'Art Journal,' is a step the importance of which Mr. Bunning has felt independently, and he deserves credit for having been the first to carry it out. The cost of the building is said to have been about 20,000*l.* The materials are chiefly red brick.

6.—MISCELLANEOUS, SANITARY, AND OTHER WORKS.

We give a plan of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, now in course of completion in Copenhagen Fields, between Maiden Lane and the Caledonian Road. The ground is not far north of the Railway from Camden Town to Blackwall, with which it is in contemplation to establish branches. The principal part of the Market occupies an equal-sided rectangle of 15 acres and 4 perches, having a fall from the west. The pig-market and calf-market are each 3 roods 30 perches. The banking-houses, 12 in number, are placed in the centre. Out of them rises a lofty clock-tower; and the Electric Telegraph Company will have a station in the building. Accommodation is provided in the Market for 34,980 sheep, in 1,749 pens (with a reserved space for considerable extension), and 13,232 feet of rail for the tying of 6,616 bullocks. The pig and calf markets on the west give accommodation for 1,425 calves and 900 pigs. They are raised sufficiently to allow of the pigs and calves walking from their standings into the carts. It is proposed to place roofs, on iron columns, and projecting, so as to shelter the carts standing in the road, which runs from north to south, through the centre of these markets. Water-posts are fixed about 27 yards apart; and by means



- A Tower.
 B Banking-houses.
 CC Bullock-rails.
 DD Sheep-pens.
 E Calf-market.
 F Pig-market.
 GG Abattoirs for Bullocks.
 HH Lairs for Bullocks.
 KK Public Slaughter-houses.
 LL Private Slaughter-houses.
 MM Lairs for Sheep.
 N The Queen's Arms Tavern.
 P The City Arms Tavern.
 Q The Lion.
 R The Lamb.
 S The Black Bull.
 T The White Horse.
 U The Butcher's Arms.
 V Garden and Residence for Clerk.
 W Site for Building for Cattle Shows, &c.
 X Meal-market.
 Y Site for proposed Hide-market and Lairs.
 Z Proposed Cattle Station for the Market, in connection with the North London Railway.

Plan of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Copenhagen Fields.—J. B. BUNNING, F.S.A., Architect.

of a leather hose and jet, facility is afforded for thoroughly cleansing the market and lairs. North of the market, two taverns are erecting, between which will be a fountain. Further north will be a building for the Annual Cattle Show, and which ordinarily may afford standing for butchers' carts, and coach-houses, stabling, &c., for the taverns. West of the market, lairage is provided for 8,160 sheep, on an area of 6 acres and 3 perches, rather more than half of which is covered,—water, and racks for hay, being placed in each lair.

South of the market, lairage is provided for 3,000 bullocks, on an area of 8 acres and 11 perches, provision being made for a supply of water and hay to each bullock. At the north and south ends of these lairs, 4 depôts for hay are provided. East of these lairs, 6 private slaughter-houses are built, and on the west side, 2 public slaughter-houses, in which 600 bullocks can be killed weekly. South of the public slaughter-houses, a meat-market is being constructed. Ample space for the future extension of the public and private slaughter-houses is provided. Several public-houses are shown on the plan.

The burial-ground for Lambeth, now nearly completed, occupies about 30 acres of ground at Tooting. Messrs. Wehnert and Ashdown are the architects. The ground is enclosed by an iron railing, and is laid out with the several walks at right angles, as being best adapted to economic distribution of the space; and perhaps this principle of arrangement, where planting is properly attended to, may not be least conducive to pleasing effect. One-third of the space is to remain unconsecrated. The buildings—which are near the principal entrance, consist of an Episcopal chapel, Dissenters' chapel, two lodges, and a gate-house, between the two carriage-entrances. The Episcopal chapel, on the north side, will afford seats for sixty persons, and to it are attached a vestry-room, and waiting-room, and a large porch to drive under, surmounted by a bell-turret. The style of this and the other buildings is Early English, the materials being white bricks and Bath stone. The character of the whole design seems quite equal to the average of modern Gothic architecture; but with that, it does not follow that there are features sufficient to impress themselves upon the recollection. The Dissenters' chapel affords the same amount of accommodation as the other, and the main difference which it presents, is in the omission of the bell-turret to the porch. This indefinite sort of design—uniformity in one part of opposite members of a regular composition, and want of uniformity otherwise—has a tendency to become too common in works of this character. It involves an error of principle in art.—The parishes of St. Mary, Islington, and St. Pancras, have now opened their cemetery, designed by Messrs. Barnett and Birch. The land was at one time part of Finsbury Common, and the main entrances are in the road, between the 'Bald Faced Stag,' and the 'Green Man.' The portion belonging to the parish of St. Pancras comprises 50 acres, 20 of which are unconsecrated, and that belonging to the Islington parish, 30 acres, 10 of which are unconsecrated. The whole has the appearance of one extensive cemetery, the division being merely by posts and chains. The ornamental plantation and shrubs, and the roads, walks,

terraces, viaducts, and buildings, have made up an extensive work. On arches, which are to be occupied as catacombs, and ascended at each end by steps, there is a terrace, affording space for tablets and monuments; and from this there is a good view of the country. The Episcopal chapel, which is well placed, is in the early decorated Gothic style of architecture, cruciform in plan, and having a tower and spire reaching to about 100 feet in height. The materials are Kentish Rag, and Bath stone. Internally, there are sittings for about 120 persons. One end is devoted to the principal mourners, and is raised and stalled on the ordinary plan of a choir, and at the west, where there is a carved screen, are seats for strangers. The windows are glazed with stained glass of a deep tone of colour. The dove, and a geometrical pattern, fill the east window, and that at the west has figures typical of the 'Resurrection' and 'Ascension,' with the 'Tree of Life,' and sentences from the burial service. The Dissenters' chapel is also well placed, and is reached by a viaduct with Gothic arches: it is octagonal in plan, with buttresses, pierced parapet, and a stone lantern. At the principal entrance, in the Gothic style, is a building, as a lodge, containing a residence for the superintendent, offices, and waiting-rooms. A residence for the clergyman was originally contemplated opposite. There are other buildings, as lodges or residences for gardeners.—The Act of Parliament requires that no part of the ground taken for the purposes of a cemetery, shall be nearer than a certain specified distance to inhabited houses. Under these circumstances, the parishes were compelled to take about 8 acres more than they would have required. Surely, it cannot be true, that they are able to look forward to a large return from the letting of this ground for building purposes? If so, there must be a defect quite inexcusable in the wording of the Act.—The parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, has arrangements in progress for a cemetery at Hanwell, and a site has been secured at Finchley for St. Mary-le-Bone.

The establishment of Baths and Washhouses, though progressing at a rate far within the necessities of the case, and still unaccountably opposed in some parishes, is steadily advancing. A very healthful sign is the constant increase of their use, as shown by the returns, and this, and the success of the Lambeth speculation, afford grounds for believing that these undertakings will shortly be regarded as profitable investments of capital. It has been found desirable to establish *first-class* washing departments, and there is no doubt that every class in London is more or less inconvenienced by the absence of certain requirements of life, the provision of which has been allowed to get far in the rear of the increase of towns. Two establishments of Baths and Washhouses are being provided in the district of St. George's, Hanover Square, and there is a very extensive establishment in operation in Bermondsey.

At Walton-on-Thames, a well-designed red brick and stone building, in the Italian style, has been erected for the Convalescent Hospital, by Mr. Joseph Clarke. It cost about 12,000*l*. We were concerned to hear in the neighbourhood that difficulties of drainage had not been quite overcome.

We may include under this head, an Asylum for 400 Idiots, at Redhill, Surrey, by Mr. W. B. Moffat. Curative treatment is sought to be aided by improved character of architecture. The Jacobean style is chosen; the building occupies a good position, and there is a central tower 90 feet in height. There are recreation galleries, 340 feet in length, ten staircases, and workshops. The cost with fittings, is calculated at about 35,000*l*.

7.—BUILDINGS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

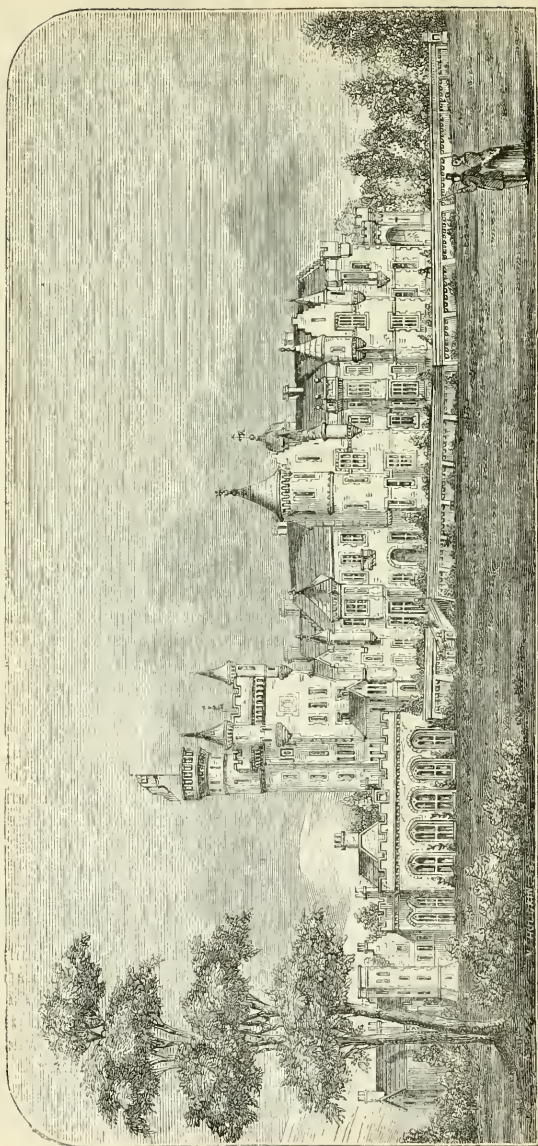
Under this head may be classed some of the best architecture of the time. We have already referred to the buildings of New Cannon Street, and if it should be thought that these do not wholly equal such as we referred to last year, it must be allowed that there are several that manifest advances in taste, and a progressing desire for displaying the beauty which there is in good architecture. Beginning at the south-east corner, we notice a pile of four stories, with good basement-dressings, balustrade and cornice, and two well-planned entrances; that at the rounded corner has been effectively treated—with rusticated pilasters and trusses, and a console head to the arch. Mr. H. Dawson was the architect.—Opposite St. Swithin's Church are two buildings—similar to each other—with a considerable amount of decoration. It is only to be regretted that the divisions by ornamental strings are too nearly equal, a fault which spoils the appearance of many recent works. Much care has been paid to the design of the windows and doorways.—Amongst other buildings, a warehouse is now in progress with some novelty in the details of windows and rustic-work. Some of these have a Renaissance character.—In Liverpool, Walmer Buildings in Water Street, Melbourne Buildings in North John Street, by Mr. J. A. Picton, and many other structures for commercial purposes have been built. In Lime Street, there is some very superior street architecture.—Additions have also been made to the Manchester warehouses.—In London, we should mention some well-designed chambers in Throgmorton Street, by Mr. J. J. Cole, architect. It is in buildings of this character in the city of London, that we are able to notice some of the most hopeful inklings of the future in art. The provision of the requisite light is often attended with great difficulty; yet instead of that producing an appearance of ill success in the design, it is made the means of expressing original as well as consistent treatment, and we are happy to record this opinion, as the productions in question are sometimes those of men scarcely known as architects. The qualifications of a measuring surveyor are, indeed, indispensable for the true architect; and it is the ready perception of what can and is best to be done for the requirements of the structure, which positively allows play to *design*.

One of the principal works completed in the city during the last year, has been the reconstruction of the Stock Exchange. The features of chief importance are the arched roof filled in with glazed coffer—supported by the entablature of an order of engaged columns—and a cupola over the intersection of the main arms of the building, carried on arches and pendentives, and also coffered and

glazed. The details are worked out with some novelty of design ; and the construction of the whole, necessarily a matter of difficulty, deserves high praise. Accommodation is provided for more than 1,000 members. The cost of the works is said to have been about 11,100*l*. Mr. Thomas Allason was the architect.—The London and Westminster Branch Bank in Holborn, which has just been completed, has been designed by Mr. Henry Baker. It may be described as a four-storied stone front in the Italian style, with rusticated projections at the sides, where in each case there is a doorway with columns. The area is enclosed by a balustrade, and the three ground-floor windows have narrow piers, and stilted segmental arches. The contract was taken, we believe, at about 10,000*l*.—Mr. P. C. Hardwick, who has carried out a number of successful works during the year, is now erecting the Australian Bank in Threadneedle Street. It is at the corner of Finch-lane. Between this and the Exchange, the line is being set back, and the new buildings are of very improved character. In one block the French version of the Italian style (with highly enriched dressings, and a few well placed red bricks) is used with good effect.

8.—PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

We are able to give a view of the Queen's Residence at Balmoral, now in progress from the designs of Mr. William Smith of Aberdeen. The structure consists of two separate blocks of buildings joined together by a lower connecting-wing, at the angle or return of which, at about 70 feet east of the principal house, stands the large tower, 35 feet square, with circular staircase turret on one angle, rising about 100 feet. The block forming the principal house is the part now nearly completed externally. On the south and east sides there are three floors in height ; and on the west and north sides, two floors. At the west angle of the south front will be a carriage porch, under which is the entrance leading to the entrance hall and principal corridor, running behind the public rooms which are on the west and north sides, the drawing-room looking to the west, and the dining-room to the north. These rooms are 15 feet high, and above those on the west side are the private apartments of the Queen and the Prince, 13 feet in height. The rooms are moderate in size ; the drawing-room is 21 feet wide by 37 feet long, and the dining-room is 20 feet wide by 37 feet long, with a recess and columns at one end ; the billiard-room and library are also 20 feet wide. The principal staircase is in the centre of the corridor ; and there are two side staircases, one at each corner of the court, all of stone. The kitchen offices, forming three sides of a square, are to be built on a lower level than the principal house and tower, to suit the nature of the ground ; and the ball-room is placed so as to shut them in a great measure out of view from the dining-room, and from the terrace which is to run along that side. The principal house is wholly of finely-dressed granite, found on the estate. The building is in the Scotch baronial style, modified in some parts to adapt it to modern requirements ; and the corbellings and other characteristic mouldings are very well executed. The whole of the floors of the principal



Private Residence of Her Majesty, at Balmora'.—WILLIAM SMITH, Architect.

house and tower, and some of the ceilings next the roof, are of fire-proof construction, with rolled and cast iron joists, on Fox and Barrett's patent. It is expected that the principal house—the part now nearly finished externally—will be ready for being occupied next autumn; and that the rest of the building will be completed by August 1856.

Amongst the other works of the year is an alteration of Hooton Hall, Cheshire, by Mr. J. K. Colling, which has had the effect of transforming a square box into a successful work in the Italian style.—The residences in Victoria Street, Westminster, and in Ashley Place, and other streets adjoining, have been greatly extended. In these the chief modern improvements in domestic conveniences are afforded with the other advantages of residences in flats, at rents varying from 60*l.* to 160*l.* and upwards. Many of the sets are already occupied by people in the highest class of society; and we hope that Mr. Mackenzie, to whom this practical demonstration of advantages which have been perceived by many, but not generally pursued, is owing, will be able to cope still further with the real gigantic evil of the metropolis,—the deficiency of residences on the same principle for the middle, as well as for each other class.—Not far from the same neighbourhood—in Francis Street—a lodging-house has been erected for the married non-commissioned officers of the Guards. Mr. H. A. Darbishire was the architect.—A building of a similar description for families has been erected in Grosvenor Mews, by Mr. Newson.

9.—RAILWAY STATIONS, BRIDGES, ETC.

There would be much to notice under this head, but we must confine ourselves to scarcely more than an allusion to some of the chief works. The new station of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, has been opened, and the “shed” may be described as consisting of three wide vaults, formed by great iron ribs supported on columns. The length is about 700 feet, and the centre roof is 90 feet in span, and the others are 70 feet. The roofs are intersected by two cross roofs, or transepts, and the meeting of the ribs gives occasion for the display of much constructive science and skill. The architectural details throughout the roof and booking-offices have been designed on the principle of avoiding recourse to precedent, but of seizing upon the peculiarities of two materials hitherto free from the application of any distinct character of art—at least in modern times—namely, iron and cement. The result is a work of some taste and great originality. It is to be regretted, however, that the effect is impaired by the rusty appearance of the iron-work,—and, indeed, decay seems to be still going on, under the paint, to an extent which deserves consideration. There is a capacious glazed roof over the carriage-way leading up to the booking-offices. The design is due to Mr. Brunel and Mr. M. D. Wyatt conjointly.—The Central Railway Station in New Street, Birmingham, has also an immense roof. It is about 1,100 feet long, 205 feet wide, and 80 feet high, and spans the whole of the lines of railway. It is built of great iron ribs, each having a cambered tie

rod held up by braces. The principals are 24 feet apart, and each of them weighs about 25 tons. Mr. Henry Baker was the designer.—The Fenchurch-street Station of the Blackwall Railway has been enlarged.—The lines of rails are spanned by a wide roof, of which the termination takes the form of a large segmental pediment, crowning the façade.—The Railway Station at the Crystal Palace, which is of some extent, has been completed, and is marked by some novelty of effect.—The alterations in the London Bridge Station have been considerable, and the decorations of the booking-office of the Crystal Palace line, in the flat style of treatment, are in very good taste.—A large hotel has been built adjoining the Great Northern Railway Station. The introduction of shutter-blinds to every window throughout the height, gives the pile a very peculiar effect.—The large stables near, are very plain, but not devoid of expression.

In the Plaistow Marshes, on the North Bank of the Thames, the Victoria Docks are in progress. 90 acres is the amount of water surface at present being provided.

At Westminster, half of the intended bridge is being first undertaken, by the side of the present bridge, the remaining half being to be proceeded with after the removal of the present structure,—this plan avoiding the expense of a temporary bridge. Sir Charles Barry has, in the present case, adopted the Gothic style for his design, in order that it might be accordant with the Houses of Parliament. The number of arches is greater than might have been expected; there being seven principal arches, and two minor arches on the Surrey side. The form is elliptical, and the centre arch has a span of 121 feet, and a rise of 20 feet above the level of Trinity datum, which itself is 18 feet above the line of low water. The span and rise of the other arches diminish gradually to each end of the bridge. The length of the whole roadway is 914 feet, and the extreme width of the bridge will be 85 feet. The foundations of the bridge are to be built somewhat in the same manner as those of the Chelsea Bridge,—that is to say by enclosing an area by piles and plate-iron casing, driving timber piles at short intervals over the area, and filling in with concrete, for the support of layers of stone landings and granite slabs, on which the pier is to be built. The centre arch will be about 5 feet lower than that of the present bridge, and the roadway will be considerably lower than the present one. The contract for the work was taken at 201,000*l*. The works are being carried out under the direction of Mr. Thomas Page.

We must conclude by requesting our readers to consider that our object is mainly restricted to a search after the general results of progress, of which particular buildings are illustrations, and that we are necessarily obliged to omit mention of some deserving works.

XIII. CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From November, 1853, to November, 1854.

Nov. 7. The trial of 33 persons accused of plotting to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III. commences before the Court of Assize in Paris. The trial terminated on the 15th inst., when 10 of the conspirators were condemned to transportation for life, and all the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and detention from 10 to 3 years.—A conference held at Bayonne to fix the frontier limits between France and Spain.—A meeting held in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, at the instance of the Lord Mayor of London (Challis), to consider the propriety of getting up some testimonial of esteem to Prince Albert for the part taken by him in promoting the Great Exhibition of 1851.—A hostile and piratical expedition under an adventurer, named Walker, invades the Mexican State of Lower California and seizes La Paz.

12. A letter addressed to the Council of King's College, London, by Professor Maurice, on his dismissal from the chair of divinity in that institution, is published.—77 ships laden with corn arrive at Marseilles on this day and the morrow.

15. Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, dies in childbed. She was born April 4, 1819. Her eldest son the Duke of Braganza, now in his 17th year, succeeds to the throne as Don Pedro VIII. The King Consort assumes the regency of the kingdom during the minority of his son.

17. Riots at Blackburn, Lancashire, caused by the Preston and Blackburn factory operatives on strike.

18. Advices of this date from Amoy announce the recapture of that city by the Chinese imperialists, who, to mark their success, massacred 1000 persons in cold blood.

20. Advices from Vienna announce a fusion of the two branches of the Bourbons; the Duke de Nemours having had an interview for the purpose with the Duke de Bordeaux at Frohsdorf a few days previously.

22. Prince Albert and the Duke of Brabant visit the University of Cambridge.

23. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Emperor Napoleon III. reducing the duty on coal, coke, and iron.

26. The Turks defeated by the Russians before Akhalzikh in the north of Armenia.

29. John Mitchell, the Irish exile, escaped from Van Diemen's Land, arrives in New York.—A meeting of foreigners, held in Hanover-square Rooms, London, to commemorate the Polish rising of 1830.—The Archbishop of Freiburg appoints persons to livings without the previous sanction of the State; excommunicates the supreme synod appointed by the government, and refuses to allow a lay coadjutor (without whose signature no archiepiscopal act is alleged to be valid) to sit with the chapter. Soon after the government arrested the priests who read the sentence of excommunication, and ordered the Jesuits out of Baden in ten days.

30. The Russian admiral Nachimoff destroys the Turkish fleet in the roads of Sinope. The citadel of Sinope was demolished and the town burnt.

Dec. 5. A protocol, signed at Vienna by France, England, Austria, and Prussia, for the re-establishment of peace between Russia and

Turkey, and for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, as an essential condition to the balance of European powers.

7. A colossal bronze statue of Marshal Ney inaugurated on the spot where he was executed (this day 38 years ago) in the Avenue of the Observatory in Paris. Marshal St. Arnaud and M. Dupin spoke the eulogies of the brave marshal.

10. The Spanish government defeated in the Senate on a railway question by 105 against 39, suspends the sitting of the Cortes indefinitely.

12. General Santa Anna assumes dictatorial powers, and the title of Most Serene Highness, with the full consent of the Mexicans.

14. A deputation from Gibraltar has an interview with the Duke of Newcastle for the purpose of preferring a complaint against the governor of Gibraltar, for imposing arbitrary restrictions on trade, preventing British subjects to assemble and discuss grievances, and exercising a censorship of the press.

Jan. 1, 1854. A large Gothic church opened in Gordon-square as the cathedral of the Irvingites, who assume the style of the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church."—From this date, in accordance with an imperial decree, all professors in Hungarian Colleges are to lecture in the German language.

5. The Queen of Spain delivered of a princess, which died on the 8th inst.—The Chinese imperialists attack Shanghai, which had been taken by the insurgents, Sept. 7, 1853.

6. Battle of Czitate, in which the Russians were defeated by the Turks with a loss of above 3000.—Bread riots about this time in Crediton and Exeter.

13. Sir R. H. Inglis, in a letter to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, resigns his seat for the university (which he had represented in nine successive parliaments), on the score of health.

16. The Governor-General of India returns to Calcutta after his visit to Pegu.

19. A large reform meeting held in the Music Hall, Sheffield. Among the principal speakers were several members of Parliament, including Mr. Cobden, Lord Goderich, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cheetham.

24. A great reform meeting of the Lancashire liberals, held in the Albion Hotel, Manchester.

25. The Queen of Spain signs a decree suppressing passports in Spain.

30. His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon Bonaparte arrives in Brussels on a visit to King Leopold.

Feb. 1. The two houses of convocation having met, and after some discussion appointed two consulting committees, are prorogued to June 30.

6. The Russian ambassador withdraws from Paris.—3000 coast guardsmen sent on board men-of-war at Portsmouth.—A steam-boat arrives in the port of London direct from Paris.

8. Baron Brunow, the Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James's leaves England.

10. A revolt against the Turks in Albania.

11. The strike of the factory-operatives at Bury terminates after lasting 13 weeks. The Preston masters open their mills, but only a few hundred operatives return to work, the great bulk of them standing out for the increase of 10 per cent.

18. Queen Victoria by proclamation prohibits the exportation of munitions of war, naval and military stores, and steam machinery from the United Kingdom.—The reply of the Emperor of Russia to the

letter of the Emperor of the French arrives in Paris; the proposals of accommodation proposed by the latter are not accepted.

19. A colliery explosion in the Arley mine near Wigan, belonging to the Ince Hall Company. About 120 lives were lost.

20. Military revolt of the Cordova regiment of infantry at Saragossa. The rebels were attacked by a portion of the garrison, headed by the captain-general of the province, and the greater part of the regiment was cut to pieces; the rest made their escape to France.—The grenadier and Coldstream guards embark at Southampton for Turkey.

22. Great political excitement in Spain; the whole kingdom is declared by the ministry to be in a state of siege.—Several regiments embark at Dublin, Liverpool, and Southampton for Turkey.

23. A resolution proposed in the Danish Diet by the ministry giving the government the right to proclaim a constitution for the whole monarchy, without the co-operation of the chambers, rejected by 97 to 1.

25. The Sultan sanctions a firman establishing the equality of Christian and Mussulman evidence throughout the Turkish empire.

27. Couriers leave London and Paris for St. Petersburg with a summons to the Emperor of Russia, requiring him within a limited time from its receipt to give a guarantee that his troops should evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia by the 30th of April next.

March 3. Great excitement among the factory operatives in Preston, in consequence of the associated masters having imported many strangers to work in the factories. The riot act was read, and all outdoor meetings prohibited within the borough.

5. A great camp meeting of factory operatives on strike, held in a field four miles from Preston, and attended by about 30,000 people to hear delegates from distant towns, who come on the Sundays with money to support the strike. The sum brought by the delegates on this day, and paid to the strike committee, amounted to 2000*l*.

6. The exportation of corn from the Baltic and Black Sea ports of Russia prohibited.

7. The French Legislative Body passes a bill authorising the government to contract a loan of 250,000,000 francs.—Sir Charles Napier entertained at a public banquet by the Reform Club previous to his departure for the Baltic.

11. The Queen of England reviews the Baltic fleet at Spithead.—The factory operatives of Preston and Blackburn assemble in great numbers in a field near Houghton Tower with banners and music. The Preston strike had now lasted 29 weeks. The expenditure of the strike committee for the present week amounted to 3288*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. The number of hands relieved was 14,378.

12. A treaty of alliance between France, England, and Turkey, signed at Constantinople.

19. General Canrobert, with the first division of the French army, sails from Marseilles for Turkey.

23. The Duke of Parma assassinated whilst walking in the streets of his capital.—The Russians enter the Dobrudscha, crossing the Danube at several points near Galatz, Ismail, and Matschin.

25. Captain Blackwood returns from St. Petersburg to London with the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the ultimatum of the Western Powers, to the effect that the Czar has no answer to send.

27. France declares war against Russia.—Rupture between Greece and the Porte. The Greek and Turkish ambassadors withdraw respectively from Constantinople and Athens.—The Porte announces its

resolution to annex the property of the mosques to the State. The Sheik-ul-Islam deposed for not sanctioning the transference.

28. The Gazette of this evening contains Queen Victoria's declaration of war against Russia.

29. An insurrectionary movement at Barcelona suppressed by the authorities.

31. The first division of the French army arrives at Gallipoli.

April 3. The two Houses of Parliament of Great Britain go in procession to Buckingham Palace to present an address to the Queen in answer to a royal message respecting the war with Russia.

4. In consequence of repeated annoyances from an irregular Chinese force on the foreign settlement at Shanghai, a small number of British and Americans storm the entrenched camp of the imperialists.

6. The Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, entertained at a public banquet at the London Tavern, London.

9. The Indian mail published this day announces that the Emperor of Japan had conceded to the Emperor of Russia to open the trade of Japan to the whole world in a year.

10. Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Turkey, and the Duke of Cambridge, leave London for Paris en route for the East.

16. Total destruction of the city of San Salvador, in Central America, by an earthquake.

17. Above 10,000 factory operatives strike in Stockport, in consequence of the masters reducing their wages 10 per cent.: only 3 mills out of a total of 41 are at work.

20. A treaty offensive and defensive between Austria and Prussia signed at Berlin, according to which the contracting parties guarantee to each other the possession of the present territories; to defend the interests of Germany against all attacks from any quarter; and to take the offensive against Russia, should that power incorporate the Danubian principalities, or cross the Balkan.

22. Bombardment of Odessa by the French and English fleets.—Acapulco bombarded by Santa Anna.

24. Marriage of the Emperor of Austria to the Archduchess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

26. This day ordered to be observed in England as a day of humiliation and prayer for success in the war with Russia.

29. Death of the Marquis of Anglesea. Born May 17, 1768.

May 5. Santa Anna, President of Mexico, defeated before Acapulco, by Alvarez.—Dreadful riots, murders, and robberies by the Chinese settlers in Singapore. Notwithstanding the opposition of the military and European residents, the disturbances among the Chinese factions continued till the 14th instant.

10. The 'Tiger,' war steamer, run ashore near Odessa in a heavy fog, is attacked by the Russians, who disable her and take her crew (200 men) prisoners.

12. The Russian ports Riga, Libau, and Windau, are blockaded.

22. The Archbishop of Freiburg arrested by order of the Duke of Baden. In consequence of this high mass is no longer celebrated, and music is discontinued in the churches.—The British fleet bombards the Russian fortress of Gustafsvaern.

24. Serious rioting in Boston, United States, in consequence of the seizure of a fugitive slave. The rights of the master being ascertained and allowed by the district judge, the slave was escorted aboard (to proceed south) on the 29th by above 1000 men, armed with revolvers,

a detachment of artillery with a brass 9-pounder, and the whole police force of the city.

25. A French force enters the Piræus and seizes the Greek ships in the harbour. On the morrow the king issues a declaration of strict neutrality during the war with Russia, and appoints a new ministry.

31. The President of the United States issues a proclamation against an intended expedition to make a descent upon Cuba.

June 2. The King of Portugal arrives in Southampton Water.

7. A treaty concluded at Washington by Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, with the United States, by which the British American coast fisheries are thrown open to the Yankees; the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian lakes is guaranteed to ships of the United States; and the products of the United States and British America (with the exception of sugar and tobacco) are to be reciprocally admitted duty free.

8. Tornea taken possession of by a British armament, under Admiral Plumridge.

10. The Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by Queen Victoria.

14. The French fleet, under Vice-Admiral Duchesnes, joins the British fleet in Baro Sound.

15. The Russians raise the siege of Silistria, and commence their retreat across the Danube.—Judge Grabbi, appointed to examine persons charged with the assassination of the Duke of Parma, receives his death-wound from an assassin in a street of Parma.

19. The King of Portugal visits the city of London, and is addressed by the Corporation.

21. A deputation of the representatives of English corporate towns waits upon Lord Palmerston to state objections against his Rural Police Bill. His Lordship agreed to withdraw the Bill.

27. A military insurrection breaks out in Spain, led by General Leopold O'Donnel, with 2000 cavalry of the garrison of Madrid. The kingdom is again declared in a state of siege.

29. The Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube destroyed by the 'Firebrand' and 'Fury' steamers, under orders of Captain Parker.

July 3. The centenary festival of the Society of Arts celebrated by a banquet at the Crystal Palace.—The King of Portugal, his brother, and suite, embark at Woolwich for Ostend.

7. The Turks defeat the Russians at Giurgevo.

12. The Emperor Napoleon III. reviews the French troops at Boulogne previous to their embarkation in British ships of war for the Baltic.

13. San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) bombarded and burnt by a United States ship of war, for an alleged insult to the American consul.

14. Death of Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

15. The city and garrison of Barcelona pronounce against the government, and in favour of General O'Donnel, who proclaimed a return to the constitution of 1835: several other leading towns of Spain adopted a similar course soon after this date.

17. An insurrection in Madrid; the streets barricaded; fighting between the people and the soldiers till the 19th, when the ministers took to flight, and a junta was appointed which re-established the municipality of 1843.

18. A public meeting held in the Riding School, Motecombe Street, Belgrave Square, London, to take measures to put an end to the mode of celebrating divine service in the churches of St. Paul, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico.

19. The Emperor and Empress of France leave Paris for Biarritz, a

watering-place on the Bay of Biscay, near the Spanish frontier.—At its 10th sitting, a jury summoned to ascertain the cause of death of a child named Richardson, return a verdict that the child died in consequence of an operation for lithotomy unskilfully performed by surgeons at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-Lane, London.

20. The Chinese insurgents attack Canton.

21. A submarine telegraphic wire laid down from the Gulf of Spezzia to Cape Corso, in the Island of Corsica, whence it is proposed to continue the communication through the island across the Strait of Bonifacio to Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, and thence to Bona, in Algérie.

26. The Russians retreat from Bucharest towards the Sereth.

29. The King of Denmark issues an edict containing a new constitution for the whole monarchy, the leading feature of which is an imperial council of 50 to meet biennially, with a deliberative voice respecting new taxes, and a consultative voice in matters of finance, private sittings, and a president appointed by the king.—In the week ending this day, there were 133 deaths from cholera in the London district.—Generals Espartero and O'Donnel make their entry into Madrid.

30. A large Turkish force defeated by the Russians, near Bayazid, in Armenia. The 'Turks left 4 guns and 13 flags in the hands of the Russians, and lost about 2000 men.

August 4. A letter from Garibaldi published in a journal of Genoa, disavowing and disapproving the petty insurrectionary attempts at Sarzana, Pisa, and in Italy generally.

5. A large number of the admirers of Mr. Hume, M.P., including four cabinet ministers and several members of parliament, assemble at his house in Bryanston Square, to witness the presentation of the portrait of the "veteran reformer" by Lord J. Russell to Mrs. Hume.—Battle of Kurukdere, in which the Russians, under General Bebutoff, defeat the Turkish army of Kars.—On the night of this day, a deputation from all the districts of Madrid, urge upon the Junta of Safety the necessity of preventing the departure of the Queen-Mother from Spain without having been first tried before the Cortes. The Junta in company with the Delegates have an interview with Espartero; the Cabinet immediately deliberates on the proposal, which is adopted, and a promise given that the Queen-Mother should not leave the Court.

9. Death of the King of Saxony, in consequence of a kick from one of the horses in his carriage, which was overturned, near Brenbachel, on the road between Munich and Dresden. Prince John succeeds to the throne of his brother, the late king having left no issue.

12. Death of Lord Jocelyn from cholera.

14. A decree issued for the convocation of a constituent Cortes in Spain. The dynastic question is excluded from the subjects of discussion. There is to be only one chamber.

16. Surrender of Bomarsund to the allies; 2000 Russians laid down their arms, and were sent prisoners of war to England and France.—The *Moniteur* of this day publishes an imperial decree opening a credit of 8,000,000 francs for carrying out the testamentary dispositions of the Emperor Napoleon I.

20. An Austrian army enters Wallachia from Hermannstadt and Kronstadt by the Rothenthurm Pass.

28. The Queen-Mother leaves Madrid, escorted by troops, for the Portuguese frontier. The payment of her pension is suspended, and her property put under sequestration, until the constituent Cortes, to be convoked in November, shall decide on the subject.—Disturbances in Madrid, in consequence of the departure of the Queen-Mother. Barri-

acades thrown up by the insurgents are demolished by the National Guards and troops of the line. Several clubs were closed.

30. Archdeacon Wilberforce resigns his preferment in the Established Church, "not being any longer able to subscribe to the supremacy of the Crown." He had previously published a book on the doctrine of the "Real Presence in the Eucharist."

September 1. The Emperor Napoleon III. arrives in Boulogne, where, within a few days, he entertains the King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, and the Prince Consort of England; and great reviews of troops take place.—A royal decree issued dissolving all political associations in Spain.

6. The Austrian army of occupation enters Bucharest.

— An imperial Hatti-Scherif issued by the Sultan for the strict execution of the Tanzimat in all the provinces of the empire.

— Riots at Nottingham on account of the bakers not reducing the price of bread in proportion with the fall in the price of wheat.

14. 23,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8,000 Turks land without opposition on the western shore of the Crimea, near 45° N. lat.

— Queen Victoria leaves London for Balmoral.

15. The Russians finally evacuate Moldavia.

18. Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

20. The French fleet parts company with the English fleet at Ledsund, on return for France.

— The British Association opens its 24th annual session in St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

— Victory of the Alma. The Russians under Prince Menzikoff utterly defeated by the French and British armies, commanded by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan.

22. Death of Lord Denman, at Stoke Albany, Notts, in his seventy-sixth year.

25. The Empress of the French visits Boulogne.

28. The allied forces in the Crimea occupy Balaklava.

29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief of the French army in the Crimea.—The 'Arctic' mail steamer, from Liverpool to New York run into by the French coasting steamer 'Vesta' during a dense fog off the banks of Newfoundland, almost immediately sank with all her crew, and about 250 passengers. About 50 or 60 persons were afterwards picked up, including Captain Luce, the commander.

30. The Emperor of Russia prohibits the exportation of corn to Austria.

October 1. Thanksgiving services ordered for this day in all churches of the Establishment for the abundant harvest.

4. Prince Stirbey, Viceroy of Wallachia, returns to Bucharest.

6. Great destruction of life and property in Newcastle and Gateshead, caused by the explosion of vast stores of combustibles.

9. A laudatory address presented to the Earl of Aberdeen by the provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Aberdeen.

12. An order issued from Dublin Castle by the Lords Commissioners in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant for the enrolment of the Irish militia.

13. Queen Victoria visits Hull on her return from Balmoral.

15. The Danish House of Representatives votes by 80 to 6 the appointment of a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against ministers for promulgating the July ordinance for a modification of the constitution of the kingdom (*see* July 29).—The French and English Baltic fleets commence their return homewards to winter.

17. The bombardment of Sevastopol by the allied forces of France and England commences.

23. Dr. Rae's account of the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions in the Arctic Expedition, published in the morning papers of this date. According to this statement, the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' were crushed by icebergs in 1850. Sir John and forty of his companions were seen by the Esquimaux, near King William's Land, travelling afoot, and dragging a boat over the ice. The bodies of most of the party, according to the account given by the Esquimaux, were subsequently found near the Back River, surrounded by evidence that they had been driven to cannibalism to prolong their existence. Dr. Rae brought to London several articles which he purchased from the Esquimaux, and which were recognised as having belonged to Sir John Franklin or his companions. The Doctor was commissioned by Government to undertake an expedition for the purpose of visiting the spot where the Arctic explorers rest, and of clearing up all doubts respecting their sad fate.

24. Election of the New Hebdomadal Council at the University of Oxford, under the recent Act.

25. The railway between Flensburg and Tönning, in Schleswig, constructed by Mr. Peto, an English contractor, opened with great ceremony by the King of Denmark.—Lord J. Russell entertained at a soiree in the Great Music Hall of the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, by the members of the Bristol Athenæum.

26. A letter of condolence, dated St. Cloud, Oct. 16, addressed by the Emperor Napoleon III. to Madame de St. Arnaud, widow of the late commander-in-chief in the Crimea, appears in the journals of this date. On this day a bill was brought into the Legislative Body to confer on Madame de St. Arnaud a pension of 20,000 francs.

27. The distillation of spirits from cereals prohibited in France by imperial decree.

28. A military musical fête at the Crystal Palace, in support of the Patriotic Fund, to be applied to the relief of the families of soldiers killed in the war with Russia. The great attraction of the day was the performance of the band of the French Guides, sent over for the occasion by the Emperor.

30. A Working Men's College opened in Red Lion Square. The inaugural lecture was spoken by Professor Maurice, in St. Martin's Hall.

November 2. A great meeting of the citizens of London held at the Mansion House, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Meetings for a similar purpose were held about this time in all parts of the United Kingdom.

4. The following table, compiled from official returns, shows the mortality in the London district from cholera, diarrhœa, and all causes during the present season, for the weeks ending on the days named up to the present date:—

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	From all Causes.		Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	From all Causes.
July 15	5	51	1,015	Sept. 16	1,549	..	2,836
„ 22	26	63	1,018	„ 23	1,284	..	2,504
„ 29	133	87	1,219	„ 30	754	165	2,216
Aug. 5	399	146	1,456	Oct. 7	411	98	1,532
„ 12	644	195	1,832	„ 14	249	106	1,394
„ 19	729	192	1,833	„ 21	163	83	1,321
„ 26	847	214	2,039	„ 28	66	46	1,228
Sept. 2	1,287	243	2,515	Nov. 4	31	33	1,252
„ 9	2,050	276	3,413				

The total population of the London district amounts to 2,362,236, of whom only 616,635 live to the south of the Thames, yet more than half the number of deaths from cholera occurred on that side of the river. In ordinary times the mean weekly average of deaths for the period over which the table extends would be about 1,146.

XIV. NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, &c.

		Age
1853.		
Oct.	10. Fontaine, M. Louis, French architect	90
	20. Macaulay, C. C., general literature	54
	26. Betham, Sir Wm., antiquary, &c.	74
	29. Wooller, Thos. Jonathan, political writer, &c.	67
Nov.	2. Ericsson, Capt. mechanist	—
	5. Bexfield, W. R., musical composer	30
	14. Lavigne, Jean, Belgian geometrician	—
	16. Gardiner, Wm., 'Music of Nature,' &c.	83
	29. Schneider, J. C. F., German musical composer	67
Dec.	2. Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist, &c.	85
	5. Warner, Capt. S. A., inventor of projectiles	—
	10. Grossi, Tommaso, Italian poet	65
	15. Grotefend, G. F., German philologist	78
	23. Harding, G. P., landscape painter.	73
	23. Storer, Jas. Sargant, engraver	82
	25. Mill, Rev. W. H., orientalist	62
	25. Radowitz, Gen. Joseph von, politics and military mathematics	57
	27. Jay, Rev. Wm., theology	85
	29. Visconti, L. J., French architect	57
	— Rénouard, A. A., French bibliographer	98
1854.		
Jan.	1. Pellico, Silvio, dramatist, &c.	65
	5. Plunket, Lord, statesman and lawyer	90
	6. Mitscherlich, Christ. Wilhelm, German philologist	94
	9. Collyer, Rev. W. Bengo, theology	73
	12. Bertin, Armand, French political writer	—
	12. Greswell, Rev. W. P., biography, &c.	89
	27. Faber, Rev. G. S., theology	80
	28. Blanqui, M. —, French political economist	—
	— Place, Francis, politics and social economy	82
	— Elliott, Sir Henry Miers, orientalist	45
Feb.	11. Vedder, David, poetry, &c.	64
	17. Martin, John, historical painter	65
	27. Lamennais, Abbé, theology and socialism	72
March	2. Rubini, Giambattista, singer	59
	6. Denison, Edw., Bishop of Salisbury, theology	53
	13. Talfourd, Sir T. N., dramatist and lawyer	59
	14. Stanger, Dr., natural historian and traveller	42

1854.		Age
March	31. Riddle, Edward, mathematician	66
	— Lenz, Reinhold von, German dramatist	76
April	1. Holmes, John, bibliographer	54
	3. Wilson, John, poet and essayist	69
	6. Newport, George, naturalist	51
	15. Aikin, Arthur, chemistry, &c.	80
April	19. Jameson, Professor Robert, naturalist	81
	26. Rossetti, Gabriel, poet and commentator on Dante	71
	28. Wallich, Dr. Nathaniel, botanist	68
	30. Montgomery, James, poet	82
May	10. Clint, George, artist	84
	30. Laxton, Wm., civil engineer	52
	— Wakefield, Edward, 'Statistical Account of Ireland,' &c. —	—
	— Robertson, —, portrait painter	—
	— Maurice, Baron, Swiss writer on military subjects	—
June	1. Judson, Mrs. Emily, miscellaneous writer	40
	17. Daore, Baroness Barbarina Brand, poetry and drama	87
	18. Sontag, Madame Henriette, singer	49
	23. Ramsay, James, portrait painter	70
	— Lindenau, Baron de, Saxon astronomer	—
July	6. Rochette, M. Raoul, French antiquary and historian	—
	8. Nixon, Samuel, sculptor	51
	15. Cuitt, George, engraver	75
	20. Southey, Mrs. (Caroline Bowles) poet	67
	26. Sowerby, G. B., naturalist.	64
	— Souvestre, Emile, French dramatist, novelist, &c.	—
Aug.	8. Croker, T. Crofton, general literature	57
	11. Melloni, Macedonio, Italian natural philosopher	53
	19. Paixhans, Gen., engineer	72
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XV. THE CAMPAIGN.

“ WHEN men change swords for ledgers,” it is a time, according to the poetical faith, when he who feels for his country “ as a lover ” should have “ some fears unnamed.” During a peace of nearly forty years we had made this change, apparently, a permanent one. We might have had our Indian wars, our China war, and our African wars, over again, and the nation would never have thought that the ledger had been changed for the sword. A great European war—greater in its preparations, greater in its possible results, than any in which this country has ever been engaged—has burst forth like the eruption of a volcano. Has the generation that has grown under the influence of the ledger any fears of the change which is the converse of that dreaded by the poet? Has it lost any of that national spirit, that hatred of inordinate ambition, that sympathy with heroic action, which belonged to the generation that lived forty years ago under the influence of the sword? Have the courage and endurance which made the recluse who dreaded the enervating power of commerce and luxury, and despised the ascendancy of “ monied worldlings,” “ ashamed ” even in the utterance of the reproach of his “ unfilial fears.”—have these departed from us? The “ armoury of the invincible knights of old ” still hangs in our halls.*

‘ The Companion to the Almanac ’ has been a peace annual since its commencement twenty-seven years ago. It is a new function of its Editor to trace the conduct of a mighty war. It has been his duty, during that long period, to record a course of internal improvement and of growing prosperity, quite unequalled in the history of our country. There never was so long a peace, and there never was a period during which the resources of peace were so wondrously developed. It is that astonishing development which has enabled us to enter upon this great war with Russia, without any doubt of our ability to maintain it till we have conquered security; which satisfies us to pay for the war as it goes on without any burthen upon the next race; which in a few months covered the North and the East with armaments, compared to which the preparations of the last great war were slow and feeble; which has given us the most complete self reliance, and at the same time has commanded the friendship of the one other great nation that has also profited by the long suspension of ancient hostility, and has discovered, in common with ourselves, that we are bound in mutual interests, and are, of necessity, the joint conservators of European civilization and progress.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this war has been the universality of the popular agreement as to its justice and necessity. None of the usual motives were present to stimulate this national feeling. There was no apprehension of an invading power that might bring this worst horror to our own shores. There was no desire for the acquisition of territory, for new havens or new colonies. There was no discontent at home, to make a mis-

* See Wordsworth’s ‘ Sonnets dedicated to Liberty.’

judging government attempt "to busy giddy minds with foreign quarrel." But there was a conviction, almost instinctive, that during a quarter of a century there had been one European power growing up, in steady preparation for long-cherished projects of aggrandizement—a cold, calculating, tortuous power,—terrible in the brute force of its military arm; and inaccessible in its proud despotism to the controlling influence of public opinion. A great American orator has said of this control of public opinion, that it is "able to oppose the most formidable obstruction to the progress of injustice and oppression; and, as it grows more intelligent and more intense, it will be more and more formidable. It may be silenced by military power, but it cannot be conquered. It is elastic, irrepressible, and invulnerable to the weapons of ordinary warfare. It is that impassible, unextinguishable enemy of mere violence and arbitrary rule which, like Milton's angels,

'Vital, in every part,
Can not, but by annihilating, die.'

These glowing words of Daniel Webster, however true in general cases, were inapplicable to a ruler of sixty millions of men, who thought he might outrage the opinion of mankind with impunity, as long as he could command an army numbering a million. The Czar of Russia felt that it was his mission to put down the empire of opinion. He unveiled the hideous secrets of his diplomacy to the Britannic ministers, and his project of bribing away our horror of oppression was rejected and spat upon. He unveiled the same secrets to France, and again he was rejected and despised. It was his policy, not to go back into repose and moderation, but to go forward from fraud to violence. He occupied the Principalities, and Great Britain and France began to arm.

In 1823, when George Canning addressed a public meeting at Plymouth, he used these memorable words:—

"The resources created by peace are means of war. In cherishing those resources we but accumulate those means. Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted out for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—how quickly would it put forth all its beauty and its bravery, collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such as is one of these magnificent machines when springing from inaction into a display of its might—such is England herself, while, apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion."

Thirty years had passed before that "adequate occasion" did arise; but when it at last came, how grandly were these prophetic words realised! There was the joint call of patriotism and of neces-

sity; and in a few months the "scattered elements of strength" were collected, and the "dormant thunder" of fleets and armies awakened. Whilst we write, the most tremendous conflict in which this united strength of fleets and armies was ever employed in one vast enterprise, is going forward; and every boom of the guns on the sea and shore of the Euxine makes the heart of England beat with a quicker pulsation.

The declaration of war with Russia, which appeared in the 'London Gazette' of the 28th March 1854, contains a very clear historical narrative of the course of events which had preceded that momentous resolve. After detailing the nature of the petty difference of Russia with Turkey, as regarded the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem—which difference had been arranged through the intervention of the British ambassador at Constantinople—the declaration goes on to say that "demands were made, which in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own, over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat: and when her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the imperial government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character, her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The Russian government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Rechid Pacha of the 19th (31st) May, and restated in his despatch to Baron Brunnov of the 20th May (1st June), which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not, within a week, comply with the demands of Russia. The despatch to her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, authorising him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's admiral, to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, was dated the 2nd of June. The determination to occupy the Principalities was, therefore, taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given."

On the 2nd of July, 1853, the Russian armies crossed the Pruth for the occupation of the Principalities. On the 27th of September, the Porte declared war against Russia; and on the 1st of October,

an appeal for material support was made by Turkey to France and England. On the 27th of October, the Turks crossed the Danube, opposite Widdin: and, with greater force, on the 3rd of November. Whenever the Russians attacked them, the Turks maintained their positions with obstinate courage.

On the 30th of November, the Turkish fleet was destroyed in the harbour of Sinope by the Russian fleet from Sebastopol. The narrative of that destruction was so full of horrible circumstances, presenting the character of rather a cruel massacre than an equal battle, that the indignation of this country was fairly roused. From that time the sympathies of England were thoroughly with the weak and oppressed, the people of another faith that might be pitied, but could no longer be despised. From the moment that Omer Pacha crossed the Danube, it was clear that the ancient military spirit of the Turk was not dead; and that "the sick man" had woke up from his long apathy, and would give some trouble to the bird of prey who was looking out for the feast of his carcase. The battles in the vicinity of Kalafat, in the beginning of December, avenged the slaughter at Sinope.

The combined fleets of Great Britain and France entered the Black Sea on the 3rd of December, on the demand of the Porte to the ambassadors. The Russian fleet retired to the shelter of Sebastopol, from which it never again stirred. On the 31st of January, the Queen opened the British parliament, and announced an augmentation of the naval and military forces. The Royal Speech spoke of peace; ministers still talked of negotiations: protocol after protocol came from Vienna; but there was one significant fact in which men trusted more than in diplomacy. The Queen led the first division of the Baltic fleet out to sea on the 11th of March; and, on the 27th, a Royal message was sent to the Lords and Commons "that the negotiations in which her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated; and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan, against unprovoked aggression." These were formal words, used in the utmost sobriety of official precedent. The declaration of war that followed the next day is more emphatic:—

"The time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy, which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. In this conjuncture, her Majesty feels called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan. Her

Majesty is persuaded that, in so acting, she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit. Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations."

In looking back upon the course of the last war, no reader of history can fail to trace the difficulties that were constantly arising on the subject of neutral vessels. If there was danger then in the enforcement of what was called "the right of search," how far greater would be the danger now when the ships of the United States cover every sea! Wisely, therefore, was the declaration of war accompanied with an additional declaration, which states that the Queen "having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly-organised forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

We thus entered upon a contest in which the strength of the British empire was to be measured against that of a power, in some respects the most formidable in the world. But that strength was to be wielded in the heartiest conjunction with an ally that for centuries has been regarded as our natural enemy. The immense importance of the alliance, for rooting out whatever may remain, on either side the Channel, of ancient prejudices; and for enabling each country to combine its resources, so as to form a solid bulwark against the power and preponderance of an empire that is essentially adverse to human progress, cannot be too highly rated. We shall have to trace the course of this union in a series of events which will render the year 1854 as memorable as any period of British history.

The first exploit in the Black Sea was the bombardment of Odessa, on the 21st of April. A flag of truce had been fired upon from the fort; and the Russian commandant refused satisfaction. Every effort was made to spare the town, and the merchant-ship-

ping. The mole, the vessels of war, and the barracks were destroyed by the fire from the English and French steam frigates. The guns from the mole did little damage to the combined squadron; and the loss of men was exceedingly small. This success was followed by an unfortunate accident. On the 12th of May, the 'Tiger,' an English steam frigate, ran aground near Odessa; and, being attacked by artillery from the town, was destroyed, and her crew made prisoners. Her captain, Giffard, was wounded; and subsequently died. The ship was defenceless. Her guns had been thrown overboard to lighten her; and, as she lay crippled on the shore, volley after volley of shells and red-hot shot were poured into her. The 'Niger' and 'Vesuvius' came to the assistance of the 'Tiger;' but they could not approach the shoal where she lay; and although they fired upon the Russian force with considerable execution, they properly and humanely left the Russians to remove the crew, as their prisoners, from the burning vessel.

About the same period, a squadron, placed under the orders of Sir E. Lyons and Viscount de Chabannes, visited the coast of Circassia; and dislodged the Russians from their stronghold of Redout Kaleh. This exploit was effected by the naval force in conjunction with a body of Turkish infantry, which were landed from the ships. The Circassians manifested the greatest joy at the presence of the English and French, to whom they looked for a deliverance from their oppressors.

While the allied armies were assembling at Gallipoli and Seutari, in the vicinity of Constantinople; and while the combined naval power in the Black Sea was blockading the Russian fleet in Sebastopol, and occasionally performing some bold exploit that scarcely affected the general results of the war,—the great armament, under Sir Charles Napier, was sounding the perilous depths of the Baltic, while the Russian navy was safe beyond the walls of Cronstadt. It was now that the impatience of the British people began to manifest itself in symptoms which were essentially characteristic of the new state of affairs in which the country was placed. The larger number of the existing generation had never lived in the time of a great European war, in which we were called upon to be foremost in the struggle. The alternations of hope and fear, which waited upon the first years of this century, were remembered by few. The majority could only know by historical records what the nation felt, when the first Napoleon looked upon England from the heights of Boulogne; when the battle of Austerlitz destroyed the frail web of continental alliance, and broke the stout heart of William Pitt; when the retreat to Corunna, and the last perilous fight of him who there was "left alone with his glory," presaged the abandonment of the Spanish contest; when Vimiera opened new hopes, to be swallowed up in disgust at the convention of Cintra; when, from the day of Talavera to that of Vittoria, there were four long years of anxious conflict,—sustained and carried to a glorious conclusion by one man,—often left without resources by a feeble government,—not unfrequently misunderstood and doubted by a complaining people. The state of war in which we

had so long lived, produced something approaching to indifference as to the results amongst the great body of the population. They were always, indeed, sound at heart, but they were not enthusiastic. They did not watch the news of every morning with the feverish impatience that belongs to the present time. There were no electric telegraphic messages; no "special correspondents" in camp or fleet. When news came, it was in the form of an official despatch of the most business-like character. The people read the letters of the great Duke, and were not quite sure whether the narrative of one who never fought in vain, was the announcement of a victory. Let us see at what rate news travelled during the last war. Badajoz was taken by storm on the 6th of April, 1812; the news was published on the 24th. The great fight of Salamanca took place on the 22nd of July, 1812; the aide-de-camp who brought the despatch arrived at the War-office on the 16th of August. A fortnight or three weeks was the usual interval between the transmission and the receipt of a despatch from the Peninsular army. Compare this slowness of communication with the rapid publicity of events at the present time. If we look at the difference of distance between Badajoz and Sebastopol, we shall perfectly estimate the scientific changes in our modes of communication—steam-vessels, railroads, electric telegraphs—which have made Balaklava practically nearer to us than Oporto forty years ago.

During the long suspense in the movements of the combined forces assembled in Turkey, the war on the Danube was proceeding with unlooked-for success. On the 17th May the Russians invested Silistria, a strong fortress on the Turkish frontier. The enemy brought his thousands again and again to the assault during six weeks. On the 13th an attack was made with an immense force, and was repulsed; and on the 15th the Turks made a sortie which drove the Russians across the Danube. There were two English volunteers who greatly contributed to the triumph, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth. The first of these gallant young soldiers was twice wounded, and finally died of exhaustion. The survivor summed up the issue of the siege, in a letter to the 'Times,' dated June 29:—"The Turkish army may well talk with pride. Their opponents had an army on the right bank of the Danube, which at one time amounted to 60,000 men. They had sixty guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell, besides an incalculable quantity of small-arm ammunition. They constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprang six mines; yet during forty days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege, leaving the petty fieldwork, against which their principal efforts had been directed, a shapeless mass from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in possession of its original defenders."

On the 18th May a Council of War was held at Varna, at which Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, the French and English commanders-in-chief of the forces which were in camp near Constantinople, and Omar Pasha, were present. Orders were immediately issued for a portion of the infantry to embark for Varna. A correspondent of the 'Daily News' thus describes the state of the English

camp on the summits and sides of the hills :—" There is music and merriment everywhere ; shouts of laughter and cheers burst out from one encampment after another ; the band on the beach is answered by the distant strains of a march played by a band in the cypress grove ; there are bugle calls from Selimieh, and the deep booming of guns from over the water, where the forts salute some vessel come in from the fleet. A small fleet of steamers and transports, twenty sail, lies off Selimieh, warning all beholders that this scene of life and merriment is but a passing vision, and that the day is at hand when the city of tents will be swept away—not leaving a trace behind."

On the 24th May there was a great review in honour of the Queen's birth-day. " When, proceeding along the line from right to left, the commander-in-chief had reached the centre, the troops presented arms, and the bands struck up ' God save the Queen.' The solemn strains filled all hearts with an indescribable feeling of pride and sadness. And when cheers, hearty, loud, and deafening, burst from the mass, even the stoutest of those that were to remain behind felt moved almost to tears. Many ladies wept and sobbed outright. This cheering the Queen on foreign soil on the eve of a long and hazardous campaign, suggested, nay, forced upon the bystanders the thought of the danger and hardships which are in store for these gallant men, near twenty thousand, and yet a mere handful to the myriads that are under arms to oppose them. When the last strains of the National Anthem had died away, the various regiments, commencing with the Artillery and the Guards on the right, marched past the commander-in-chief, who saluted each regiment as it passed. Again the sound of the national melodies filled the air, and the ' British Grenadiers,' ' The Roast Beef of Old England,' and ' Cheer, Boys, Cheer,' recalled to the mind visions of that mighty island in the western seas, the mother of many nations, who has now entered into the great war for her own existence and the rights and liberties of the European nations."

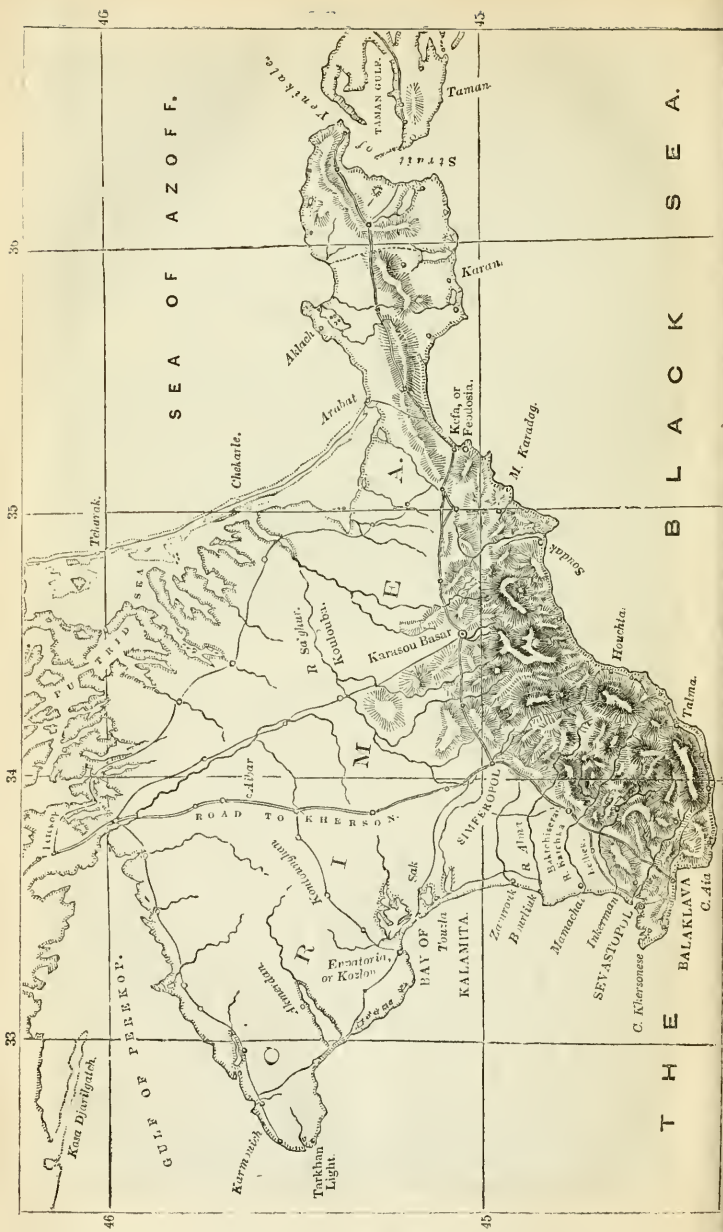
The greater portion of the French and English troops disembarked at Varna on the 29th May. " Lines of Turkish soldiers were drawn up on the jetty, and as fast as each batch of English arrived, their oriental friends relieved them of their arms and knapsacks, and assisted them in climbing up on the platform. The same aid was rendered as regarded the baggage, which was immediately carried off and packed in carts. As fast as each company disembarked, it was formed on the quay, and marched off through the town to the place set apart for the encampment outside the Shumla gate. Every one was astonished at the size and vigorous appearance of the men, but, more than all, by the smartness of their clothing and equipments."

Let us leave these gallant troops for awhile, who had heavy suffering to endure before they quitted that camp at Varna, to encounter work which would sadly besmirch " the smartness of their clothing and equipments." While they were yet inactive the fleet in the Black Sea was doing good service, by the destruction of the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

On the 15th July ten thousand French troops, destined for the Baltic, embarked, at Boulogne, on board English ships of war. This was a remarkable event, and the Emperor of the French judiciously applied it in an address to the troops:—"Soldiers, Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our fleets and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you there; a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations (*peuples*), and the firm resolution of the two governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour."

While Napoleon III. was pointing to the English alliance, thus practically manifested, as "an unique fact in history," the Imperial Parliament,—which, whatever had been the mode in which the ministerial measures had been attacked, had never complained of that alliance,—was approaching to the end of the Session. It had voted money and arms with unhesitating confidence. Parliament was prorogued on the 12th August by the Queen in person; and it is said that the inspiring voice, always beautiful and well modulated, was more than usually emphatic in uttering these words:—"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe."

Parliament had been prorogued before the intelligence arrived of the most marked event of the Baltic expedition—the capture of the strong fortress of Bomarsund on one of the Aland islands. The chief fort was a structure of granite, about forty feet in height, and mounting from eighty to a hundred guns, whose fire would sweep the bay. The land rose above this fort, and the crests of the low hills were fortified by three round granite towers. There were also earth-works. On the evening of the 7th August when the fleet was in the bay, out of reach of the fire, and the transports had arrived, the boats were all got out; three steam-vessels sounded the passage to the western shore; and in the early light of the northern summer morning, ten thousand French soldiers were embarked in these boats, and were safely landed by eight o'clock. For several days the soldiers were encamped on this western shore, while twelve hundred marines of both nations had landed on the north of the island, where they were busied till the 15th in erecting a battery. Over four or five miles of difficult ground were the guns from the ships dragged up to the battery by the untiring sailors. On the 13th the French commenced the bombardment of the western tower; and the chasseurs, hanging upon the rocks which commanded the fort, poured in through the embrasures such a destructive fire from their Minié rifles, that the Russians could scarcely stand to their guns. The English, meanwhile, were battering the Eastern tower;



and the western face of the large fort was under the constant fire of a 10-inch gun, landed from the 'Pelham,' and from the ships which threw shot and shells upon the fort. On the 16th the garrison surrendered, with two thousand prisoners.

The details of this enterprise produced a singular effect upon the British public. Bomarsund was built of granite: Bomarsund had fallen: the granite was not impregnable; why is Cronstadt spared? The English fleet and the French troops were destined to leave the Baltic without accomplishing the work which public opinion demanded, the "wish" being "father to the thought." We had to learn, after the experience of a little month, that granite forts are only to be thrown down by unremitting toil, by experienced science, by calculating forethought—amidst privation, and sickness, and laments for the fallen. These evils appal not the brave heart that is familiar with such labours and miseries; but they teach stern truths in sad realities, which we are apt to forget in our mere historical reading, but which come home to our understandings when the veil is removed from the generalisations of a campaign by the vivid sketches of "our special correspondent."

The months of July and August were months of dire calamity for the allied armies on the shores of the Black Sea, and for the fleet at Balchik Bay. The mortality from cholera was terrible. Our men were, in some cases, dreadfully imprudent, eating cucumbers and water-melons, and drinking peach-brandy without any self-control. In the fleet the disease was equally severe, and the attendant circumstances were, in some degree, more horrible.

The fêtes at Boulogne at the beginning of September, when Prince Albert was the guest of the French emperor, were a necessary and fitting result of the national alliance. This meeting was not an improper prelude to that compact between two armies, which was ratified on the bloody field of the Alma.

The final order for the embarkation of the British troops from Varna was issued on the 3rd of September. The minute details of the instructions are alone sufficient to give a notion, not only of the magnitude of the enterprise, but of the number of conditions which were necessary to avert calamity, if not to insure success. That enterprise was truly called by the commander-in-chief, "an operation of much difficulty." There was to be no hurried rush from the ships to the boats, and from the boats to the shore. The troops were to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks. They were to take their places in perfect silence. On landing, they were to form in continuous columns. They were not to load till they were landed, and not then till they were ordered. The boats were to form in line, abreast, and to pull into the shore stoutly and steadily, in perfect silence. Three days' provisions were to be carried individually both by officers and men. Thus was the order of battle formed before the landing; and the troops were ready to encounter the enemy had he met them on the shore. It is clear that such an encounter was expected. The voyage from Varna to some landing-place, not distant from Sebastopol, was regulated by the same clear directions for the conduct of the ships—

of-war and the transports. The coast had been previously surveyed by the generals. The account of the embarkation from Varna has been given by an eye-witness, in a letter dated September 4th:—"The embarkation has been going on for more than a week, and such a scene I never before witnessed, nor indeed has any one here, for the expedition is on a more gigantic scale than any ever before attempted. Independently of our fleets, the hired steam-fleet is the wonder of every one. These are filled with troops and stores. The Himalaya, Simla, Jason, and Victoria, have each more than a regiment of dragoons on board. Every large steamer has its regiment of nearly 800 strong, while others are filled with stores of every description. The scene in Varna bay, during the whole of the last ten days, has been one of unparalleled magnificence, and exciting in the extreme. On one steam-tug you will see artillery wending their way to their ships; then an infantry regiment crammed on board a small Danubian steamer, puffing along to a transport with its living cargo. On the way, a ship, with her troops already embarked, is passed, and then there is such a cheer set up—and so shipload after shipload is embarked; and at this hour the last corps are awaiting the return of the tugs to be taken on board."

This mighty armament, which alone gave the assurance that we had not forgotten the advice of Wellington, "never make a little war," has been compared with similar preparations of ancient and modern times. Those who foretold disaster would turn to the graphic narrative of Thucydides, of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse, when the armament that left the Piræus, "was no less noised for the strange boldness of the attempt, and gloriousness of the show, than for its superiority over those against whom it was to go." Those who looked for hopeful parallels turned to Gibbon's majestic relation of the expedition of Belisarius against Africa, when "five hundred transports, navigated by twenty thousand mariners of Egypt, Cilicia, and Ionia, were collected in the harbour of Constantinople, escorted by ninety-two light brigantines." Some thought of the Spanish Armada, with its great and little galleons—its twenty-one thousand soldiers, and its three thousand guns. All these instances would give no proportionate parallel to the expedition against Sebastopol, even if the tonnage of the fleets and the number of the men had been more equal. The great characteristic of this armament was, that the power of steam gave a precision and security to the operation, which no previous effort of combined naval and military warfare had ever been able so effectually to command.

The disembarkation at Old Fort, about thirty miles from Sebastopol, was completed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, a heavy swell having impeded the landing of the guns and cavalry. The greater part of the infantry stepped on the shore of the Crimea on the 14th. The correspondent of the 'Times' gives a picture which will find a place in history as surely as the leap on British ground of Cæsar's standard-bearer. "As each man came creeping down the ladder, Jack helped him along tenderly from rung to rung till he was safe in the boat; took his firelock and stowed it away;

removed his knapsack and packed it snugly under the seat; patted him on the back, and told him 'not to be afeerd on the water;' treated 'the sojer,' in fact, in a very kind and tender way, as though he were a large but not very sagacious pet, who was not to be frightened or lost sight of on any account: and did it all so quickly, that the large paddle-box boats, containing one hundred men, were filled in five minutes. Then the latter took the paddle-box in tow, leaving her, however, in charge of a careful coxswain, and the same attention was paid to *getting* the 'sojer' on shore that was evinced in getting him into the boat; the sailors, (half or wholly naked in the surf), standing by at the bows, and handing each man and his accoutrement down the plank to the shingle, for fear 'he'd fall off and hurt himself.' Never did men work better than our blue-jackets; especially valuable were they with horses and artillery, and their delight at having a horse to hold and to pat all to themselves was excessive. When the gun-carriages stuck fast in the shingle, half a dozen herculean seamen rushed at the wheels, and, with a 'Give way, my lads—all together!' soon spoked it out with a run, and landed it on the hard sand. No praise can do justice to the willing labour of those fine fellows. They never relaxed their efforts as long as man or horse of the expedition remained to be landed; and many of them, officers as well as men, were twenty-four hours in their boats."

The landing of the French was accomplished the same day "with prodigious celerity and mathematical precision."

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment on the 19th September. They marched onward under a burning sun, and without water till they reached the little stream of the Bulganac. On that day there was a skirmish between our light cavalry and a party of Russian dragoons and Cossacks. The armies bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac, the Russians having retired behind the heights. Here is a camp-picture, which has some resemblance to the historical and poetical descriptions of the night before Agincourt. "Immediately the Russians had finally retired beyond the heights, orders were given to halt and bivouac for the night, and our tired men set to work to gather the weeds for fuel. As soon as the rations of rum and meat were served out, the casks were broken up, and the staves served to make fires for cooking, aided by nettles and long grass. At night the watchfires of the Russians were visible on our left. Great numbers of stragglers came up during the night, most of them belonging to the fourth division. The night was cold and damp, the watch-fires were mere flashes, which gave little heat, and barely sufficed to warm the rations. All night arabas were arriving, and soldiers who had fallen out or got astray, came up to the sentries to find their regiments. Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, the brigadier-generals, and staff officers, went about among their divisions and brigades ere the men lay down, giving directions for the following day, and soon after dusk were on the ground, wrapped up in great coats and blankets to find the best repose they could after the day's exertion."

Before daybreak of the 20th, the whole of the British force was under arms, silently marshalled without drum or bugle. The two armies marched on towards the Alma, where the Russians had taken up their position. It is thus clearly described in Lord Raglan's despatch:—

“It crossed the great road about two and a quarter miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature.

“The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 350 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river here ceases and formed their left, and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent.

“Across the mouth of this great opening, is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it from 600 to 800 yards.

“The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and, in fact, everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter.

“In front of the position on the right bank, at about 200 yards from the Alma, is the village of Bouliouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy.

“The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and, consequently, there the greatest preparations had been made for defence.

“Half way down the height, and across its front, was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position.

“Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally.

“On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, whilst on the heights above was his great reserve, the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000.”

Such was the position, supposed to be unassailable, which Prince Menschikoff had taken up. The calm narrative of Lord Raglan goes on to describe the attack of the combined armies, which arrived on the Alma about noon. The passage of the river was to be effected, by an army whose line extended for three miles, in the face of those batteries, and that scattered artillery, and those dense masses of infantry, which covered the hills. “On approaching near the fire of the guns” (says Lord Raglan's despatch), “which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front; and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Bouliouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy

at all points, creating a continuous blaze for 300 yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire; whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness. In the meanwhile, the Light Division under Sir George Brown effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles; and the vineyards through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation under a galling fire nearly an impossibility." Of himself, the brave and sagacious commander says not a word. The omission was supplied by Marshal St. Arnaud, who said "his bravery rivalled that of antiquity."

While the British were thus engaged on the left of the line, the French were equally triumphant on the right. "At six o'clock in the evening," says Marshal St. Arnaud, "we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians." The comparative merits and peculiar characteristics of the two armies, have been thus truthfully summed up:—"There is this very peculiar feature about the action—that we had the very thing to do which we alone could have done, and that the French had to do work for which they were particularly suited. Ours it was to face steadily the fire of tremendous batteries; to advance with a rush, steady and sure, and resistless as the swell of the ocean, against a wall of fire and solid masses of infantry; to struggle on, at one time overwhelmed by crashing volleys of grape and musketry, at another disorganised by round shot, winning the ground from death at every pace: to form tranquilly and readily when thrown into momentary disorder, and at last to nail victory to our colours by the never-failing British bayonet. On the other hand, the French had to scale the sides of steep ravines covered with dense masses of infantry, supported by clouds of skirmishers; they had to clamber up rocky steeps defended by swarms of sharpshooters: they had to gain a most difficult position with quickness and alacrity. Delay would have been fatal; slowness of movement would have lost us the battle, for without the French on the heights on our right we must have been driven across the Alma, as they would have been swept into the valley had we failed in carrying our batteries. Their energetic movements, their rapid flame-like spread from crag to crag, their ceaseless fusillade of the deadly rifle, were all astonishing, and paralysed the enemy completely. We, perhaps, could never have made such a rapid advance, or have got over so much ground in the same time."

The two days of September, on which the allies rested on the ground won by their heroism, were days in which some of the terrible horrors of war were unveiled to those who sat at home, secure from such forms of human suffering. But at home there was also

sudden death and sorrow. A pestilence was in our towns, which was committing ravages as fearful as those of war. Nevertheless, almost every other thought was absorbed in reading of a battle-field, where the honoured dead were duly buried by their surviving friends; whence the wounded were borne, with few comforts and appliances to the succouring ships; but where thousands of Russians lay unburied on the hills, and their wounded were left to perish by their countrymen who had fled. In those terrible hours, the sanctity of human life was respected by the children of that land in which bloodshed is held in more than common awe,—the dying Russian found a friend and a consoler in the enemy who had struck him to the earth. Merciful and just were the orders of the British commanders to spare life and to defend property. In all the records of heroic action, there is nothing more touching than the incident of the self-devoting English surgeon, who, with one sole attendant, was left behind to administer to the wants of the wounded foe. Mr. Thompson did his noble work; and then went to his “exceeding great reward.”

Forward marched the victorious armies. But they marched not in the direction which appeared to be marked out for them—to the northern side of Sebastopol. They had gone right onward to meet their entrenched enemy—

“Firm, and unmoved

With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.”

There was no enemy now in their path; but they turned aside to perform an operation of strategy, which necessarily changed the previous plan of attack, and which required the promptitude and boldness which are the great essentials of all enterprise to be carried through with success. There was a little port on the south of Sebastopol, which would open a safe communication between the land-forces and the fleet. Balaclava might be secured. The country on the left of the great road to Sebastopol was unknown. It was covered with woods; and the allies had to march, without map or guide, by the direction of the compass. For fourteen hours they pursued their dim way, without rest, without water. Balaclava was at length safely reached. The Russians, in great force, had fled before them. By an act of daring on the part of a young naval officer, who carried Lord Raglan's instructions to Sir E. Lyons, the fleet at the same time appeared off the rock-bound harbour. Its forts were easily subdued; and on the 26th September, that ground was occupied, which, for many succeeding weeks, was watched with intense interest by the people of every land.

Signally triumphant as these efforts of courage and skill have been, there has also been disappointment at home. Through some unexplained freak of that wilful goddess Rumour, Sebastopol fell on the first march from the Alma. How truly does Shakspeare's description of this mischief-worker apply to those confident delusions that filled the public mind at the beginning of October!—

“I, from the orient to the drooping west,
Making the wind my post-horse, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of earth:
Upon my tongues continual slanders ride;
The which in every language I pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.”

A week or two, however, worked a salutary change in the public temper. Expectation became more rational. Those who predicted a war of danger and difficulty ceased to be regarded as traitors or cowards. On the other hand, those who counselled acquiescence in the designs of Russia—a presumptuous few, blinded by their own vanity—were left to the contempt of a high-minded people, who had not yet learnt that the counsels that have been mistakenly called utilitarian, were to be the only safe guides of national honour. The British people know that, well as the commercial spirit has worked in its own proper region, it has chiefly worked effectually because it has grown up, with the long-cherished traditions of a manly race, in whom the hatred of oppression, and resistance to the oppressor is instinctive. It is the proper business of those who believe themselves the exclusive advocates of peace, to seek peace through the continued cultivation of the peaceful virtues at home. There can be no evil of war so great as the suspension of plans that advance the domestic condition of the people. The heroism—which is only another name for the highest moral elevation—which is called out by war in strong resistance, in patient endurance, in efforts of benevolence, has a real tendency to elevate the national character, if rightly understood. There is sorrow and there is suffering enough to be averted and mitigated at home; there is a fight to be fought with evil influences and corrupt associations in cities as well as in camps; there is brotherhood and kindness to be shown as well in the factory as in the battle-field. When we find those who denounce the war as antichristian practically striving with neglects and oppressions at home which are equally antichristian, we may have some hope that the great cause is going forward which will gradually remove war and all other moral evil from the earth. But the mere denunciation, upon the principle of expediency, of a war which the almost universal consent of the people has received as just and necessary, can only bring upon the denouncer the reproach that was once applied to England herself—that, in the apathy of “avarice,”

“serene thou hast stood,
“And heard the loud yellings of famine and blood.”

Onward marched the allied armies to occupy the mountainous ridges in the vicinity of Balaclava. Before them was Sebastopol, at the distance of nine miles. The allied fleets were in the offing; but the harbour of Sebastopol was shut against them. With a boldness of resolve which has much of the grand and terrible in it, seven great ships of Russia had been sunk at the mouth of the harbour. The road-way was impassable. They occupied the principal channel: and the hostile fleets could only fight in shoal-water. The consequences were soon felt. Meanwhile, many of the gallant men who had escaped the fire of the enemy at Alma perished under the attacks of the more deadly enemy, cholera. “They have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field,” said Lord Raglan. They were pursued by cholera during the short rest on that battle-field; through that march of fourteen hours to Balaclava; through days and nights of severe labour during the first operations of the siege;

to the very trenches that were sheltering them from the guns of a hundred embrasures. Never was a little army more wasted than the British before Sebastopol; and never did a remnant of men who had gone forth to fight with the hope of sure and speedy triumph, bear disease, privation, and loss in deadly encounters, with greater power of endurance and unflinching devotion to duty.

The great attack upon Sebastopol commenced on the 17th October. It was a united operation by land and sea, of the combined armies and fleets. It was not a success. The siege operations, full of difficulty, have been well described by the French commander, General Canrobert:—

“The difficulties which we meet are of two kinds,—those which result from the nature of the soil, the solid stratum of which, already insufficient, diminishes in proportion as we approach the place; and those resulting from the number and calibre of the pieces of artillery which the enemy plants against us almost in a right and very extended line. In this respect, the resources which he draws from his vessels stationed in the port—men as well as materials—are almost inexhaustible; while ours, although augmented by the loans which we make from the two fleets, are necessarily limited. The 68-pounders, the 80-howitzers, and the 12-inch mortars, are, in short, almost the only artillery upon which we can rely. This position renders the siege of Sebastopol one of the most laborious operations which have been met with for a long time; and the efforts which we are compelled to make to carry them into effect will explain the delays that have arisen.”

In spite of these difficulties the works had so advanced that it was determined to open fire on the 17th. The English were on the right, the French on the left. It was soon discovered that the French works were somewhat weak. Explosions took place in their magazines. The British land attack seems to have been more effective; and the Russian fort, known as the Round Tower, was demolished. Our loss on land was not very severe. On the same day the attack by sea took place. This combined attack gave a new proof of the difficulties that waited upon the bombardment of granite forts by vessels of war. The correspondent of the ‘Times’ says, “It is now established beyond doubt, that the greatest defence of the sea-forts of Sebastopol is the shallow water, which does not allow a close enough approach to make ships’ broadsides really formidable to them. The fact is very simple—a ship’s broadside can produce a more formidable concentrated fire than any fort in the world, but ships’ sides cannot resist fire so long. The closer, therefore, a ship comes to the battery, the greater becomes its advantage: whereas its own danger decreases, from the forts not being able to depress their guns enough to hit the hull. An excellent proof of this latter fact, namely, that the danger of a vessel decreases by nearer approach, was furnished by the *Agamemnon* and the *Sanspareil*. Although not more than 200 yards from each other, the *Agamemnon*, which was closer in, suffered much less, vessel as well as crew; and then most of the shots fired into the *Agamemnon* damaged the rigging, while the *Sanspareil* suffered chiefly in her hull. The Russians have been per-

fectly aware of this. They sank, therefore, a number of vessels before the entrance of the harbour, in a line from the shoal running out from Cape Constantine down to another shoal or reef, running out from the point opposite, on which Fort Alexander is built."

The siege steadily proceeded to the 25th October, when the third parallel of the allies had approached within 200 metres (218 yards), of the place. Many parts of the town were in flames; and the reports of the amount killed within the walls were appalling. The works carried forward by the British appear to have corresponded in their solidity and efficiency with the character of our forces, and of our field-operations.

The 25th of October was a glorious though disastrous day for the allied armies, and especially for the British cavalry. At an early hour of that morning, the Russians attacked the position in the front of Balaclava. In the despatch from Lord Raglan, he says, "The low range of heights that runs across the plain, at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance. These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation. The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the Third Division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the Marines."

Let us turn to the graphic details of this day, furnished by the 'Times' correspondent, who saw the whole course of the headlong fight. Six compact masses of Russian infantry, which had just debouched from the mountain passes, were slowly advancing up the valley, with a regular line of artillery in their front. In advance of them, about a mile, were two batteries of light guns, which were playing on the redoubts garrisoned by the Turks. Behind these guns were enormous masses of cavalry, in six compact squares, with clouds of mounted skirmishers, in front of their march. The first redoubt was carried, and the Turks fled. The second redoubt was taken, and its guns turned against the flying Moslem. They abandoned their posts too quickly to receive any help. The Russians advance upon the Highlanders, calmly waiting their approach; our cavalry are out of the enemy's view. As the enemy approaches, the Highlanders fire, but the distance is too great for execution. "The Russians sweep onwards with the whole force of horse and man, through the smoke, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense every one awaits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock; but ere they come within 150 yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries death and terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came. 'Bravo Highlanders! well done,' shouted the excited spectators; but events thicken." The storm is now to be borne by the British cavalry. "The Russians advanced, down the hill at a

slow canter, which they change to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours—it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. The trumpets rang again through the valley, and the Grays and Enniskilleners went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advance, and threaten to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left, so as to meet the Russian right, the Grays rush on with a cheer that thrills to every heart—the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Grays and Enniskilleners pierce through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword-blades in the air, and then the Grays and the red-coats disappear in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and dashing on with diminished numbers, and in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. ‘God help them! they are lost!’ was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy—it was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage, Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy’s squadrons, and already Gray horses and red-coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irresistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and dashing on the second body of Russians, as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Grays and their companions, put them to utter rout.”

The loss in this brilliant triumph was not severe on our part. Would that the sun had set on that “well-foughten field” without another encounter! When the enemy’s horse had fled, an order was sent from Brigadier Airey to Lord Lucan to advance his cavalry nearer to the enemy, who had formed again upon their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks. Lord Raglan says, “from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.” Disastrous was the issue. The brigade numbered only 607 sabres. “We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy—a more fearful spectacle was never witnessed. At the distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from 30 iron mouths, a flood of smoke and flame through which

hissed the deadly balls. The flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those 30 guns which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries; but ere they were lost from view, the plain was strewn with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides, as well as to a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. The blaze of their steel, as an officer standing near me said, was 'like the turn of a shoal of mackerel.' We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said: to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards us told the sad tale—demi-gods could not have done what we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat, an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Colonel Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his few men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate encounter. With courage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilized nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mingled with the troopers, who had just ridden over them, and, to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants poured a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin!" Of the 607 who went into action, only 198 returned.

On the succeeding day a brilliant affair took place before Sebastopol. According to Lord Raglan's despatch:—"The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting, it is said, to 6,000 or 7,000 men—and attacked the left of the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energetically repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the First Division and some guns of the Light Division, and supported by the brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the Fourth Division, and in rear by the French Division, commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid."

During these conflicts the siege went steadily forward—with small daily loss on our part, but with a serious diminution of our aggregate force. Reduced in numbers, but with undiminished courage, this

"band of brothers" had again to fight a great battle with almost overwhelming masses. This struggle has come to us in the telegraphic dispatch of the French General Canrobert, dated November 6; and in that of Lord Raglan, which was detained by the breaking of the telegraph near Bucharest, by a storm. As the testimony of an ally, we give in preference the despatch of General Canrobert:—

"The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the combined reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

"The English army sustained this attack with the most remarkable firmness and solidity. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division, which fought with admirable vigour, as well as by the troops which were nearest to the English position.

"The enemy, who far out-numbered our force, beat a retreat with a loss estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

"The struggle lasted the whole day.

"At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison, and under his energetic command the enemy were driven back into the place with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

"This brilliant day, which was not purchased without considerable loss by the Allies, does the greatest honour to our arms."

The British soldier had again to assert the energy of a race born to freedom, not enervated by the accumulations of the riches of civilisation, against a people born to the sway of a despot, and amongst whom there are few gradations between nobility and slavery. The necessary period of our publication interferes with our waiting for the further details of this other battle of the 5th November, which, whatever be its final results, leaves the British character as unimpaired by a campaign of sickness and privation, and bloody encounter, as when its numbers, twice as great, sailed from the ports of England in the pride of native strength, and with all the panoply of war, amidst prayers and blessings which could only have proceeded from the voice of a nation that had no doubts about the character of the coming struggle. Over and over again have our allies characterised the heroic endurance of the British army by one remarkable word, "solidity." It is our national characteristic. Let it not be only the word which designates the bearing of the British soldier before an enormous amount of physical power, but the bearing of the British people under every circumstance, which can attend the fortunes of this great warfare. "Solidity," if we triumph—not moved to rash enterprise or vain boasting;—"solidity," if the campaign is ended as it has begun, with losses and sorrows for which this generation was somewhat unprepared;—"solidity," in holding fast an alliance which, whatever be the results of one campaign, is absolutely certain to place us upon a final vantage-ground—because it is an alliance of principle and not of policy.

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F. A. ENGELBACH, *Actuary and Secretary.*

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Instituted A.D. 1824.

FOR INVALID AS WELL AS HEALTHY LIVES; RESIDENTS AND
TRAVELLERS ABROAD.

Directors.

Chairman.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B., and East India Director.

Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES WILLIAM HALLETT, Esq.

JOHN HARVEY ASTELL, Esq., E.I.D.

WILLIAM STEWART FERRERS, Esq.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq.

GEORGE PALMER, Jun., Esq.

FOSTER REYNOLDS, Esq.

JOHN SIMM SMITH, Esq.

JOHN CLAREMONT WHITEMAN, Esq.,

E.I.D.

MANLEY HOPKINS, Esq., *Resident Director.*

Medical Officers in London.

ROBERT FEROUSSON, M.D., 9, Queen Street, May Fair.

Sir JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S., 12, Old Burlington Street.

JOHN ADAMS, Esq., 4, St. Helen's Place, City.

Bankers.—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co.

Solicitors.—Messrs. MAPLES, MAPLES, and PEARSE.

Advantages.

1. The Assurance of Healthy Persons at a very moderate premium.
2. The Assurance of Invalids at rates calculated on a diagnosis of their health.
3. The Assurance of Foreign Travellers and Residents, and Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval.
4. Various systems of Premiums to suit all proposers.

MANLEY HOPKINS, *Resident Director.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

Head Office.—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

Governor.—EDW. BURMESTER, Esq. *Sub-Governor.*—JOHN ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.—SAMUEL GREGSON, Esq., M.P.

Directors.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.

R. BAGGALLAY, Esq.

G. BARNES, Esq.

H. B. BAX, Esq.

J. BLYTH, Esq.

J. W. BORRADAILE, Esq.

C. CRAWLEY, Esq.

W. DALLAS, Esq.

B. DOBREE, Jun., Esq.

H. G. GORDON, Esq.

E. GOWER, Esq.

D. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.

J. A. HANKEY, Esq.

E. HARNAGE, Esq.

LOUIS HUTH, Esq.

W. KING, Esq.

C. LYALL, Esq.

J. ORD, Esq.

D. POWELL, Esq.

G. PROBYN, Esq.

P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.P.

A. TROTTER, Esq.

T. WEEDING, Esq.

L. P. WILSON, Esq.

Actuary—P. HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

WEST END OFFICE, No. 7, PALL MALL.

Committee.—Two Members of the Court in rotation, and H. KINGSCOTE, Esq., and J. T. PRATT, Esq.

Manager.—P. SCOONES, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY YEARS, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, in consequence of the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

All Policies are issued **FREE FROM STAMP DUTY**, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The Fees of Medical References are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted, payable half-yearly.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary or to the Manager of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Directors { THOMAS DEVAS, Esq., *Chairman.*
 { JESHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.

NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.

ROBERT ALEXANDER GRAY, Esq.,

CHARLES THOS. HOLCOMBE, Esq.

RICH. HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.

W. ANDERSON PEACOCK, Esq.

RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

THOMAS G. SAMBROOKE, Esq.

WILLIAM WYBROW, Esq.

Auditors.—THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.; WM. HENRY SMITH, jun., Esq.

Surgeons—JAMES SANER, Esq., M.D., Finsbury Square; WM. COOKE, Esq., M.D., 37, Trinity Square, Tower Hill. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS and Co., 67, Lombard Street; Messrs. HANBURY and LLOYDS, 60, Lombard Street. *Actuary and Secretary*—CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq.

The Business of the Company comprises Assurance on Lives and Survivorships, the Purchase of Life Interests, the Sale and Purchase of Contingent and Deferred Annuities, Loans of Money on Mortgage, &c.

This Company was established in 1807, is empowered by the Act of Parliament 53 George III., and regulated by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

The Company was originally a strictly Proprietary one. The Assured, on the participating scale, now participate quinquennially in four-fifths of the amount to be divided.

To the present time (1853) the Assured have received from the Company, in satisfaction of their claims, upwards of £1,400,000. The amount at present assured is £3,000,000 nearly, and the income of the Company is about £125,000.

At the last division of surplus, about £120,000 was added to the sums assured under Policies for the whole term of life.

The lives assured are permitted, in time of peace, and not being engaged in mining or gold digging, to reside in any country,—or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) under any two parts of the same hemisphere—distant more than 33 degrees from the equator, without extra charge.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees are now paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to assurances on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

The Westminster and General Life Office,

27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

Established 1836.

THIS ASSOCIATION offers to Assurers the security of an ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to a large Fund accumulated by the investment of the premiums received.

The Rates of Premiums are moderate.

The Profits are divided every Five Years.

The additions to Policies participating in the divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and 1852, have averaged *one half* of the Premiums paid on them.

POLICIES EFFECTED DURING THE CURRENT YEAR, ON THE

PARTICIPATING SCALE OF PREMIUMS, WILL BE ENTITLED TO SHARE IN THE

DIVISION OF PROFIT TO BE DECLARED FEBRUARY, 1857.

The Profits may either be received in Cash, or a Bonus added to the Policy, or a reduction made in all future Annual Premiums.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

Loans advanced on the security of Policies according to their value.

No Charge for Policy Stamps.—Commission allowed to parties introducing Business.

Every Information on the subject of Life Assurance can be obtained on application at the Office.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS for the Assurance of £100, for the whole term of Life.

Age.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
20	1 17 4	20	1 14 7
30	2 8 10	30	2 5 4
40	3 5 0	40	3 0 4
50	4 10 6	50	4 4 0
60	7 4 8	60	6 14 2

Agents required in the principal Country Towns.

W. M. BROWNE, *Actuary.*

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

Established 1823.

[Empowered] by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

A. KINGSFORD BARBER, Esq.
ARTHUR KETT BARCLAY, Esq., F.R.S.
HENRY BARNETT, Esq.
ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq.
THOMAS EDGAR, Esq.

Sir ALEX. DUFF GORDON, Bart.
ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Esq., M.P.
CHARLES MORRIS, Esq.
WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq.

Auditors.

EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq.
FRANCIS DUMERGUE, Esq.

Capt. ROBERT GORDON, R.N.
JOHN GILLIAM STILWELL, Esq.

Physician.—JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D. Cantab., Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., F.R.S., 27, Dover Street, (*President of the Royal College of Physicians.*)

Surgeon.—BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Esq., F.R.S., 54, Green Street, Grosvenor Square.

Solicitor.—HENRY YOUNG, Esq., 12, Essex Street, Strand.

Actuary.—JAMES JOHN DOWNES, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The advantages offered by this Society are—ECONOMY combined with SECURITY, and LOWER RATES of Premiums than those of any other Office, which entitle the Assured to participate in the Profits, and *considerably lower* than those of any other *Mutual Assurance Society*.

The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS are divided every fifth year among the Assured, and a BONUS is added, after the Payment of the Fifth Annual Premium, to every Policy effected on the Participating Scale, if a claim accrue thereon prior to the next division of Profits.

The sum of £397,000 was added to Policies at the last Division, which produced an average Bonus of £67 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Number of Policies in force, 6,600.

The Assurance Fund amounts to £1,340,000. Income upwards of £220,000 per Annum.

No charge for Policy Stamps, nor for Service in the Yeomanry or Militia Corps.

The subjoined Table shows the advantages offered by the Society, resulting from low Premiums, and a division of the *entire profits* among the Assured:—

Age at Entry.	The Annual Premium according to the Northampton Rates to assure £1000.	Assures by the Economic Rates.	Thus giving an immediate Bonus of	Economic Bonus on Policies of Seven Years' standing in 1854 was	Also a Contingent Bonus on Policies becoming Claims in		Total Sum payable at Death, if occurring in	
					1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
20	21 15 10	1260	260	116	12	25	1388	1413
30	26 13 5	1205	205	125	12	24	1342	1366
40	33 19 6	1140	140	130	11	22	1281	1303
50	45 6 0	1030	30	141	10	20	1181	1201

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, *Secretary.*

EQUITY and LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

26, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
 The Right Hon. LORD MONTEAGLE.
 The Right Hon. THE LORD CHIEF BARON.
 The Hon. MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.
 The Hon. MR. JUSTICE ERLE.
 NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq., Master in Chancery.
 CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
 GEORGE CAPRON, Esq.

Policies in this Office are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Persons who have been seen by a Medical Officer of the Society are not required to appear before the Directors

"Free Policies" are issued, at a small increased rate of Premium, which remain in force although the life assured may go to any part of the world.

Policies do not become void by the Life assured going beyond the prescribed limits, — so far as regards the interest of Third Parties—provided they pay the additional Premium, so soon as the fact comes to their knowledge.

Parties Assuring within Six Months of their last Birthday are allowed a proportional diminution in the Premium.

The tables are especially favourable to young and middle-aged Lives, and the Limits allowed to the assured, without extra charge, are unusually extensive.

Policies becoming Claims between the periods of Division are entitled to a Bonus, in addition to that previously declared.

No charge is made for Policy Stamps.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits are divided at the end of every Five years among the Assured.—At the first Division, to the end of 1849, the addition to the amount Assured averaged above 50 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq., *Chairman.*

WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

The scale of premiums adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the profits, are assigned to policies every fifth year; and may be applied to increase the sum insured; to an immediate payment in cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

One-third of the premium on insurances of £500 and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of £50 and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Security.

Those who effect insurances with this Company are protected by its subscribed capital of £750,000, of which nearly £140,000 is invested, from the risk incurred by members of mutual societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the subscribed and invested capital, will be seen by the following statement:—

At the close of the last financial year, the sums assured,	
including bonus added, amounted to	£2,500,000
The Premium Fund to more than	800,000
And the Annual Income from the same source, to	109,000

Insurances without participation in profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, *Actuary.*

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837. *Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament,*
62, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE BOUSFIELD, Esq.
THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Ald., M.P.
JACOB GEORGE COPE, Esq.
JOHN DIXON, Esq.
JOHN T. FLETCHER, Esq.
CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., Ald.
JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., M.P.
THOMAS PIPER, Esq.
THOMAS B. SIMPSON, Esq.
The Right Hon. C. P. VILLIERS, M.P.
EDWARD WILSON, Esq.

Auditors.—JOSEPH DAWSON, Esq.; WILLIAM HUNTER, Jun., Esq.; GEO. MEEK, Esq.

Secretary.—THOMAS PRICE, LL.D.

Actuary.—DAVID OUGHTON, Esq.

Solicitor.—STEPHEN WALTERS, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100 payable at Death.

25	30	35	40	45
£. s. d. 1 16 3	£. s. d. 2 1 5	£. s. d. 2 7 8	£. s. d. 2 15 7	£. s. d. 3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

- I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.
- II. Payment of claims guaranteed by a capital of One Million.
- III. *Stamps on Life Policies* paid by the Company.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

1. **FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE PROFITS** divisible by the Company's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.
2. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-Participating Tables on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 65, 60, 55, or 50, or previously in the event of death.
3. Premiums paid Annually, Half-yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on increasing or decreasing Scales.
4. Policies on the Participating Scale, immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.
5. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.
6. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, and Risks of all descriptions, Insured at moderate rates.

LOANS

From £100 to £1,000 advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy, to be effected by the borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

Annual Division of Profits and Large Reduction of Premiums.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Instituted in 1696.—Extended to Life Insurance, 1836.

IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITIES GRANTED.

Directors.

The Hon. WILLIAM ASHLEY.
The Hon. Sir EDWARD CUST.
ARTHUR EDEN, Esq.
JOHN LETTSOM ELLIOT, Esq.
JAMES ESDAILE, Esq.
HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.

JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
E. FULLER MAITLAND, Esq.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
JOHN SPERLING, Esq.
HENRY WILSON, Esq.
W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Auditors.—Colonel the Hon. P. F. CUST; JAMES ESDAILE, Esq.;
THOMAS F. MAITLAND, Esq.

Bankers.—MESSRS. GOSLING and SHARPE, 19, Fleet Street.

Physician.—THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D., 1, Hill Street, Berkeley Square.

Standing Counsel.—The Hon. A. J. ASHLEY, 3, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. NICHOLL, SMYTH, and Co., 18, Carey Street.

Actuary.—JAMES M. TERRY, Esq.

Secretary.—RICHARD RAY, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The important advantages offered by the plan and constitution of the Life Department of this Society are:—

That Insurers are protected by a large invested capital, upon which there is no interest to pay, and for which no deduction of any kind is made; which enables the Directors to give the whole of the profits to insuring members.

That the profits are divided annually amongst all members of five years' standing and applied towards reducing Life Insurance to the lowest possible rates of premium.

The abatement of premium on all Policies of five years' standing was in 1842, 1843, and 1844 at the rate of £45 per cent. in each year; in 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848 £50 per cent. in each year; and in 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854 £52. 10s. per cent. in each year; and it is expected that an equal abatement will in future be annually made.

Persons insuring their own lives, or the lives of others, may become members.

Persons who are willing to forego participation in the profits can insure at a lower rate than that charged to members.

The following table will show the effect of the reduction of premium made by the Society on members' policies that have been five years in force:—

Age when Insured.	Sum Insured.	Annual Premium for first Five Years.			Reduced Premium.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
30	100	2	13	5	1	5	6
40	100	3	7	11	1	12	3
30	500	13	7	1	6	7	0
40	500	16	19	7	8	1	3
45	1,000	38	19	2	18	10	1
40	2,000	67	18	4	32	5	2
45	3,000	194	15	10	92	10	6

This system of reducing the Premiums affords immediate benefit to members, and enables them to insure a further sum upon their lives equal to more than one-third of the present policy, without any additional outlay.

No charge for policy stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected on every description of property at the usual rates.

(By order) RICHARD RAY, *Secretary*.

Legal and General Life Assurance Society,

ESTABLISHED 1836,

For Assuring the Lives of Persons in every Profession, wherever Resident.

OFFICE, No. 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, NEAR TEMPLE BAR.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine.
The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly.
The Right Hon. Sir John Dodson.

Sir William Domville, Bart.
William Baker, Esq., Q. C.
Peter Bellinger Brodie, Esq.

Directors.

Adams, Mr Serjeant.
Austin, Charles, Esq., Q. C.
Bigg, E. Smith, Esq.
Broderip, Francis, Esq.
Bruce, the Right Hon. Sir J. L., Knight.
Channell, Mr. Serjeant.
Chichester, J. H. R., Esq.
Cookson, William Strickland, Esq.
Crowder, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Currie, James, Esq.
Follett, Robert Bayly, Esq.
Goulburn, Mr. Serjeant.

Horne, Sir William.
Legguden, John, Esq.
Lee, John Benjamin, Esq.
Leman, James, Esq.
Lyon, James Wittit, Esq.
Parker, Kenyon S., Esq., Q. C.
Pemberton, Edward Leigh, Esq.
Platt, the Hon. Mr. Baron.
Rose, the Hon. Sir George.
Scadding, Edwin Ward, Esq.
Swanston, Clement F., Esq., Q. C.
Tilson, Thomas, Esq.

Auditors.

Frere, Bartle John Laurie, Esq.
Lamb, George, Esq., Basingstoke.

Riddell, Sir Walter Buchanan, Bart.
Smith, Montague Edward, Esq., Q. C.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Denton, Kinderley, and Co.

Bankers.—Messrs. Goslings and Shrape,

Physician.—Henry S. Roots, Esq., M.D.

Surgeon.—John G. Perry, Esq.

Actuary.—Thomas Rowe Edmonds, B.A.

Secretary.—John Nettleton.

Persons whose lives are assured with this Society are permitted, without payment of extra premium, to voyage (as passengers), or reside in any part of the world (except Australia), distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator.

Policies do not become forfeited by persons whose lives are assured going to tropical climates without the consent of the Directors, provided that the party interested pay the extra premium as soon as the fact of such departure comes to his knowledge.

Policies indisputable, and issued free of stamp duty to Assurers.

Profits divided every five years; the next division on the 31st December, 1856.

JOHN NETTLETON, *Secretary.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,

Incorporated A.D. 1720 by Charter of King George I.

Chief Office.—ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Branch Office.—29, Pall Mall, London.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on Liberal Terms.

The Assured are exempt from Liabilities of Partnership, and Payment of their Claims is guaranteed by a large invested Capital Stock. They enjoy all the real advantages of modern Practice, with the stability of an Office safely constituted under Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament, and tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

Tables of the Premiums, and of the Bonus declared in the Life Department, may be had on application.

JOHN A. HIGHAM, *Actuary and Secretary.*

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.

Established 1808.

DIRECTORS.

Committee. { Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. J. HARVEY, C. B., *President*; J. WRIGHT, Esq., *Vice-President*; T. STEWARD, Esq.; G. DURRANT, Esq.; J. WINTER, Esq.

C. TURNER, Esq.	F. NOVERRE, Esq.	W. RACKHAM, Esq.
J. NEAVE, Esq.	J. H. BARNARD, Esq.	R. GRIFFIN, Esq.
I. O. TAYLOR, Esq.		

Auditors.—Messrs. E. WILLETT, J. HARDY, and ANTH. BAILY.

Secretary.—Sir S. BIGNOLD. | *London Agent.*—C. J. BUNYON, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. FIELD and BIGNOLD.

This Society has now been established upwards of *Forty-six Years*, upon the principles of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, during which period it has paid to claimants on terminated Policies upwards of £3,500,000 sterling, in addition to which nearly *One Million and a Quarter* sterling has been assigned by way of Bonuses; while the Accumulated Capital, for meeting existing engagements (and which is almost wholly invested on Real and Government Securities), exceeds £2,000,000.

There is no Proprietary to divide with the Assured the profits of this Institution, which is one of the very few purely Mutual Insurance Offices. In addition, however, to the entire profits of the Society, persons effecting Insurances will be entitled to participate in the Benefits to be derived from the Reserved Fund, now amounting to £209,510. 6s 11d., and which, while affording all the protection of a Proprietary Capital, will at the same time increase instead of diminish their future Bonuses.

The rates of Premium are below those of most Insurance Offices, and under the age of 45 not less so than 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an Annual Bonus.

One-half of the first five Annual Premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon Policies granted for the whole duration of life.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1797.

Capital £550,000.

DIRECTORS.

President.—A. HUDSON, Esq., Banker.

Vice-President.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. J. HARVEY, C.B.

C. EVANS, Esq., <i>Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.</i>	T. BLAKISTON, Esq., R.N.	H. S. PATTESON, Esq.
E. STEWARD, Esq.	T. STEWARD, Esq.	J. WRIGHT, Esq.
	G. DURRANT, Esq.	H. BROWNE, Esq.
	R. J. H. HARVEY, Esq.	W. C. HOTSON, Esq.

Treasurers.—Messrs. HARVEYS and HUDSONS. | *Secretary.*—Sir S. BIGNOLD.

London Agent.—C. J. BUNYON, Esq.

Surveyors.—C. HOWELL, Esq.; C. H. HOWELL, Esq.

Insurances are granted by this Society on buildings, goods, merchandise, and effects, ships in port, harbour, or dock, from loss or damage by fire in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is provided by the constitution of the Society that the Insured shall be free from all responsibility; and to guarantee the engagements of the Office, a fund of £550,000 has been subscribed by a numerous and opulent Proprietary, which fund has been further increased by the accumulation of an additional reserve, now amounting to £96,800. *Returns of Three-Fifths of the Profits of the Company are periodically made to parties insuring, who have thus from time to time received from the Society sums amounting in the aggregate to nearly £380,000.*

The rates of Premium are in no case higher than those charged by the other principal Offices, making no returns to their Insurers.

The business of the Company exceeds £62,000,000, and, owing to the liberality with which its engagements have been performed, is rapidly increasing. The duty paid to Government for the year 1853 was £73,971; and the Amount Insured on Farming Stock was upwards of £8,974,629.

This Office is wholly distinct from the Life Office.

For Prospectuses apply to the Society's Office, 6, Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars; and Surrey Street, Norwich.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS, in 100,000 SHARES of £20 each.

Trustees.—John Shaw Leigh, Esq., and John Naylor, Esq.

Directors, &c., in Liverpool.

Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*—John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P.; and
Ralph Broeklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairmen.*

Directors, &c., in London.

Samuel Baker, Esq.	Henry Kendall, Esq.	William Wainwright, Esq.
Robert B. Byass, Esq.	Edward Maekmurdo, Esq.	John Westmorland, Esq.
Richard Cooke Coles, Esq.	Daniel Henry Rucker, Esq.	

Secretary to London Board.—John B. Johnston, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting, and Jenkinson.

Surgeons.—Eusebius A. Lloyd, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
and Dr. Sanderson, Esq., 26, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Surveyor.—John Belcher, Esq. *Actuary.*—Percy M. Dove, Esq.

FIRE BRANCH.

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the year 1853, no less than	112,564	4	4

The paid-up Capital at the date of Meeting was	276,915	0	0
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There is, in addition to this amount, a Surplus Fund (after paying a dividend) of	57,658	14	6
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Total paid-up and invested Capital	£334,573	14	6
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Mem.—The above amounts are irrespective of an ample Sum, kept apart, to cover the Life Liabilities of the Establishment.

Extract from J. H. Hartnoll's Letter to the President of the Board of Trade.

I fear that the comments which have been made, from time to time, in the *Post Magazine* on the success of the *Royal Insurance Company*, have had the mischievous effect of creating a desire in many of the new *Life Offices* to 'try their luck' in the *Fire* line. Several engraftments of the kind have already been made, others are announced, and more are are privately talked of. The results that are exhibited in most of the preceding summaries of accounts are not, however, very encouraging for such experiments. It is as hazardous to enter upon a '*Little Fire Insurance Business*' as the good old Duke used to say it was to enter upon a '*Little war*.'

Extract from the Post Magazine, August 12, 1854.

The accounts show that its business was not procured by those laborious and costly efforts by which New Insurance Companies frequently struggle to obtain a footing. To the evidence of this success that has been afforded by the preceding analysis of the Company's accounts may be added the statement, made by the Chairman in his Address, that 'the present *bonâ fide* paid-up INVESTED Capital is very nearly FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS,' and the declaration by the Manager, Mr. Percy M. Dove, that 'the amount of Premiums this year will in all probability exceed £120,000!'

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